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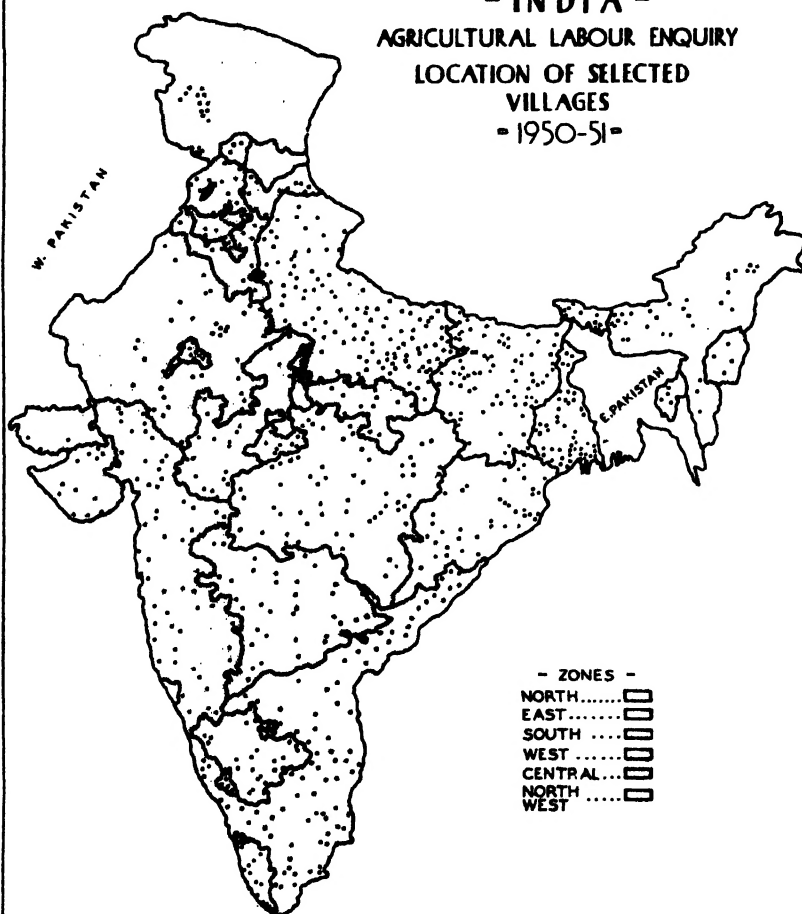
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- INDIA -
AGRICULTURAL LABOUR ENQUIRY
LOCATION OF SELECTED
VILLAGES
- 1950-51 -



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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR**

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR ENQUIRY



REPORT ON INTENSIVE SURVEY OF AGRICULTURAL LABOUR

**EMPLOYMENT, UNDEREMPLOYMENT
WAGES AND LEVELS OF LIVING**

VOL I—ALL INDIA

FOREWORD

AGRICULTURAL labour forms the largest single sector of India's labour force. Welfare measures undertaken by Government in pursuance of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on labour related mainly to labour in organised industries. In recent years, especially since Independence, the question of formulating ameliorative measures for agricultural labour has been receiving increased attention, but the main difficulty was the lack of comprehensive data on all essential aspects relating to the economic conditions of agricultural labour. To obtain the required data, the Ministry of Labour conducted an All-India Agricultural Labour Enquiry in close collaboration with State Governments. The present series of reports relate to the Intensive Family Survey of agricultural labour and their families, their employment, wages, income, cost and standard of living and indebtedness.

The Planning Commission has recognised that the "enquiry has already helped to draw attention to the significance of the agricultural worker in the country's future development and its results are likely to be of material assistance in drawing up programmes for agricultural workers".

It is opportune that these reports will become available to the Government and the public when the second Five Year Plan is being drawn up and it is hoped that they would greatly assist in drawing up a blue print for the amelioration of the conditions of agricultural labour.

A significant fact emerging from this enquiry is that the problem of further employment opportunities for the agricultural labour is as important as that of fixing their minimum wages.

This is the first and the largest socio-economic enquiry of its kind conducted in Asia along the lines laid down by international bodies like the I. L. O. and the U. N. and according to the scientific principles of sampling under expert technical guidance. The problems of agricultural labour have also been coming to the forefront in recent years in the scheme of activities of the I. L. O. The United Nations are devoting considerable attention to the problems relating to the standard and levels of living. I trust, therefore, that these reports would be of interest not only to the public in India but also at an international level.

(iv)

I must take this opportunity to acknowledge my grateful thanks for Dr. B. Ramamurti who, in addition to his duties as the Joint Director, Central Statistical Organisation, undertook, at the request of the Ministry of Labour, to prepare these series of reports on the Intensive Family Survey of agricultural labourers and, to the officers and staff of the Statistical Unit of the Ministry of Labour for giving him the necessary assistance.

Now that the basic family budget data have been made available, I trust that steps would be taken at an early date towards preparation of cost of living index numbers for the agricultural labour classes which would be necessary for revising the minimum wages from time to time in accordance with the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

New Delhi,
19th May, 1954.

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MINISTER FOR LABOUR.

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PREFACE.

Agriculture is the oldest of man's industry. Agriculture in India accounts for about half of the national income and agricultural labour forms the largest single sector of India's labour force. The Royal Commission on Agriculture and the one on Labour paid little attention to this important sector of the population. It was only in 1943 that the Tripartite Labour Conference while recommending an enquiry into the conditions of labour suggested further that this should be extended to agricultural wage earners as well. The Indian Labour Ministers' Conference held in October, 1946, approved of such an enquiry. With India attaining Independence in 1947, greater attention was paid to the problems of agricultural labour and as a first step towards ameliorating their conditions, the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 was placed on the Statute Book. The main handicap in proceeding further was, however, the lack of reliable data on the economic conditions of agricultural labour. The Government of India, therefore, decided to conduct an All-India Agricultural Labour Enquiry.

2. The enquiry was conducted by trained investigators during the year 1950-51 in three stages through three different schedules, the General Village, the General Family and the Intensive Family Schedules and covered a sample of about 800 villages selected on the basis of stratified random sampling. The main enquiry was preceded by a pilot enquiry.

3. In the General Village Schedule, broad information on the economy of the village available either from the village records or from local enquiries were collected and the results have been published in a monograph entitled 'Agricultural Wages in India, Volumes I and II'.

4. The General Family Survey covered all the families in the selected villages which numbered about 104,000 and the information collected related to the size of the family, earning strength, occupational structure, size of the holdings, implements and housing. The report on this survey entitled "Rural Man Power and Occupational Structure" has also been published.

5. The present series of reports deals with the third and the most important stage—the Intensive Family Survey of agricultural labour families. Roughly, about fifty percent of the agricultural labour families in each of the sampled villages were selected for this survey. The families surveyed numbered in all about 11,000. The information collected related to employment, wages, income, cost and level of living and indebtedness of agricultural labour families.

6. The scope of the schedules, concepts, definitions and other methodological aspects, as well as the organisational aspects of the enquiry are described in Chapter I. It may, however, be pointed out that in the light of the experience of the pilot enquiry, the method of collection of data for the year as a whole as originally proposed was dropped and was replaced by collection of data month after month for all the 12 months of the year 1950-51 and the annual data were compiled therefrom.

7. This series of reports on the Intensive Family Survey consists of 7 volumes. Volume I deals with All-India and the other volumes are devoted to the States in each of the six Zones into which the country was divided for purposes of the 1951 population Census. India is a vast country with striking

regional differences. These are broadly brought out by studying the differences as amongst the different Census Zones. It would be almost impossible and even unnecessary to discuss in the All-India Report every State in each Zone. They are dealt with in detail in the respective Zonal volumes. Only significant differences as amongst the major States in each of the Zones are discussed.

8. The States of the Indian Union are generally classified into Part A, Part B, Part C and Part D States and as observed by the Census Commissioner, their legal distinction has no special significance in relation to the life of the people or their means of living. Hence, no attempt has been made to present the data grouped according to these categories.

9. The All-India Report contains 9 chapters. A number of summary statistical statements have been incorporated in the body of the Report with a view to high-lighting the important aspects. For further and fuller statistics, the reader is requested to refer to the comprehensive set of tables appended to the Report.

9-1. Chapter 1 deals with concepts used, definitions adopted and other methodological details and organisational aspects of the enquiry.

9-2. The problems of agricultural labour should not be viewed in isolation but against the background of rural economy in which they are functioning. Chapter II gives the background information on the growth of population in relation to land utilisation, size and distribution of cultivated holdings. It may be mentioned that data on cultivated holdings were specially collected during the General Family Survey.

9-3. Occupational structure of families and that of the labour force are dealt with in Chapter III.

9-4. Chapter IV is devoted to the main findings on wage-paid employment, self-employment and unemployment of agricultural labourers. The data on unemployment related only to adult male workers.

9-5. Chapter V deals with the wage structure of agricultural labourers. The wage rates given are, in all cases, duly weighted according to man-days worked. The structure of agricultural wages as seen in different modes of wage payment, system of supplying perquisites and the regional and operational variations in the rates of wages are presented and analysed. An important feature is the study of wage differentials as measured by the co-efficient of variation and the frequency distribution in different wage-slabs. An estimate of wage bill of agricultural labourers is also made.

9-6. A small chapter (Chapter VI) has been added on child labour also, because of greater interest of international agencies on the problems of child labour.

9-7. Chapter VII deals with the income of agricultural labour families. The income is analysed according to sources, and it is interesting to note that although agricultural labour forms the most important source, there are other auxiliary sources as well. An attempt is also made to obtain the total annual income of agricultural labour families and to compare the per capita income of an agricultural labour family with that of an industrial labour family.

9-8. Chapter VIII deals with the cost and level of living. For important items, both quantity and value figures are given. The per capita consumption of cereals has been discussed. An attempt is also made, with the assistance of the Directorate General of Health Services, to work out the nutritional value or deficiency of the diet of agricultural labourers.

9.9. The last Chapter deals with indebtedness.

10. The lay-out of the State Chapters in the different Zonal volumes (Vols. II to VII) follows almost the same plan. They have been prepared by the officers of the Statistical unit of the Ministry of Labour under my general guidance.

11. In view of the fact that data for the entire rural population for about the same period are available in the reports of the National Sample Survey, a comparison has been made between the level and content of living of agricultural labour families and of all rural families.

12. Apart from throwing light on employment, income and standard of living, the data collected provide the necessary "weights" for the compilation of agricultural labour cost of living index numbers as also index numbers of wage rates. The importance of such index numbers for purposes of revising the wages from time to time under the Minimum Wages Act and as important economic indicators, hardly needs emphasis. It is understood that provision has been made in the Revised First Five Year Plan for preparation of such index numbers.

13. Realising the importance of agricultural labour in any developmental planning, the Planning Commission has devoted a full chapter to agricultural labour in the National Five Year Plan and has observed in respect of the reports already published that "the enquiry has already helped to draw attention to the significance of agricultural workers in the country's future development and its results are likely to be of material assistance in drawing up programmes for agricultural workers".

14. In recent years the International Labour Office has been devoting considerable attention to the problems of agriculture and agricultural labour in particular. A Permanent Agricultural Committee set up in 1932 had a series of sessions during the last few years. The problem of Wage Regulation in Agriculture was discussed in January, 1950 and a Resolution embodying certain guiding principles relating to agricultural wages and incomes of primary producers was adopted by the Conference. In the 34th session held in Geneva in 1951, the International Labour Conference adopted a convention and a recommendation concerning minimum wage fixing machinery in agriculture. The I.L.O. Conference of Labour Statisticians has also drawn attention to the problems of farm family living studies.

15. The United Nations has also been giving some thought to the problems of measurements of standards of living in view of the fact that promotion of higher standard of living is set forth in the Charter of the United Nations as a general goal of international and social activity.

A Committee of Experts was set up by the Economic and Social Council in 1953 to report on International Definition and Measurement of Standards and Levels of Living. The Committee laid great stress on planning and conduct of family living surveys designed to obtain direct and comprehensive measurement of actual family living conditions, and further observed that such studies should be desirable not only for the nation as a whole but also for significant social and economic groupings of the population.

16. The Agricultural Labour Enquiry is the largest socio-economic enquiry of its kind conducted in the ECAFE area. It covered besides family living, employment, wages and in fact all economic aspects of the life of agricultural labour.

In the design of the survey, analysis and presentation of data, the recommendations of the I. L. O. in their monograph "Family Living Studies" and that of the U. N. Statistical Sub-Commission on sampling were kept in view to the extent possible. The enquiry was conducted in close collaboration with the State Governments and under the technical guidance of the Departmental Committee of Statisticians and Economists. It is hoped, therefore, that the results as also the methods and techniques adopted would be of value not only to the Government and the public in India but also to countries in similar stages of economic and social evolution and to international agencies like the I. L. O. and the United Nations.

17. *Acknowledgments—*

17.1. An enquiry of this nature cannot be successful but for the unstinted co-operation and hard work put in by the field and headquarters staff. I am very grateful to the State Supervisors and the field staff who performed their arduous duties with energy and devotion.

17.2. I shall be failing in my duty if I do not record our gratitude to Shri Sadashiva Prasad, the Secretariat Officer in charge of the enquiry till January 1953 when he was transferred to the Ministry of Communications. It was due to his untiring efforts and admirable organisational ability and drive that the enquiry of this type materialised and was successfully completed.

17.3. I should also acknowledge our gratitude to the Minister for Labour, Shri Jagjivan Ram, and laterly Shri V. V. Giri, and the Secretaries, Shri V. K. R. Menon, ICS, Shri K. N. Subramanian, ICS, and laterly Shri Vishnu Sahay, ICS, for the encouragement given and interest shown from time to time, and to Shri N. C. Kuppuswami, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Labour.

17.4. It has been extremely kind of the Labour Minister to have given a foreword to this series of Reports.

17.5. Amongst the officers who assisted me in this work, I must make special mention of Shri K. D. Chatterjee, Deputy Statistician, who has been in the Agricultural Labour Enquiry right from the beginning and assisted very considerably at all stages, from the drawing up of the schedules, framing of instructions, designing of tables to drafting of the reports. I hope that this officer with so much of experience in the problems of agricultural labour would profitably be continued in this work in future.

17.6. I must also acknowledge my grateful thanks for the considerable assistance received from Dr. W. B. Donde, Senior Research Officer, in the drafting of the reports. Thanks are also due to Sarvashri S. S. Mukherji and T. O. Cherian, Research Officers and J. C. Grover, Y. P. Passi and S. N. Panikar, Senior Investigators, and K. Madurai, Ram Parkash and K. Lakshminarayanan, Investigators in drafting the reports. I am deeply indebted to Shri M. P. Shrivastava, Assistant Director, Central Statistical Organisation, for his kind assistance in designing the Appendix Tables. Shri G. P. Khare, Research Officer, greatly assisted in the tabulations of the data and in the coding and code checking of the schedules with the help of Sarvashri Gyan Prakesh, Ram Parkash, K. Lakshminarayanan and Jasmer Singh, Investigators. I am particularly grateful to Sarvashri K. D. Chatterjee, K. Lakshminarayanan and Ram Parkash for seeing the Reports through the Press. I must also add a word of praise for Shrimati Pushpa Kakkar, Shri Harbhajan Singh and Shri Trambak Rao, Stenographers, for the heavy dicta-

tion and typing work which they did cheerfully and to our entire satisfaction. Our clerks, Sarvashri Daulti Ram and B. Mukherji, also considerably assisted in the typing of the Reports and statements. These reports are as much theirs as mine.

17.7. Our grateful thanks are due to the Army Statistical Organisation and its Chief, Shri N. T. Mathew, who got the heavy tabulations done in a prompt and efficient manner with the help of the Hollerith equipment.

17.8. I am most grateful to Prof. P. C. Mahalanobis, Statistical Adviser to the Cabinet, Shri S. Subramanian, Joint Director, Central Statistical Organisation, Shri J. J. Anjaria, Economic Adviser to the Ministry of Finance, Dr. S. R. Sen, Economic and Statistical Adviser to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Shri N. K. Adyanthaya, Director, Labour Bureau, and other members of the Committee of Statisticians for their valuable suggestions from time to time.

17.9. I must also express my deep debt of gratitude to the officers of the I. L. O. and in particular to Mr. R. Rao, Assistant Secretary General, Mr. R. M. Woodbury, Chief Statistician and laterly Mr. Robert J. Myers, his successor and Mr. M. Osmay, Chief of the Agriculture Division, for their sustained interest in this work and suggestions from time to time.

Thanks are also due to Dr. (Miss) R. Karnad of the Directorate General of Health Services for her valuable advice in drafting the section on nutritional value of the diet of agricultural labourers.

18. Last but not least, I take this opportunity of acknowledging, on my behalf and on behalf of the Ministry of Labour, our deep debt of gratitude to the heads of agricultural labour families surveyed who inspite of trying conditions enthusiastically co-operated with our field staff in furnishing valuable information which forms the basis of these reports.

Our thanks are also due to the Controller of Printing and Stationery and the Managers of Government of India Press, Calcutta and Simla for the prompt and efficient manner in which they have completed this gigantic task of printing the series of reports.

The views expressed in these reports are not those of the Ministry of labour.

NEW DELHI,
19th May, 1954.

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B. RAMAMURTI,
Joint Director,
Central Statistical Organisation.

CHAPTER I.

METHODOLOGICAL AND ORGANISATIONAL ASPECTS OF THE ENQUIRY.

The object of the Agricultural Labour Enquiry was to collect data on employment, earnings, cost and level of living and indebtedness of agricultural labourers in the Indian Union with a view to considering what protective and ameliorative measures, including fixation of minimum wages, should be undertaken to improve their conditions.

2. Coverage.

The enquiry covered all the 27 States in the Indian Union and was conducted in three stages, *viz.*, General Village, General Family and Intensive Family Surveys, in about 800 villages selected on the principles of stratified random sampling. The General Family Survey covered 1,04,000 rural families and the Intensive Family Survey about 11,000 agricultural labour families.

3. Responsibility and direction.

The enquiry was conducted by the Ministry of Labour, Government of India, in close collaboration with the State Governments and under the technical guidance of the Departmental Committee of Statisticians and Economists. In the design, analysis and presentation, the recommendations of the U. N., Statistical Sub-Commission on Sampling and of the International Labour Organisation in their monograph on "Family Living Studies" were kept in view to the extent possible.

4. Period.

The data collected during the Intensive Family Survey related to the year March, 1950 to February, 1951.

5. Pilot Survey.

As this enquiry was the first of its kind to be conducted on an All-India scale, the Committee of Economists and Statisticians recommended that it should proceed by gradually expanding stages and that the first stage should be a preliminary enquiry in a few villages in some of the States. Accordingly, pilot enquiries were conducted in 27 villages in 8 different States with a view to testing the suitability of the questionnaires, amplifying the instructions, obtaining an idea of the time taken and the nature of the field organisation required.

6. Schedules.

The schedules were made final in the light of the experience gained in the pilot enquiries. The scope of the schedules has been briefly indicated in the Preface. The scope of the Intensive Family Schedule is given in detail in section 8. In view of the importance of the third stage—the Intensive Family Survey of agricultural labour families—monthly data were collected every month for a period of 12 months and the annual data were built therefrom.

7. Design of the Enquiry.

7.1. *Stratification.*—It was found that even within a State there were considerable differences in the economic conditions of the rural population and in particular of agricultural labourers. It was, therefore, found advantageous, both from administrative and statistical considerations, to divide each major State into a few homogeneous zones for the purpose of this enquiry. The scientific procedure for stratification for a single variate enquiry would be to examine the range of dispersion of that variate, so that stratification could be carried out on the basis of optimum allocations. In a socio-economic enquiry of this type, the data collected related to a number of statistical variates and there were practically no data on any of these on an all-India basis. The zoning was, therefore, carried out on broad agricultural and economic considerations and on the basis of the judgement and knowledge of the State Officers concerned, like the Directors of Economics and Statistics, Directors of Agriculture, Directors of Land Records, etc. The country was divided into 75 zones. While the zones in a few cases cut across district boundaries, they were so demarcated as not to cut across *Taluk* or *Tehsil* boundaries. An analysis of the results showed an increase in efficiency due to zoning in a majority of cases.

7.2. *Allocation and selection of villages.*—As regards the allocation of the number of villages to be selected for each zone, it was felt that this should be done by giving equal weightage to the number of villages and the rural population in each zone. From considerations of work load, villages with a population less than 100 were excluded. With a view to ensuring strict randomness, the selection of villages was done at the headquarters in Delhi and communicated to the State Supervisors. The villages were selected at random with equal probability and without replacement.

7.3. *Selection of Agricultural Labour Families.*—Within each selected village, from the list of agricultural labour families prepared during the General Family Survey, the requisite number of agricultural labour families, generally 50 per cent, were selected at random, again, with equal probability and without replacement. The selection of families was done at the field with the help of the Table of Random Numbers supplied from the headquarters. In all, about 11,000 agricultural labour families were covered. The design of the Intensive Family Survey was thus a stratified two-stage random sampling—the village being the primary or first stage unit and the agricultural labour family the second stage or the ultimate unit.

8. Intensive Family Schedule, instructions, definitions and conceptual problems.

8.1. *Schedules.*—A copy of the schedule used for the Intensive Family Survey is given in Appendix I. There were 3 schedules—Forms III-A, III-B and III-C. Form III-C contained a daily record of employment and earnings, quantity consumed and expenditure on cereals and pulses and was prescribed for about half a dozen agricultural labour families in those selected villages where suitable local agencies were available. They were intended to serve as a check for the important items of information collected in the monthly schedules. The Form III-A contained 12 rubrics and related to employment in the different agricultural operations and non-agricultural work, unemployment, wages, income, consumption expenditure and indebtedness.

8.2. *Instructions*.—In a socio-economic enquiry the instructions issued are as important as the questionnaire itself. Detailed instructions were, therefore, prepared for the guidance of the enquiry staff in which the various terms like 'family,' 'main occupation', 'agricultural family', 'agricultural labour family', etc. were carefully defined and explained and directives were given about the methods of collection of data.

8.3. In spite of the best efforts in preparing the instructions, it was found necessary to issue supplementary instructions from time to time with a view to explaining the difficulties faced while actually conducting the enquiry. The instructions (Appendix II) are self-explanatory and it is not proposed, therefore, to cover the same ground. There are, however, a few points of importance which need mention.

8.4 *Wages and Income of Attached workers*.—In regard to the employment rubric, while all details could be obtained for casual workers this was not possible for attached workers. In fact monthly collection of wages for attached labour was not possible. This was because the attached workers were generally employed on a definite contract for a definite period, usually longer than a month. Some of them were crop-sharers, and therefore took active interest in crop production since their emoluments depended on crop yields. They were sometimes paid in cash and sometimes partly in cash and partly in kind. Perquisites like meals, clothes, shoes, blankets and small plots of land as house sites were also allowed. Some of the attached workers had boarding and lodging with their masters. In some cases they were given loans free of interest. Thus, the methods of remuneration for attached workers were of such a bewildering variety that data could only be obtained for the year as a whole or for the period of contract and not for each month.

8.5. *Employment and unemployment*.—The employment data collected relate only to wage-paid employment. For the remaining period, the labourers must have been either unemployed or self-employed. The data on unemployment were also collected in respect of men only. No data could be collected on the days they were self-employed. This was obtained more as a residual. The main difficulty was that periods of self-employment were not sharply defined, nor can it be said that during the days they were self-employed they were fully employed. There must have been considerable hidden under-employment.

8.6. *Net income from land*.—The net income from land of the agricultural labour families was recorded in rubric III-A-9 of the schedule after taking into account the various items of expenditure incurred in crop production and the total value of products. Although efforts were made to record every item as accurately as possible, the figure of net income can only be regarded as an approximation. However, it has to be remembered that the extent of land owned or held by the agricultural labour families was generally small and due to their lack of resources they had per force to keep production cost to the minimum.

8.7. *Budget in abstract*.—A useful rubric was the Budget in Abstract, and the explanations in the case of deficit or surplus. This went a long way in making further efforts to ascertain the reasons for discrepancies between income and expenditure if they were wide. At the same time, the investigators were strictly warned that in no case should they attempt to manipulate with a view to balancing the budget.

8.8. *Indebtedness.*—In a rural enquiry and particularly that of agricultural labourers, the data on indebtedness by its very nature should not be assigned a high degree of reliability. The families were generally averse to disclose their debt position and it was very difficult to get at the precise figure of debt, the rate of interest, source, purpose of debt, etc. It was also not possible to assess with any degree of accuracy the value of property mortgaged.

9. Recruitment of Staff.

The success of any large scale socio-economic enquiry depends not only on the statistical aspects but equally upon the administrative, engineering and publicity aspects of the enquiry. The recruitment of about 200 Deputy Investigators, 50 Investigators and 23 Supervisors was one of the most difficult problems. The Supervisors recruited were mostly officers in State Government work. They were whole-time officers except in minor States where they were employed on a part-time basis. The Deputy Investigators, who formed the ultimate field staff, were mostly Matriculates, drawn as far as possible from local areas, and preferably with knowledge of village records. The Investigators who were responsible for the immediate supervision of the Deputy Investigators were mostly graduates in Economics or Mathematics or Statistics, preferably with experience of socio-economic surveys.

10. Training.

Proper training of Investigators was extremely necessary in an enquiry of this type. The preliminary enquiry furnished good practical training to the headquarters staff, State Supervisors and nuclear staff of Investigators and Deputy Investigators, appointed to conduct the enquiry. Detailed instructions regarding training, operational procedure, duties and responsibilities of field staff were drawn up for guidance of the field staff. The Investigators who collected data in the General Village Questionnaire in the first instance and the Supervisors in charge of the units, were required to train up the Deputy Investigators both at the headquarters and at villages in the use of official records for collection and verification of data, familiarise them with the agricultural calendar, different crop seasons, systems of cropping, the various agricultural operations and modes of wage payment. The Supervisors were instructed to put the Deputy Investigators personally in touch with local residents of villages to ensure their continued active co-operation. It was the Deputy Investigators who were primarily concerned with collection of data in the General Family and the Intensive Family Questionnaires. It was the responsibility of the Investigators to show how the Deputy Investigators should proceed in the collection of data. The Investigators were, as such, required personally to collect Intensive Family Questionnaires and explain to the Deputy Investigators how it should be done in the initial stages.

The Supervisors and Investigators were also enjoined to pay visits to the villages and "spot check" schedules. The Investigators were entrusted with the work of scrutinising the collected schedules and correcting inaccuracies before they were sent to the headquarters.

Although it would be very desirable from the point of view of convenience to recruit all the staff at one time, still, from practical considerations, it was

found necessary to recruit them by stages so as to get an idea of the difficulties involved and the manageability or otherwise of the workload.

11. Publicity Arrangements.

In a socio-economic enquiry of this scale, it is necessary to develop that cordial atmosphere that would call for the voluntary co-operation of the villagers, local officials and non-official bodies. Detailed circulars were issued to the District Officers and various rural Panchayats and other non-official organisations requesting for their co-operation. Appeals were also issued over the signatures of the Central Minister for Labour and State Labour Ministers.

12. Progressing of the enquiry.

In a sampling enquiry it would be necessary to ensure that all villages are surveyed according to schedule. A detailed system of progressing was instituted. Weekly and monthly Reports on work allotted and work actually performed and reasons for short-fall, were prescribed for the Deputy Investigators and Investigators. Monthly reports were received from the Supervisors, in prescribed form, at the headquarters giving, in numerical terms, the work scheduled and the work actually done, and the reasons for delay, if any. A consolidated All-India report was prepared every month and the progress reviewed and revised targets fixed. It was a difficult job for these Deputy Investigators to get themselves used to the hard conditions of village life, and move from one random village to another. In view of the arduous nature of the work, it was quite an important thing to see that proper human relationship was maintained, and there was no serious defection.

13. Budgeting and time studies.

In a large scale enquiry, financial estimates have to be made much in advance. No previous information was available, as this was the first enquiry of its kind. Very often this involved time studies on the various processes. For example, time studies were made on the workload involved in the scrutiny and coding of schedules before estimates of the requirements for the scrutiny and coding of the one lakh schedules were made. These studies were also useful for fixing norms for purposes of judging the day to day output of individual workers engaged on this task.

14. Tabulations.

The monthly schedules were scrutinised at the headquarters as and when they were received from the field staff and doubtful points were referred back to them for clarification. Some of the families either left the village or were not available for interviewing during most of the months of the year and had, therefore, to be dropped. An examination of some schedules showed that the income from land of some of the families was very considerable and on further scrutiny they were found to be cultivator families rather than agricultural labour families and hence the survey was not pursued and such schedules were, therefore, not taken up for compilation. The total number of schedules accepted for final tabulation was about 11,000.

The schedules were coded and code-checked and passed on to the Army Statistical Organisation, Ministry of Defence, Government of India, for tabulation on the Hollerith calculating machines. The mechanised tabulations were decoded, checked and recast in a presentable form in the Statistical Unit. An

idea of the volume of tabulations involved can be had from the fact that the number of cards punched was of the order of 2 million.

15. Methods of estimation.

As indicated in para. 7 the design of the Intensive Family Survey was that of two-stage stratified sampling, sampling of villages within zones and then of families within sampled villages. In both stages, the selection was with equal probability and without replacement. As families within villages were selected with a uniform sampling fraction within each zone, the tabulation procedure consisted in obtaining from the family cards totals for all the villages in the zone directly on the tabulator. To get the estimates for the zone, the total for the villages surveyed was weighted proportionally to the ratio of the total estimated agricultural labour families in each zone to the total number of agricultural labour families included in the sample for that zone.

The totals for the States, Census Zones and All-India have been obtained, as is obvious, by simple direct summation of the concerned zonal figures. This procedure of ratio estimation on the basis of further information provided by the population Census, appears to yield a better result than what could be obtained by a weighting system based on sampling fraction for villages.

16. Precision of the results.

The main advantage of probability sampling is that it is possible to work out in numerical terms the precision of the results. This is done by means of standard errors. The idea is to show how close the results obtained from the sample would be to those obtained from similar other samples of the same size, or those that would be obtained if a complete census were undertaken under the same conditions as obtained in the conduct of sample survey—with the same questionnaires, same field staff, interview procedure, type of supervision, etc. For example, if there are 1,000 families in a population and if a random sample of 100 families were drawn and it shows the average income of these families to be Rs. 495, then this is the estimate of the average annual income of the 1,000 families in the population. The question then is, could this figure be used as an estimate of the result that would have been obtained by a complete census covering all the 1,000 families in the population. Perhaps another random sample of 100 families would give Rs. 505. The standard error of an estimate is a measure of its precision. It depends on the unit of measurement, but the ratio of standard error of the estimate to the population value estimated is independent of the unit of measurement. This ratio, called the co-efficient of variation, is employed as a relative measure for the variation of the estimate.

The exact calculations of standard error and co-efficient of variation of a number of variates obtained as a result of ratio estimates in a two-stage stratified sampling design would involve heavy computational work. However, this was undertaken for one State, namely, Madras by use of appropriate formula and the standard error has been worked out *Vide* Appendix III. The co-efficient of variation for one important variate, namely, expenditure per consumption unit, was found for the State as a whole to be nearly 3 per cent. This shows that at a 5 per cent. level of significance or in 95 per cent. cases of repetition of similar sample

surveys under the same conditions, the total actual expenditure per consumption unit for the State as a whole is not likely to differ from the estimated value by more than about Rs. 7. It is hoped that this will broadly be the order of accuracy in respect of this variate for the major States.

It is not claimed, in the absence of further computational work, that the same degree of precision could be obtained for the other variates. However, the co-efficient of variation was worked out for each State for wage rates and fore xpenditure per consumption unit per family. For major States, they varied from 23 to 55 per cent in respect of expenditure per consumption unit.

It should be mentioned that a ratio estimate of the type proposed will be biassed but this bias will be more than offset by the gain in the precision when, as is expected in the present case, the variates are highly correlated.

CHAPTER II.

GENERAL BACKGROUND.

1. Introduction.

Agricultural labour forms the largest single sector in the labour force and agriculture is the predominant activity of the country. For a proper appreciation of the nature and magnitude of the problems of agricultural labour, it would be necessary to examine them against the background of the general rural economy and in particular the structure of the agricultural industry and its relation to the population dependent on it. The main difficulty is the lack of comparable data as no such comprehensive survey had been conducted in the past. However, as far as the demographic aspects are concerned, the report of the 1951 Census recently published provides valuable insight. The growth of population, the continued dependence of about 70 per cent. of the population on agriculture and the extent of development, both extensive and intensive, of the land resources during the last few decades are factors of great significance for the assessment of the problems of agricultural labour. In this chapter, these and other related aspects of the economy of the country are briefly dealt with, as far as available data permit.

2. The Indian Union and its regions.

2.1. The Union of India extending over an area of 1,269,640 square miles is the seventh largest country in the world. Judged by its population which according to the 1951 Census was 361·2 million, including Jammu and Kashmir, it ranks second amongst the countries of the world. It has a land frontier 8,200 miles long and a coast-line of about 3,500 miles. Lying north of the Equator between the latitudes 8° and 37° north and longitudes 66° 20' to 97° east, it measures about 2,000 miles from south to north and about 1,700 miles from east to west.

2.2. Broadly, the country was divided for purposes of the Census of 1951 into six Zones on geographical considerations. The Zones and the States included in them are given below.

*India**

- | | |
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| <p>I. <i>North India</i>—</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Uttar Pradesh.</p> <p>II. <i>East India</i>—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bihar. 2. Orissa 3. West Bengal. 4. Assam. 5. Manipur. 6. Tripura. 7. Sikkim. <p>III. <i>South India</i>—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Madras (including Andhra State). 2. Mysore. 3. Travancore-Cochin. 4. Coorg. <p>IV. <i>West India</i>—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bombay. 2. Saurashtra. 3. Kutch. | <p>V. <i>Central India</i>—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Madhya Pradesh. 2. Madhya Bharat. 3. Hyderabad. 4. Bhopal. 5. Vindhya Pradesh. <p>VI. <i>North-West India</i>—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rajasthan. 2. Punjab. 3. Patiala and East Punjab States Union. 4. Jammu and Kashmir. 5. Ajmer. 6. Delhi. 7. Bilaspur. 8. Himachal Pradesh. |
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* The Agricultural Labour Enquiry covered the State of Jammu and Kashmir, but it was not conducted in the State of Sikkim and in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

3. Growth of population in relation to land resources.

3.1. As the population has been increasing at an accelerated rate during the last fifty years, especially since 1921, the land area or the topographically usable land* has been steadily declining. The following statement shows the growth of population and the declining per capita land during the decennials from 1901 to 1951 :

STATEMENT 1
POPULATION AND LAND PER CAPITA 1901-1951
(Indian Union *excluding* Jammu and Kashmir)

Census year	Total population (in million)	Percentage growth over the previous Census (+) or (—)	Per capita land (Acres)	Per capita topographically usable land (Acres)
1901	235.5	—	3.2	2.1
1911	249.0	+5.7	3.0	2.0
1921	248.1	—0.4	3.0	2.0
1931	275.5	+11.0	2.7	1.8
1941	314.8	+14.3	2.4	1.6
1951	356.9	+13.4	2.1	1.4

* It is estimated that 95 per cent. of the superficial area of land in mountain tracts, 75 per cent. in hilly tracts, 25 per cent. in plateaus and 5 per cent. in the plains, should be written off, for arriving at topographically usable land. (*Census of India, 1951, Vol. I, Part I-A Report, p. 7.*)

3.2. The rapid increase in the population since 1921 has been largely due to the saving of human lives as a result of the diminution in the incidence of 'abnormal deaths', due to pestilence, famine, etc. In consequence, the per capita topographically usable land diminished from 2.0 acres in 1921 to 1.4 acres in 1951.

3.3. The growth of population and the decline in per capita land since 1921 in the six Census Zones are shown in Statement 2.

STATEMENT 2
POPULATION AND PER CAPITA LAND BY CENSUS ZONES

Census Zones	Population		Percentage increase (1921 to 1951)	Per capita land		Per capita topographically usable land	
	1921 (in lakhs)	1951 (in lakhs)		1921 (Acres)	1951 (Acres)	1921 (Acres)	1951 (Acres)
North India	467	632	35.3	1.6	1.1	1.2	0.9
East India	628	901	43.5	2.7	1.9	1.7	1.2
South India	517	756	46.2	2.1	1.4	1.5	1.0
West India	254	407	60.1	3.8	2.3	2.5	1.6
Central India	373	523	40.2	5.0	3.5	3.5	2.5
North-West India	242	350	44.6	5.1	3.5	2.7	1.8
ALL-INDIA	2,481	3,569	43.8	3.0	2.1	2.0	1.4

3.4. The statement brings out two significant facts. Firstly, in all the regions of the Indian Union the population has been increasing rapidly and the increase was rather phenomenal in West India. Secondly, the people of India were not distributed among the different Zones in an even manner

according to either the land area or even the topographically usable land. There were proportionately more people on land in North India, South India and East India. The density of population per square mile in 1951 in these three Zones was respectively 557, 450 and 344 as against an All-India average of 312. In West India and Central India, the density of population was respectively 272 and 181 per square mile, the figure for North-West India being only 123.

3.5. Taking the different States, the density of population per square mile was the highest in Travancore-Cochin (1015) followed by West Bengal (806), Bihar (572) and U.P. (557). At the other end of the scale were States like Assam (East India), Madhya Bharat and Madhya Pradesh (Central India), and Rajasthan (North-West India) where the density of population was less than 200 per square mile. In Assam, the density was only 106 per square mile.

4. Land utilisation and Intensity of cultivation.

4.1. The topographically usable land per capita as shown in Statement 2 does not adequately describe the extent of utilisation of land resources in the different regions. In the first instance, all the topographically usable land may not be cultivated. Again, the intensity of cultivation as determined by the proportion of the area irrigated and the area double cropped, may vary. The nature of crops raised is also important. Whereas topographically usable area formed 62 per cent. of the total geographical area, net sown area formed 43 per cent. of the total area for which statistics were available.* The following statement gives for the six Census Zones the percentage of topographically usable area and that of net area sown and current fallows to the total area for which village papers were available :

STATEMENT 3

LAND UTILISATION

Census Zones	Percentage of topographically usable area	Percentage of total area for which village papers are available	
		Net area sown	Current fallows
North India	80.3	54.6	3.7
East India	63.0	37.6	7.2
South India	71.2	38.6	11.4
West India	67.2	56.0	11.5
Central India	70.3	37.0	11.1
North-West India	52.4	45.0	9.8
ALL-INDIA	62.0	42.9	9.5

* Land use statistics are available for 623.42 million acres.

	Million acres	Percentage
Forests	93.39	15
Net area sown	268.43	43
Current fallows	59.36	10
Cultivable waste	102.67	16
Not available for cultivation	99.57	16
TOTAL	623.42	100

Source.—*Census of India, 1951, Part I-B, pp. 32-33.*

4.2. The proportion of net sown area is more than 50 per cent. in North and West India. In Central, South and East India about 38 per cent. of the area is net sown. Assam has only 16 per cent. of the area net sown but that for Punjab and PEPSU is respectively 67 and 65 per cent. of the total area. However, the inclusion of States like Jammu and Kashmir and Rajasthan has reduced the overall percentage of net sown area in North-West India to 45.

The present position regarding the availability of land in the different Census Zones as indicated by the per capita net sown area is shown below :

STATEMENT 4
AVAILABILITY OF LAND

Zones	Per capita net sown area*
	Acres
North India	0.62
East India	0.58
South India	0.53
West India	1.18
Central India	1.32
North-West India	0.60
ALL-INDIA	0.77

* The figures relate to population and area for which land utilisation statistics are available.

Source.—*Census of India, 1951, Part I-B, p. 45.*

4.3. The statement indicates that the availability of land per capita is much less in East and South India. In West and Central India, the per capita availability of land is more than one acre. However, the States within each Zone show wider variations in per capita net sown area. In Bihar and Assam the net sown area is about 0.58 acres, but it is 0.45 in West Bengal and 0.83 in Orissa. Similar variations are observed in South India, where Travancore-Cochin records the lowest availability of per capita net sown area, viz., 0.30 acres.

4.4. The variations in the intensity of cultivation as determined by the area irrigated and the area double cropped are brought out in the statement below :

STATEMENT 5
IRRIGATED AND DOUBLE-CROPPED AREA*

Census Zones	Percentage of net sown area	
	Irrigated area	Sown more than once
North India	29.1	24.2
East India	22.4	20.4
South India	28.5	13.3
West India	4.5	13.2
Central India	15.6	17.5
North-West India	33.2	18.7
ALL-INDIA	17.8	13.4

* Source.—*Census of India, 1951, Paper No. 2.*

4.5. Although per capita net sown area available was quite high in West India and Central India, the area under irrigation as well as area sown more than once were amongst the lowest in the Indian Union. The percentage of area under irrigation was the highest in North-West India (33.2) followed by North India (29.1) and South India (28.5). But the proportion of area double sown was the highest in North India followed by East India. In Madras and Travancore-Cochin, the irrigated area was respectively 31 and 33 per cent. of the net sown area but the double cropped area was half the irrigated area in Madras and a little less than a quarter in Travancore-Cochin.

5. Crop pattern.

5.1. The important crops of the Indian Union are cereals, gram and pulses, oilseeds, cotton and fodder crops. The total cropped area of the country may be broadly divided into (1) Food crops, (2) Commercial crops, (3) Plantations, condiments and spices and (4) other crops which include mainly the fodder crops. The percentage area under these heads is given in the following statement :

STATEMENT 6
PERCENTAGE AREA SOWN UNDER VARIOUS CROPS

Crops	North India	East India	South India	West India	Central India	North-West India	All-India
Rice	16.9	59.4	27.3	6.8	15.6	3.3	22.9
Wheat	17.2	3.1	—	4.9	8.3	17.2	8.0
Barley	9.8	2.0	—	—	0.8	3.8	2.5
Major millets	11.3	1.8	24.1	45.7	22.2	21.0	20.5
Other food grains*	32.1	20.5	18.0	13.5	28.5	31.2	24.0
All food crops†	93.5	92.6	70.3	73.4	77.1	80.9	82.3
Commercial crops‡	2.7	7.3	22.2	17.0	21.7	9.1	14.0
Other crops (fodder crops)	3.8	0.1	1.5	9.6	1.2	10.0	3.7

* Other foodgrains include small millets, maize, gram and pulses.

† All food crops include also food crops other than foodgrains.

‡ Commercial crops include oilseeds, cotton, jute and fibres, plantation crops and miscellaneous crops.

Source.—*Census of India, 1951, Part I-B. Appendices, population and land use. Table 1-3, pages 38-39.*

5.2. Foodgrains alone cover as much as 77.9 per cent. of the total cropped area. The next in importance is oilseeds which cover 8.1 per cent. of the cropped area. Among cereals, wheat is grown in North-West and North India. Rice is the predominant crop of East and South India, particularly so of West Bengal and Orissa. In South India, a considerable proportion of the area is also under millets and pulses (42 per cent.). The West and the Central India were mostly millet Zones. Proportion of the area under commercial crops was the highest in South and Central India (22.0). It was quite high in West India. North, East and North-West Zones were almost food crop areas.

6. Progress of cultivation, 1921-51.

6.1. There has been some progress of cultivation of a more or less steady nature, throughout this period, if this progress is measured in absolute terms, viz., the area of cultivated land, the double-cropped area and the irrigated

area. But when it is measured relatively to the growth of population, the contrast is evident.

6.2. The Census of India, 1951, Part I-A—Report makes a comparable study of statistics of land and its cultivation relating to selected areas* for which comparable statistics of good quality were procurable for the 60 year period from 1891-1951. According to the 1951 Census, 120 million people of India lived in this territory which had a net sown area of 100 million acres. The following statement shows the relative growth of population and cultivation in the area covered by this territory :

STATEMENT 7

DECLINE OF CULTIVATION RELATIVELY TO GROWTH OF POPULATION

	1921	1951	Percentage increase over 1921
	(in lakhs)	(in lakhs)	
Population	833	1,179	41.4
Cultivated land (acres)	927	991	7.0
Irrigated area (acres)**	152	169	11.2
Double cropped area (acres)	109	125	14.6

The above figures show that during this period of 1921-1951, population has far out-grown the area under cultivation.

6.3. The following statement giving separate figures for the areas in each Zone examined in the Census Report† shows a declining trend in each of them :

STATEMENT 8

PER CAPITA LAND—1921-1951 (Acres)

	1921			1951		
	Cultivated land	Irrigated land	Double crop land	Cultivated land	Irrigated land	Double crop land
North India Districts	0.78	0.25	0.19	0.61	0.19	0.15
South India Districts	0.96	0.16	0.08	0.68	0.14	0.07
West India Districts	2.05	0.08	0.05	1.47	0.08	0.04
Central India Districts	1.98	0.02	0.05	1.49	0.02	0.06
All Districts	1.11	0.18	0.13	0.84	0.14	0.10

* The districts covered by the study and their distribution by Zones are given below :

North India.—East Uttar Pradesh Plain, Central Uttar Pradesh Plain, parts of West Uttar Pradesh Plain and Uttar Pradesh Hills and Plateau (1951 Population—591 lakhs).

South India.—Madras Deccan, West Madras, Mysore and parts of South Madras (1951 population—300 lakhs).

West India.—Bombay Deccan Southern, parts of Bombay Deccan Northern and Bombay-Konkan (1951 population—177 lakhs).

Central India.—North-West Madhya Pradesh and South-West Madhya Pradesh (1951 Population—110 lakhs).

** The total area irrigated reckons the irrigation of two successive crops in the same year on the same land twice.

† *Census Report, op cit.*, p. 152.

6-4. The overall per capita availability of land is of interest from the point of view of the food supply for the entire population of the Indian Union. However, the decline in the cultivation per capita might not necessarily be a matter of concern if industries other than cultivation had grown during the last three decades at such a fast rate as to provide gainful employment not only for all the increased numbers among those formerly engaged in such industries and services (the non-agricultural classes), but the very much larger number who had come into being among the agricultural classes. This takes us to a study of the relative growth of urban and industrial population on the one hand, and the rural and the agricultural population on the other.

7. Growth of Rural and Urban Population.

7-1. The following statement shows the growth of population in villages and in towns during 1921-1951 :

STATEMENT 9

GROWTH OF POPULATION IN VILLAGES AND IN TOWNS DURING 1921-1951

Census year	Population (lakhs)		Growth during the preceding decade (lakhs)		Percentage of growth during the preceding decade	
	In villages	In towns	In villages	In towns	In villages	In towns
1921	2,199	282	—	—	—	—
1931	2,420	334	221	52	10.1	18.4
1941	2,710	438	290	104	12.0	31.1
1951	2,950	619	240	181	8.9	41.3
Between 1921-1951 . . . . .	..	..	751	337	34.1	119.0

Although the growth of urban population was phenomenal, the absolute increase in rural population was larger still. The percentage increase in rural population substantially outstripped the rate of progress in cultivation (*refer Statement 7*).

8. Growth of population dependent on agriculture.

8-1. In spite of industrialisation and urbanisation during the last 30 years, the pressure of population on land has not been reduced in the slightest degree. During the first two decades of the present century, the proportion of total population dependent on agriculture increased from 70.8 to 71.7 per cent. The 1931 figures are not strictly comparable with those of the previous Census, whereas 1941 Census did not give occupational distribution of population. According to the authors of "Indian Rural Problem", dependence of population on agriculture increased from 61.6 per cent. in 1891 to 71 per cent. in 1911 and 73 per cent. in 1931.* According to the 1951 Census, 70 per cent.

* Nanavati and Anjuria "Indian Rural Problem" p. 18.

of the total population still depended upon agriculture for their livelihood. Since the percentage of population dependent on agriculture remained more or less constant during these three decades, the total number on agriculture was now much larger than before. A broad estimate of the population dependent on agriculture would be about 250 million in 1951 as against 193 million in 1931. The decline in cultivation discussed in the earlier section was thus not a decline in relation to the growth of total population but was also a decline in relation to the growth of population dependent on agriculture.

8.2. The rural population and the population dependent on agriculture in the six Zones of the Indian Union are given below.

STATEMENT 10

RURAL POPULATION AND POPULATION DEPENDENT ON AGRICULTURE

Zones	Percentage of rural population to total	Percentage of population dependent on agriculture
North India	86.3	74.2
East India	90.0	75.6
South India	80.0	64.3
West India	65.0	59.7
Central India	80.0	73.2
North-West India	80.0	66.0
Indian Union	82.7	70.0

8.3. The discussion so far centered round the overall position in regard to the land resources and the population, in particular the agricultural population and the process of its gradual deterioration during the last three decades. This Report however, deals with one sector of the agricultural population, *viz.*, the hired agricultural labour. Their condition obviously depends, on the one hand, on the nature of agricultural enterprise, *i.e.*, the distribution of the cultivators' holdings on which agricultural labourers are employed, and on the other, on the size and composition of agricultural labour families both in absolute terms and in relation to the rest of the agricultural population.

9. Cultivators' holdings.

9.1. As the size, fertility and crop pattern of the holdings largely determine the scope for wage-paid employment therein, detailed information on this aspect of the economy was collected during the General Family Survey and related to about 60,000 cultivating families in the sampled villages. The main results in so far as they relate to the problems of agricultural labourers are discussed below.

9.2. Of the total holdings in the Indian Union, 34.7 per cent. were held by owners occupying 52.4 per cent. of the area of the holdings. The average size of their holdings was 11.37 acres. Tenant cultivators held about the same

number of holdings, viz., 34.8 per cent. but covered lesser area—35.7 per cent. The average size of the holdings of the tenant cultivators was 7.74 acres. Non-agriculturists and agricultural labourers also cultivated some land but they held fewer holdings and covered together less than 12 per cent. of the area. Non-agriculturists held 9.9 per cent. of the holdings and occupied 4.1 per cent. of the total area and agricultural workers' families, held 20.6 per cent. of the holdings which covered 7.8 per cent. of the area.† The size of the holding of the non-agriculturists was 3.10 acres and that of the agricultural labourer was 2.86 acres.*

9.3. The holdings of the non-agriculturists and of agricultural labourers were very small and they could probably afford little scope for wage-paid employment except perhaps in the peak periods of agricultural activity. Practice of mutual self-help was also quite common amongst cultivators of small holdings. The bulk of the wage-paid employment should, therefore, be on large sized farms of owners and tenant cultivators. These two categories of cultivators together covered 69.5 per cent. of the holdings and occupied 88.1 per cent. of the area.

9.4. The overall average size of the holding in the sample villages of the Indian Union was 7.5 acres. The average size naturally showed considerable variations from Zone to Zone and between the States in each Zone, as will be seen from the Statement below showing the zonal averages :

STATEMENT 11
AVERAGE SIZE OF THE HOLDINGS

Census Zones	Average holding (in acres) (All families)	Average holding of agricultural labour families (in acres)
North India	5.3	1.5
East India	4.5	1.8
South India	4.5	2.3
West India	12.3	5.0
Central India	12.2	6.7
North-West India	12.6	5.8
ALL-INDIA	7.5	2.9

*Being an *ad-hoc* enquiry the data collected on employment and unemployment are also greatly influenced by the weather and crop conditions prevailing during the year of the Enquiry, 1950-51. A brief review of weather and crop conditions during 1950-51 is therefore given in Appendix V.

†The percentages relate to the holdings in the sample villages.

9.5. The average size of the holding was low in the Southern and Eastern Zones being in each case, 4.5 acres. These are mostly rice-growing areas with a comparatively high percentage of irrigated and double sown land. In Travancore-Cochin, the average size of the holding was the lowest in the Indian Union, viz., 2.4 acres. The average size in Madras was very near the Zonal average

for South India, being 4.46 acres, and it was the highest in that Zone in the State of Mysore, 7.22 acres. It may be observed that in Mysore the major crop was not rice but *bajra* and the extent of irrigated land and double sown land was also comparatively small.

9.6. The Eastern Zone is again primarily a rice growing one, and the average size varied from 5.3 acres in Assam to 4.1 acres in Bihar and 4.7 acres in West Bengal. In the Northern Zone comprising Uttar Pradesh which is both a rice and wheat growing State, the average size was slightly higher being 5.3 acres.

In all the other three Zones, the North-West, West and Central, the average size was uniformly big being a little above 12 acres. The numerical size, however, hardly conveys the idea of the relative importance of the holding. Thus, with the exception of the Punjab and PEPSU which are mainly wheat growing areas and where the size was about 12 and 15 acres respectively, in other States where the average holding was bigger, the region was less fertile, mostly unirrigated and grew millets. For example, in Rajasthan the average size of the holding was about 17 acres and in Madhya Pradesh and Hyderabad of Central India it was about 14 acres. In West India, the average size was 12.3 acres which was made up of an average of 9.7 acres in Bombay and 29.6 acres in Saurashtra where the land was of very poor quality.

10. Holdings of agricultural labour families.

10.1. Like the average size of holdings of all families, the average holdings of agricultural labour families were also bigger in West, Central and North-West India.

10.2. The average size of holding of the agricultural labour family was much smaller than the average holding of all families. In South, Central and North-West India, however, the average holding of the agricultural labour family was about half the size of the average holding of all families. This was presumably because there were more families of marginal cultivators among the agricultural labourers with land whose principal occupation, however, was agricultural labour.

11. Dispersion of holdings.

11.1. As observed already, the size of the farms determines the extent of wage-paid employment in agriculture. The smaller the size of the farm the more it depends on family labour and mutual help and less it calls on hired labour. In fact, taking the Indian Union as a whole, the cultivators' holdings below one acre formed 17 per cent.; those between 1 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres about 21 per cent. and those between $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 acres another 21 per cent. At the other end of the scale, about 16 per cent. were in the group 10 to 25 acres and accounted for 32.5 per cent. of the area. Another 5.6 per cent. holdings above 25 acres covered about 34 per cent. of the area.

11.2. There were considerable variations in the relative size of the holdings in the different States. But in view of the fact that in certain areas holdings were larger and of poorer quality, a better indicator of the inequality of distribution would be the cumulative diagram showing the number of holdings up to any size starting from the lowest and the area accounted by it. This is presented in the Lorentz Curve for each Zone and for All-India.

11.3. A measure of the inequality of the distribution would be the concentration ratio. If all the holdings were of equal size, the concentration

ratio* would be zero. On the other hand, if all land is concentrated in one hand the ratio will be one. The statement below gives the concentration ratios in the Census Zones and in the major States therein.

STATEMENT 12
CONCENTRATION RATIO OF HOLDINGS

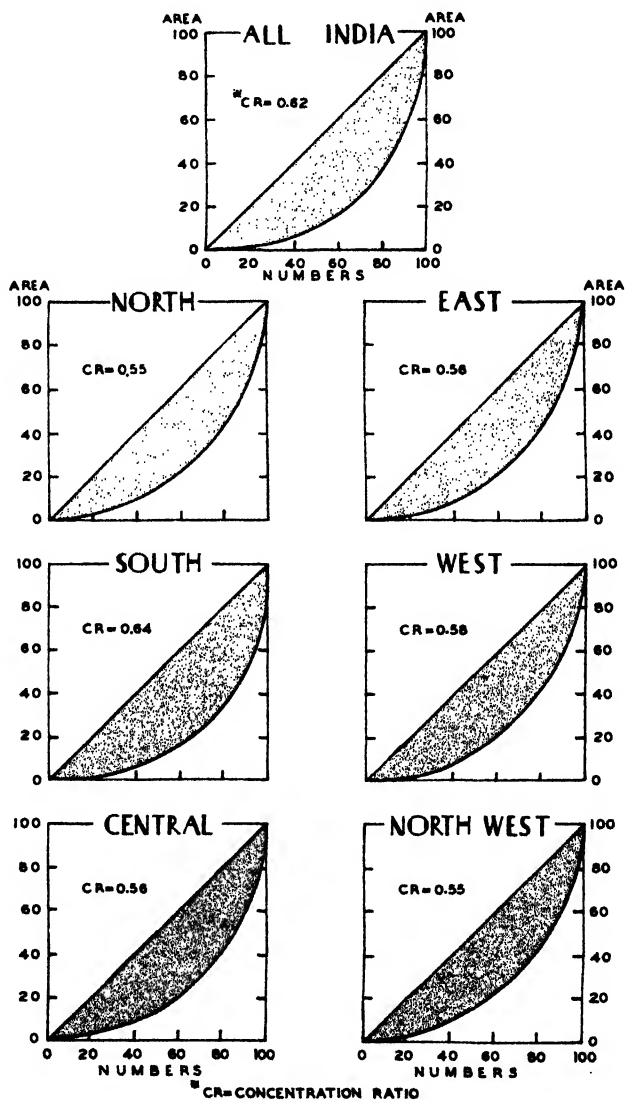
Zones and Major States	Cultivators' holdings	
	Average size (acres)	Concentration Ratio of
<i>North India</i>	5.3	0.55
1. Uttar Pradesh	5.3	0.55
<i>East India</i>	4.5	0.56
1. Bihar	4.1	0.62
2. Orissa	5.6	0.60
3. West Bengal	4.7	0.50
4. Assam	5.3	0.37
<i>South India</i>	4.5	0.64
1. Madras	4.5	0.61
2. Mysore	7.2	0.52
3. Travancore-Cochin	2.4	0.66
<i>West India</i>	12.3	0.58
1. Bombay	9.7	0.56
2. Saurashtra	29.6	0.40
<i>Central India</i>	12.2	0.56
1. Madhya Pradesh	13.9	0.56
2. Madhya Bharat	12.7	0.49
3. Hyderabad	14.1	0.58
<i>North-West India</i>	12.6	0.55
1. Rajasthan	16.9	0.56
2. Punjab	11.8	0.42
3. PEPSU	15.4	0.44
4. Jammu and Kashmir	3.8	0.44
ALL-INDIA	7.5	0.62

*The concentration ratio is a statistical measure of the inequality of the holdings. It is zero when all holdings are of equal size and one when they are infinitely uneven.

11.4. Taking the six Census Zones, the concentration ratio was the highest in South India being 0.64 and in the other Zones, it ranged from 0.54 to 0.58. Amongst the major States, it was the highest in Travancore-Cochin being 0.66, and the lowest in Assam being 0.37.

CHART NO. 8

= INDIA = PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF NUMBER & AREA OF CULTIVATORS' HOLDINGS BY CENSUS ZONES

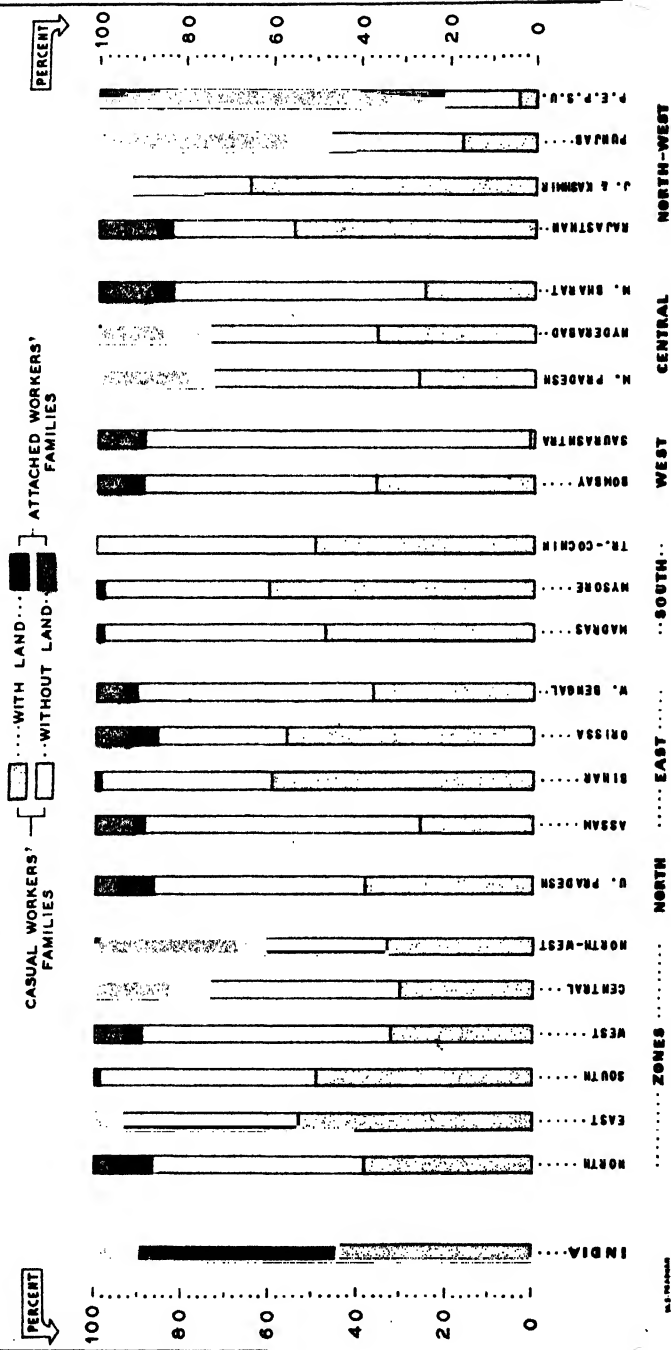


B.P. ISAR

SOURCE: AGRICULTURAL LABOUR ENQUIRY
CSO NO. 188/2-54

CHART NO. 1

INDIA PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FAMILIES



SOURCE: AGRICULTURAL LABOUR ENQUIRY
C.S.O./73/2-54

CHAPTER III.

OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF RURAL FAMILIES AND ECONOMIC STATUS OF INDIVIDUALS.

1. Occupational structure of rural families.

1.1. In the rural society, the family* is the economic unit into which all the earnings of the members flow and from which the needs alike of all the members of the family are met. The occupational classification by families is therefore of much more significance in an enquiry of this nature than the census occupational classification by individuals.

1.2. The rural families were classified for the purpose of the Agricultural Labour Enquiry into four main groups, namely, owners, tenants, agricultural labourers and non-agriculturists. The definitions adopted and their relation to those used in the 1951 Census are discussed in the Report on the General Family Survey. Agricultural families formed 79.8 per cent. of the total. Agricultural owners accounted for 22.2 per cent., tenants 27.2 and agricultural labourers 30.4 per cent. The non-agricultural families formed 20.2 per cent., of whom 5.5 per cent. were wage earning families.

1.3. Of the agricultural labour families who formed 30.4 per cent., 25.8 per cent. were casual labourers' families and the rest attached labourers' families. It should be remembered that even families cultivating small plots of land owned or taken on lease were considered as agricultural labour families if agricultural wage earnings formed their major activity. The casual labourers' families who held land formed 13.4 per cent. while those without land formed 12.4 per cent., the corresponding percentages for attached labour families being respectively 1.8 and 2.8.

1.4. Of the estimated number of 58 million rural families, the agricultural labourers' families numbered about 17.6 million. About 8.8 million families were landless, while the remaining 8.8 million held some land. About 15 million agricultural labour families were of casual workers and the rest of attached workers.

1.5. The occupational distribution of families in the different Zones is given below :

STATEMENT 1

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF DIFFERENT CATEGORIES OF FAMILIES

Zones.	Agricultural land owners.	Agricultural tenants.	Agricultural labourers.			Non-agriculturists.
			With land.	Without land.	Total.	
North India . . .	7.7	56.1	5.7	8.6	14.3	21.9
East India . . .	16.3	29.9	19.0	13.7	32.7	21.1
South India . . .	23.0	6.1	27.3	22.8	50.1	20.8
West India . . .	44.8	18.4	8.8	11.6	20.4	16.4
Central India . . .	25.0	22.0	14.6	22.1	36.7	16.3
North-West India . . .	42.2	25.0	2.7	7.1	9.8	23.0
ALL-INDIA . . .	22.2	27.2	15.2	15.2	30.4	20.2

*A family is a 'household' with an independent common kitchen and living under the same roof including temporary absentees but excluding guests.

The percentage of agricultural families was the lowest in North-West India (77.0) and the highest in Central India (83.7). The agricultural labour families formed 50 per cent. of the total rural families in the Southern Zone. The number of agricultural labour families in this Zone was estimated at 6.2 million, of whom 5.1 million were in the State of Madras alone. In East India, where 33 per cent. of the rural families belonged to that occupational category, they may be estimated at 5 million. A little over 50 per cent. of the agricultural labour families in the East India Zone were in the State of Bihar. Agricultural labour families in Central India may be estimated at 3.2 million. North, West and North-West India had comparatively less proportion of agricultural labour families, their number being about 1.6 million in U. P., 1.1 million in West India and about half a million in North-West India.

1.6. The following statement gives the proportion of different categories of agricultural labour families in the six Census Zones of the Indian Union :

STATEMENT 2

PROPORTION OF DIFFERENT CATEGORIES OF AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FAMILIES

Census Zones.	Percentage of agricultural labour families to total rural families.	Percentage to total agricultural labour families.		Percentage to total agricultural labour families.	
		With land.	Without land.	Casual.	Attached.
North India	14.3	40.6	59.4	78.3	21.7
East India	32.7	58.0	42.0	76.1	23.9
South India	50.1	54.4	45.6	95.0	5.0
West India	20.4	43.2	56.8	90.2	9.8
Central India	36.7	39.0	60.1	81.6	18.4
North-West India	9.8	28.5	71.5	69.0	31.0
ALL-INDIA	30.4	50.0	50.0	84.6	15.4

2. Agricultural labour families with land and without land.

2.1. As stated already, the agricultural labour families included not only the landless ones but also those cultivating land for whom, however, agricultural labour was the chief activity. In East and South India agricultural labourers with land generally outnumbered those without land. In Bihar and Orissa in the Eastern Zone and Madras and Travancore-Cochin in the Southern Zone, there were relatively larger proportion of small-sized holdings with the result that there were numerous marginal cultivators whose principal activity was agricultural labour.

3. Attached and casual labour* families.

3.1. Attached labour families were found mainly in North, East, Central and North-West India. In PEPSU and Punjab particularly, attached labour families were respectively 66.2 and 34.9 per cent. of the total agricultural labour families. In these two States, the agricultural labour families were 13 and 10 per cent. respectively of the total rural families. The average size of holdings was comparatively large and so was the productivity of land. Hence the cultivators of larger holdings employed the available labour force as attached workers. In Assam and U. P. where the proportion of agricultural families was relatively low, attached labourers constituted 25.2 and 21.7 per cent. respectively of the agricultural labour families. In Bihar and Orissa also attached labour families constituted a considerable proportion. In the rest of the States, casual labourers formed the bulk of the agricultural labour families. In South India, 95 per cent. of the agricultural labour families were casual. In Travancore-Cochin almost all the labour families were casual. In this State, the growth of population has been rapid, the average size of holding the smallest, the inequality of distribution of cultivators' holdings as measured by the concentration ratio was the highest and the proportion of agricultural labour families was also very high. The casual agricultural labourers in Travancore-Cochin were available in plenty and even the big cultivators presumably did not find it necessary to engage attached workers.

4. Size and earning strength of families.

4.1. The overall average size of the rural family was about 5.01 consisting of 1.62 men, 1.48 women and 1.91 children. The average showed only slight variation in the different Zones. Some members of the family were earners, while others were either helpers or dependents. Roughly, almost all the men and a little over half the women and children above the age of 10 constituted the labour force—earners and helpers. Of the total family size, 1.57 were earners, 0.96 helpers and 2.48 dependents. An earner was taken as one who earned income however meagre it may be. A helper was one who assisted the head of the family without earning any income independently.

4.2. The size of the working force (earners and helpers) was almost the same in the different categories of agricultural families, viz., 2.6. But while in the families of owners and tenants the helpers were more numerous, about 1.5, in the family of the agricultural labourers helpers were only 0.32. Earners, however, were more numerous in the agricultural labour family. In the families of land owners and tenants the average number of earners was 1.10 and 1.12 respectively, but in the family of the agricultural labourers the number of earners was 2.42. Another significant feature was that working women in the agricultural labour families were more in number than in other categories of rural families. Also among the working women those who were earners were about 0.86 in the agricultural labour family as against 0.11 in the family of the landowners and 0.07 in the tenant family. Further, as the size of the agricultural labour family was smaller, the dependents were only 1.96 as

* *Attached workers.*—They are more or less in continuous employment and are under some sort of contract with employers during the period of employment.

Casual workers.—Workers other than attached are casual workers. They are employed from time to time according to exigencies of work.

against 2.81 and 2.80 in the owner and tenant families respectively. These special features of the composition of the agricultural labour family were noticed in all the Census Zones of the Indian Union. The following statement gives the composition of the different categories of rural families in the Indian Union :—

STATEMENT 3
COMPOSITION OF RURAL FAMILIES

Categories of families.	Earners.				Helpers.				Dependents.			
	Men.	Wo-men.	Chil-dren.	Total.	Men.	Wo-men.	Chil-dren.	Total.	Men.	Wo-men.	Chil-dren.	Total.
Owners	0.98	0.11	0.01	1.10	0.63	0.74	0.17	1.54	0.11	0.77	1.93	2.81
Tenants	1.03	0.07	0.02	1.12	0.65	0.64	0.18	1.47	0.08	0.87	1.85	2.80
Agricultural labour	1.42	0.86	0.14	2.42	0.06	0.17	0.09	0.32	0.05	0.38	1.53	1.96
Non-agriculturists	1.18	0.22	0.03	1.43	0.20	0.32	0.08	0.60	0.10	0.73	1.67	2.50

4.3. The composition of the working force (earners and helpers) in the agricultural labour family in the different Census Zones of the Indian Union is given in the statement below.

STATEMENT 4
WORKING STRENGTH (EARNERS *plus* HELPERS) IN AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FAMILIES

Census Zones.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
North India	1.5	0.5	0.1	2.1
East India	1.4	0.9	0.2	2.5
South India	1.6	1.2	0.2	3.0
West India	1.2	1.1	0.2	2.5
Central India	1.3	1.2	0.3	2.8
North-West India	1.5	0.7	0.2	2.4
ALL-INDIA	1.5	1.0	0.2	2.7

In the above statement, variations in the proportion of women workers are noticeable. In the working force, earners and helpers, the proportions of women workers were more than the All-India average in South, West and Central India and below that in North, North-West and East India.

5. Occupation of the Labour Force.

5.1. In rural families, the earners other than the head of the family do not always pursue the family occupation. Therefore, the occupational structure of the rural labour force *i.e.* of earners and helpers, according to their principal occupation is not identical with that of the families. As will be seen from the statement below, dependence of workers on agricultural labour as the principal occupation was to a less extent and that on non-agricultural work to a greater extent than what it would have been if all workers were to pursue the family occupation.

STATEMENT 5
OCCUPATION OF THE LABOUR FORCE

	Land owners.	Tenants.	Agricul- tural Labourers.	Non- agricul- turalists.
Family occupation of the labour force .	26.6	25.7	30.4	17.3
Principal occupation of the labour force*	26.4	25.6	26.9	21.1

*Occupation of the helper is the same as that of the head of the family whom he helps.

Whereas 30.4 per cent. of the workers belonged to the occupational category of agricultural labour according to their family occupation, 26.9 per cent. of the labour force had agricultural labour as their principal occupation. This implies that more workers in the families of agricultural labourers took to other occupations than the workers in the other rural families took to the occupation of agricultural labour.

5.2. This trend of lesser dependence of the labour force on agricultural labour as an occupation was observed in all the Zones of the Indian Union. The following statement brings out this trend :—

STATEMENT 6
OCCUPATION OF THE LABOUR FORCE BY CENSUS ZONES

Zones.	Family occupation of earners and helpers.			Occupation of the labour force.		
	Cultiva- tion.	Agricul- tural labour.	Non- agricul- tural work.	Cultiva- tion.	Agricul- tural labour.	Non- agricul- tural work.
North India . . .	67.4	13.8	18.8	66.0	12.6	21.4
East India . . .	49.6	33.1	17.3	48.0	29.3	22.7
South India . . .	29.6	51.3	19.1	30.7	45.4	23.9
West India . . .	67.1	19.3	13.6	67.6	17.3	15.1
Central India . . .	50.1	36.7	13.2	51.2	32.4	16.4
North-West India . . .	71.4	8.6	20.0	69.7	7.2	23.1
ALL-INDIA . . .	52.3	30.4	17.3	52.0	26.9	21.1

6. Subsidiary occupations* of earners.

6.1. Considering the heavy pressure of population on land, agricultural income was obviously inadequate and the earners, therefore, had per force to resort to subsidiary occupations. The Enquiry revealed that out of total earners following different principal occupations, only about 26 per cent. had subsidiary occupations and the remaining mainly depended on their principal occupations, however inadequate they may be. Whereas in the North and Central India about 18 and 23 per cent. of the earners respectively had subsidiary occupations, those in the North-West and West India had relatively greater opportunities of subsidiary employment, their percentages being 31 in North-West and 33 in West India. In East and South India, about 27 per cent. of the earners had subsidiary occupations.

*The main occupation of a person is the occupation in which he was engaged for 50 per cent. or more of the total number of days worked by him during the previous year. All occupations other than the main occupation were treated as subsidiary occupations.

6.2. Taking the four categories of rural occupations, only 21 per cent. of the agricultural labourers in the Indian Union had subsidiary occupations, while in the other three categories the percentage was about 30. In the six Census Zones of the Indian Union, agricultural labourers having subsidiary occupations varied from 30 per cent. in East India to 16 per cent. in Central India. Whereas in West India about the same percentage of agricultural labourers as in East India had subsidiary occupations, in North-West India nearly 81 per cent. of agricultural labourers had no subsidiary occupations. In North India, 22 per cent. of agricultural labourers had subsidiary occupations.

6.3. As regards other occupational groups in rural areas, 32 per cent. of land owners had subsidiary occupations in South India and only about 15 per cent. had such occupations in North India. Of the tenants in different Census Zones, 51 per cent. had subsidiary occupations in South India and only 10 per cent. had such occupations in North India. As for non-agricultural earners, while 40 per cent. in West India had subsidiary occupations, the percentage was only 20 in North India.

6.4. Out of the 26 per cent. earners in the Indian Union who had subsidiary occupations, 5.1 per cent. each were land owners and tenants, 8.1 per cent. were agricultural labourers and 7.8 per cent. were non-agriculturists including non-agricultural labourers. Of these earners, only about a third had subsidiary occupations outside agricultural sector; one-sixth had agricultural labour as the subsidiary occupation and the remaining had cultivation of owned or leased land as the subsidiary occupation. For almost all the non-agricultural earners, the subsidiary occupation was agriculture. Thus even from the point of view of subsidiary occupations the pressure seems to be more on agriculture. The following statement shows the subsidiary occupations of earners in the Indian Union :

STATEMENT 7
SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS OF EARNERS*

Main occupation of earners.	Percentage of earners having subsidiary occupation.	Percentage of earners having the following subsidiary occupations.			
		Ownership.	Tenancy.	Agricultural labour.	Non-agricultural labour and other non-agricultural work.
Ownership	5.1	..	1.9	0.9	2.3
Tenancy	5.1	1.4	..	1.4	2.3
Agricultural Labour .	8.1	2.5	2.3	..	3.3
Non-agricultural labour and other non-agricultural work.	7.8	2.6	2.6	1.7	0.9**
All earners	26.1	6.5	6.8	4.0	8.8

*N.B.—Percentages are to total number of earners.

**Non-agricultural earners may have other non-agricultural work or labour as the subsidiary occupation.

6.5. Broadly, the position of subsidiary occupations of earners was similar in all the Zones of the Indian Union. In North, East and West India about a third of the earners pursuing subsidiary occupations had taken to non-agricultural work and labour. In South India such earners were still less, about 25 per cent. of the total, while in Central and North-West India they were a little more than one-third of the earners pursuing subsidiary occupations.

6.6. Of the agricultural labourers having subsidiary occupations, more than 50 per cent. had cultivation of land as their subsidiary occupation and the remainder were engaged either in non-agricultural labour or other non-agricultural work. The types of non-agricultural labour and other non-agricultural work were mostly house building and repairs, road construction, carting, selling vegetables etc.

CHAPTER IV.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

1. Employment in Agriculture.

1.1. Employment in agriculture has certain peculiarities as compared to that in industry. As one writer has put it* "For millions of persons born in rural districts there is no escape from an agricultural career. While other industries are selective and attract roughly that number of candidates who can find accommodation, agriculture *starts* with too many candidates; neither selection nor rejection is possible, for where would the rejected go? Agriculture thus fills the thankless role of acting as the great population insurance system of the world, always capable of supplying human labour for industrial jobs, never expecting to be relieved of more of her supply than it is convenient for industry to absorb, ready in times of stress once more to give some modicum of accommodation and shelter for the refugees expelled from urban occupations". The outstanding feature about employment in agriculture is its seasonal character. Whereas employment in industry, with the exception of the seasonal type, is more or less continuous throughout the year, employment in agriculture has its peak and slack seasons.

1.2. While the peak periods offer maximum employment to agricultural labourers, for the rest of the year they have to be continuously in search of other avenues of employment, wage paid or otherwise, which being extremely limited, force them to remain either totally unemployed or under-employed. During the intervening periods of agricultural employment, agricultural labourers often take up odd jobs like carrying load, repairing houses, selling vegetables, driving carts, etc.

1.3. Like employment the working day of the agricultural labourer also shows considerable variations. During the peak seasons of agricultural activity the working days are longer, while they are shorter during weeding or preparatory operations. The hours of work of women labourers particularly are shorter in operations (weeding, transplanting, etc.) in which they are usually employed. Under certain regional circumstances, strenuous operations like ploughing cannot be undertaken throughout the day and therefore the employers switch the labourers on to other operations during a part of the day. The age-old traditions of cultivation in the regions are also different and considerably influence the working day of the agricultural labourer. It became thus evident during the Enquiry that the working day in agriculture had no rigidity regarding hours of work. Hence no detailed data on hours of work could be collected and processed. Wage employment for more than half the day was counted as full day's employment and that for a period less than this was ignored. However, a brief note on this subject is given in Appendix IV.

2. Wage-paid employment of Agricultural Labourers.

2.1. It is obvious that wage-paid employment forms the bulk of the total annual employment of agricultural labourers which is made up of employment on wages in agricultural and non-agricultural labour, and self-employment

* 'Labour in Agriculture' by Louise E. Howard.

on one's own land, if any, and on any other non-agricultural work. The extent of wage-employment, barring regional factors regarding opportunities for employment, would generally depend on the employment status of the labourer—casual or attached, the extent of self-employable resources—land, other non-agricultural work etc., the periodicity of labour needs on self-employed occupations and also the age and sex of the labourer. Since attached labourers are mostly employed on contract basis for a year or so, their wage employment is greater than that of casual workers whose opportunities for employment are determined by seasonal needs of wage-labour in the different regions. Similarly, those labourers, casual or attached, who cultivate small strips of land are rather restricted from taking up wage-employment in agricultural and non-agricultural labour because of the work on their own land. It is also true that the need for wage-employment may not generally be as great in their cases as in the case of landless labourers. Between men and women agricultural labourers, men are more free to seek employment than women who have also to attend to house-hold duties. Regional customs also sometimes prevent women from resorting to wage employment.

Men labourers.

2.2. Men labourers formed 55 per cent. of all agricultural labourers according to the Intensive Family Survey. Their annual average wage-employment according to the categories of agricultural labour families is given in the following statement. Full details for All-India and the six Census Zones are given in Table 1 in Appendix VIII.*

STATEMENT 1

EXTENT OF ANNUAL EMPLOYMENT OF MEN AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS (ALL-INDIA).

Categories of Agricultural Labour Family.	Agricultural employment (days).	Non-agri- cultural employment (days).	TOTAL (days).
1	2	3	4
Casual Labourers	176	31	207
With land	162	28	190
Without land	191	34	225
Attached Labourers	299	13	312
With land	280	16	296
Without land	309	11	320
All Labourers.	189	29	218

* Appendix VIII contains a set of 12 Tables separately for All-India and each of the six Census Zones.

Appendix VII contains the essential statistics pertaining to Agricultural labour.

2.3. The above statement gives the employment position of agricultural labourers in the different categories of families and not according to types of agricultural workers as such. However, it will be realised that some earners in attached labourers' family may be casual labourers and *viceversa*; the resulting employment of the casual and attached labourers would consequently be slightly different. This is shown in the subsequent section.

2.4. Taking all agricultural workers together, on an average, an adult male earner in the agricultural labour family was employed on wages for 189 days in agriculture and for 29 days in non-agricultural labour or in all for 218 days or a little over seven months in the year. The employment of an earner in the attached workers' family (312 days) exceeded that of an earner in the casual workers' family (207 days) by about three and a half months. As the casual labourer was free to seek employment elsewhere, his employment on non-agricultural labour was greater than that of the attached labourer. Among labourers with land and without land, wage employment of the latter was more than the former by about 35 days in case of casual labourers, and 24 days in case of attached labourers.

3. Zonal variations in employment.

3.1. The following statement shows the zonal differences in the average number of days employed on wages. The statement also gives employment of casual and attached labourers, irrespective of the category of the family to which they belong.

STATEMENT 2

EMPLOYMENT OF ADULT MALE AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS

Zones.	Average number of days worked on wages during the year.				
	Total days employed.	All labourers.		Casual workers.	Attached workers.
		Agricultural labour.	Non-Agri- cultural labour.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
North India . . .	289	255	34	280	345
East India . . .	224	182	42	215	323
South India . . .	181	160	21	173	301
West India . . .	196	176	20	171	340
Central India . . .	245	221	24	193	325
North-West India . .	202	177	25	141	288
ALL-INDIA . . .	218	189	29	200	326

3.2. It will be seen from the above that male agricultural workers were employed on wages for the largest number of days (289) in North India and somewhat less (245 and 224 days respectively) in Central India, and East India. On the other hand, they were employed on wages for the least number

of days (181) in South India and for 196 days in West India and 202 days in North-West India. Taking employment of casual workers only, the quantum of wage-paid employment was low. In the North-West India, the casual workers were employed for the lowest number of days (141).

3.3. As regards employment of attached workers in the different Zones, the number of days employed was uniformly high in all the Zones, and ranged from 10 to 11 months in the year, except in North-West India where it was a little less than 10 months.

3.4. The extent of employment depended on a number of factors which cannot easily be analysed. In the first place, the composition of the agricultural labourers, whether a few or more of them were attached or whether again a few or more had land to cultivate, would determine the extent of their employment. Secondly, the relationship between the opportunities of wage-paid employment and the supply of labour would delimit the extent to which the labourers would get employment in the year. The crop pattern, the size distribution of holdings and weather and crop conditions also influenced the extent of employment and unemployment.

3.5. The highest average employment in North India may be attributed to one or two outstanding characteristics of this Zone. This Zone had the highest percentage of the area of land sown more than once (24 per cent.) and of the area irrigated (29 per cent.). This Zone being situated in the Indo-Gangetic plains, well known for its alluvial soil, was comparatively more fertile and productive. Further, agricultural labourers were fewer than elsewhere and the proportion of women workers was very small (14 per cent. only) as against 40 per cent. for All-India. Consequently men workers in this Zone secured employment for a larger number of days than in other Zones. On the other hand, the low level of wage-paid employment in Western India was probably due to the following reasons. Bombay State which comprised the major area of this Zone, contained only 4 per cent. irrigated area. It included many rain-shadow regions and infertile areas. Besides, the area sown more than once was also only 3.1 per cent., one of the lowest in the whole of India. Further, women numbered as much as men in the labour force in this Zone. In East India, however, the average employment of agricultural workers was comparatively higher than in West India and South India. In West Bengal and Orissa the total irrigated area was comparatively high, 18 and 25 per cent. respectively, and so was the area sown more than once, 12 and 15 respectively. In this Zone also women workers formed a smaller proportion (35 per cent.) than in most other Zones. The extent of employment available in Bihar was however low, presumably due to the relatively high proportion of agricultural labour. South India recorded the lowest average number of days employed during the year. The availability of land per cultivator was the lowest. The average size of holding was only 4.5 acres as against an All-India average of 7.5 acres. The proportion of agricultural labour families to the total number of agricultural families was the highest. Thus there was an overabundance or surplus of agricultural labour. According to the General Family Survey, out of a total of 17.6 million agricultural labour families in the whole of India, no less than 6 million or roughly one-third belonged to South India. Besides, the proportion of women workers in South India was almost equal to men (48 and 49 per cent. respectively) and this factor also restricted their scope of employment. It is not surprising therefore that the problem of

employment of agricultural labourers appears to be more acute in South India than in most other regions of India. Amongst the States within the Zone, the position was the worst in Mysore which is predominantly a millet area.

3.6. The following statement gives the extent of employment on wages of all adult male workers and separately for casual and attached male workers in important States :

STATEMENT 3

EMPLOYMENT ON WAGES OF ADULT MALE AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.*

Zones and States.	NUMBER OF DAYS EMPLOYED ON WAGES.			
	All workers.		Casual workers.	Attached workers.**
	Agricultural labour.	Non-agri-cultural labour.		
1	2	3	4	5
<i>North India</i>	255	34	280	345
Uttar Pradesh	255	34	280	345
<i>East India</i>	182	42	215	323
Bihar	167	33	198	..
Orissa	199	57	237	337
West Bengal	200	46	238	316
Assam	208	48	242	340
<i>South India</i>	160	21	173	301
Madras	159	19	170	329
Mysore	130	24	150	**
Travancore-Cochin	185	30	216	**
<i>West India</i>	176	20	171	340
Bombay	173	20	168	340
<i>Central India</i>	221	24	198	325
Madhya Pradesh	239	16	214	329
Madhya Bharat	173	48	190	328
Hyderabad	212	23	157	327
<i>North-West India</i>	177	25	141	288
Rajasthan	162	22	153	337
Punjab	164	24	111	250
PEPSU	273	8	98	339
ALL-INDIA	189	29	200	326

* Figures are not given for States where the sample of families was small.

** Proportion of attached workers is negligible.

The employment of casual workers followed, in general, the same trend as that of all workers excepting in States where attached workers were considerable. The attached workers generally worked almost throughout the year. In the Punjab, the employment figures for both casual and attached workers appeared to be comparatively lower than in most other States. This may be attributed to the following factors. Large size holdings were fewer here, since only 9 per cent. of the total holdings covering an area of 26 per cent. belonged to the size group 25 acres and above. About 75 per cent. of the area sown was devoted to cereals and pulses, like wheat, gram and *bajra*. These crops do not require much intensive labour. Area under rice was insignificant and there were practically no plantation crops. In the South-eastern districts, where irrigation had not made much progress, crops were mostly of the hardy and draught resisting type, which needed a minimum of labour. Besides this, the weather conditions were particularly unfavourable during the year of the survey and the *Rabi* crops in north-west region were affected by the cold wave and the attacks of locust swarms.

3.7. Turning to non-agricultural employment of agricultural labourers, casual workers were employed for more days in non-agricultural labour than attached workers in all the Zones. Even for them, the scope for non-agricultural employment was very limited. It hardly came to 29 days in the year, on an average, for All-India. The duration of such employment was extremely uncertain. The average number of days available in the different Zones ranged only from 42 in East India to 20 in West India.

4. Women labourers.

4.1. Women labourers worked mostly as casual ones. The main reason for women seeking employment appeared to be the need for additional income to maintain the family. Women, however, were found particularly suitable for certain agricultural operations like weeding, transplanting and harvesting; but they were generally unsuitable for operations like ploughing involving heavy muscular strain. The average employment of the women workers was 120 days in agricultural and 14 days in non-agricultural labour.

4.2. There were, however, considerable variations in the number of women agricultural labourers and their average employment as amongst the different Census Zones and States. The details are given in the statement below :

STATEMENT 4

EMPLOYMENT ON WAGES OF WOMEN AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS

Zones & States.	PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN CASUAL WORKERS TO TOTAL CASUAL WORKERS EMPLOYED IN		AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS EMPLOYED IN		
	Agricultural labour.	Non-agricul- tural labour.	Total.	Agricultural labour.	Non-agri- cultural labour.
1	2	3	4	5	6
North India . . .	14.0	6.1	143	119	24
U. P.	14.0	6.1	143	119	24
East India . . .	34.9	15.0	123	99	24
Bihar	40.9	15.4	111	91	20
Orissa	30.9	18.6	150	113	37

STATEMENT 4—*contd.*EMPLOYMENT ON WAGES OF WOMEN AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS—*contd.*

Zones & States.	PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN CASUAL WORKERS TO TOTAL CASUAL WORKERS EMPLOYED IN		AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS EMPLOYED IN		
	Agricultural labour.	Non-agricul- tural labour.	Total.	Agricultural labour.	Non-agri- cultural labour.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>East India—contd.</i>					
West Bengal . .	12.0	7.3	188	152	36
Assam . . .	30.1	16.9	155	136	19
<i>South India</i> . .	48.3	11.9	139	132	7
Madras . . .	49.1	6.3	140	134	6
Mysore . . .	50.5	15.1	130	120	10
Travancore-Cochin .	41.4	19.3	147	133	14
<i>West India</i> . .	48.5	15.1	116	103	13
Bombay . . .	48.5	16.1	113	102	11
Saurashtra . . .	46.8	24.3	129	107	22
<i>Central India</i> . .	56.1	23.3	141	125	16
Madhya Pradesh . .	43.8	19.9	122	112	10
Madhya Bharat . .	49.9	24.1	131	108	23
Hyderabad . . .	60.1	26.4	159	141	18
<i>North-West India</i> . .	36.6	15.4	115	98	17
Rajasthan . . .	43.0	19.4	125	113	12
Punjab . . .	18.3	3.2	64	35	29
PEPSU . . .	37.9	2.1	51	50	1
ALL-INDIA . . .	43.8	15.1	134	120	14

North India recorded the highest number of days employed (143 days), followed by Central India with 141 days and South India with 139 days. The number of days employed was the least in West India (116) and North-West India (115). However, taking only agricultural labour into account, South India recorded the highest average number of days employed, 132 days, as compared to 125 days in Central India and 119 in North India. The average was the lowest in East India being 99. In South India and Central India women figured more prominently than elsewhere among agricultural labourers. This appears to be primarily due to economic factors, since the wage level was lower here than in other parts of India. Operations like transplanting,

harvesting and weeding particularly attracted more women labourers than other operations. Broadly, the average employment of the women labourers depended on the proportion of women labourers and the opportunities of employment that were open to them.

5. Man-days worked by men and women casual workers.

5.1. Of the total number of man-days put in by casual workers, men contributed 62 per cent., women contributed 35 per cent. and children the remaining 3 per cent. The percentage of men and women casual workers was 52 and 44 respectively. The following statement shows the percentage of men and women casual workers and the percentage of total man-days worked by them in the different Census Zones :

STATEMENT 5.

PERCENTAGE OF MAN-DAYS WORKED BY MEN AND WOMEN CASUAL WORKERS.

Census Zones and States.	PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS.		PERCENTAGE OF MAN-DAYS WORKED.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
<i>North India</i>	85	14	91	8
Uttar Pradesh	85	14	91	8
<i>East India</i>	62	35	74	24
Bihar	56	41	69	29
Orissa	65	31	75	22
West Bengal	87	12	90	10
Assam	70	30	79	22
<i>South India</i>	49	48	54	43
Madras	48	49	53	45
Mysore	44	51	48	48
Travancore-Cochin	57	41	69	29
<i>West India</i>	48	49	58	40
Bombay	48	49	58	40
Saurashtra	48	47	59	37
<i>Central India</i>	37	56	45	50
Madhya Pradesh	48	44	52	42
Madhya Bharat	44	50	55	41
Hyderabad	33	60	34	61
<i>North-West India</i>	60	37	65	32
Rajasthan	54	43	58	38
Punjab	79	18	91	8
PEPSU	51	38	75	20
ALL-INDIA	52	44	62	35

5.2. It will be seen from the above statement that the relative man-days worked by men and women varied widely from Census Zone to Census Zone and from State to State. However, understandably enough, the percentage of man-days put in by women was everywhere lower than their numerical proportion as compared to men, due to the fact that women worked for less days than men in all the Zones and States. In Central India, the share of women in the man-days worked was higher than in all other Zones and even exceeded the contribution of men. Women formed 56 per cent. of total

casual workers here as against 37 per cent. men. Again in South India, the percentage of man-days contributed by women was comparatively high, 43 per cent., as against 54 per cent. by men. In the Travancore-Cochin State, however, the women's share was only 29 per cent. In West India too the contribution of women labourers in the total man-days was quite substantial, even though much less when compared to men (40 and 58 per cent. respectively). Numerically, however, they were about equal in proportion (49 and 48 per cent.) in this Zone. On the other hand, in North India men's contribution formed the vast bulk (91 per cent.) of the total man-days worked by casual workers, while women's share was only 8 per cent. Men formed the large majority among the agricultural workers in North India and numbered about 85 per cent. as against only 14 per cent. women. In East India and North-West India also, the bulk of the man-days were contributed by men, *i.e.*, 74 and 65 per cent. respectively as compared to 24 and 32 per cent. by women. Men also formed 62 and 60 per cent. respectively in the above two Zones as against 35 and 37 per cent. of women. In Punjab, the share of the women labourers in the total man-days of casual workers was, as in Uttar Pradesh, the lowest.

6. Extent of employment of casual workers in the different agricultural operations.

6.1. An idea of the relative importance of different agricultural operations from the point of view of wage-paid labour can be had from Statement 6. Full details are given in Table 2 in Appendix VIII.

Of the total man-days worked by men and women, harvesting accounted for the largest number of man-days, *i.e.*, 21 per cent. Harvesting was usually a rush job which had to be completed within a comparatively limited period and consequently a substantial percentage of agricultural workers were hired for this operation. This was also the operation in which women worked the largest percentage of man-days. Next to harvesting, weeding accounted for the largest percentage of man-days (15 per cent.) worked by agricultural labourers. This was generally a women's occupation. Next in the order of total man-days worked were ploughing and preparatory operations, which accounted for 13 and 12 per cent. respectively. As already mentioned, ploughing was a man's job. In preparatory operations, however, women had a not inconsiderable share, although much less than men. Transplanting accounted for 8 per cent. of total man-days worked and the contribution of women was more than that of men. Sowing, threshing and irrigating required less man-days and accounted for only 3.8, 4.8 and 3.1 per cent. respectively. Both men and women worked in them, although in irrigating men's contribution was far more than that of women. Non-agricultural labour accounted for 14 per cent. of the total man-days worked by men and women. Man's share was more than double that of the woman. It is generally true of women workers that they worked in comparatively fewer occupations than men, and hence their contribution to total man-days was less than that of men in both agricultural and non-agricultural occupations.

Zonal Variations.

6.2. Harvesting accounted for the largest number of man-days in most of the Zones except North India and West India. It was the highest (25 per cent.) in South India. Harvesting figured more prominently wherever rice

STATEMENT 6
PERCENTAGE OF MAN-DAYS WORKED BY MEN AND WOMEN IN THE DIFFERENT
AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS AND NON-AGRICULTURAL LABOUR.*

Operations.	NORTH INDIA			EAST INDIA			SOUTH INDIA			WEST INDIA			CENTRAL INDIA			NORTH-WEST INDIA			ALL INDIA		
	Men		Women	Men		Women	Men		Women	Men		Women	Men		Women	Men		Women	Men		Women
	Total		Total	Total		Total	Total		Total	Total		Total	Total		Total	Total		Total	Total		Total
Preparatory	10.1	1.2	11.3	7.2	1.8	9.0	9.6	3.7	13.3	10.1	4.4	14.5	8.8	5.7	14.5	6.0	4.5	10.5	8.8	3.3	12.1
Ploughing	22.1	0.1	22.5	18.8	0.1	16.9	11.7	0.2	11.9	5.9	0.1	6.0	6.3	0.4	6.7	6.0	..	6.0	12.7	0.2	12.9
Sowing	7.6	0.5	8.1	2.0	0.3	2.3	1.1	1.3	2.4	3.8	1.6	5.4	3.2	2.5	5.7	3.0	0.9	3.9	2.6	1.2	3.8
Transplanting	2.7	0.5	3.2	5.6	5.0	10.6	2.7	7.2	9.9	1.5	1.2	2.7	0.7	2.2	2.9	0.6	0.5	1.1	3.1	4.5	7.6
Weeding	7.5	1.0	8.5	7.0	4.2	11.2	5.0	12.4	17.4	9.1	11.8	20.9	4.3	13.4	17.7	10.0	8.1	18.1	6.0	8.9	14.9
Irrigating	8.9	0.5	9.4	1.8	0.3	2.1	2.2	0.5	2.7	2.2	0.5	2.7	1.0	0.5	1.5	5.6	1.5	7.1	2.6	0.5	3.1
Harvesting	13.1	1.9	15.0	12.4	6.0	18.4	11.8	13.2	25.0	8.4	8.1	16.5	7.2	13.7	20.9	13.0	7.6	20.6	11.2	9.7	20.9
Threshing	5.0	0.5	5.5	5.0	0.9	5.9	1.9	1.5	3.4	3.9	2.5	6.4	3.3	1.8	5.1	4.0	2.4	6.4	3.5	1.3	4.8
Others	2.0	0.1	2.1	1.2	0.5	1.7	1.6	1.2	2.8	5.0	5.1	10.1	2.0	3.8	5.8	3.2	2.5	5.7	1.8	1.6	3.4
All agricultural operations	79.3	6.3	85.6	59.0	19.1	78.1	47.6	41.2	88.8	49.9	35.3	85.2	36.8	44.0	80.8	51.4	28.0	79.4	52.3	31.2	83.5
Non-agricultural operation	12.0	1.3	13.3	15.0	4.7	19.7	6.8	2.2	9.0	7.7	4.3	12.0	7.7	5.6	13.3	13.7	3.8	17.5	10.0	3.7	13.7
All Labour	91.3	7.6	98.9	74.0	23.8	97.8	54.4	43.4	97.8	57.6	39.6	97.2	44.5	49.6	94.1	65.1	31.8	96.9	62.3	34.9	97.2

* The balance percentage of days was contributed by children.

was the important crop, South India being a notable example. In North India, however, ploughing accounted for the largest number of man-days (23 per cent.), while in West India weeding occupied the highest position, *i.e.*, 21 per cent. man-days. Ploughing also accounted for a higher percentage of man-days in East India and South India than in the other Zones. In transplanting, East India and South India recorded proportionately more employment than in other Zones, while in weeding besides West India, South, Central and North-West India accounted for more man-days than the rest. It is generally true that cultivation of rice required more intensive ploughing and transplanting than many other crops and hence the higher percentage of man-days on these operations in North, East and South India. Uttar Pradesh is also well known for the cultivation of finer varieties of rice, which need 4 to 6 ploughings as compared to 2 or 3 required for that of coarse rice ; consequently, ploughing accounted for the highest percentage of man-days in this Zone. In irrigating, North and North-West India showed a higher percentage than the remaining Zones. Uttar Pradesh and Punjab are well known for the irrigation facilities and hence the percentage of man-days for this operation was higher here than elsewhere. The variations in the percentage of man-days worked in different operations in the different Zones may be due to a variety of factors. For the same operations, different crops may require different amount of labour. Even for the same crops, the labour requirements for the same operation may be quite different in different areas, depending on climate and soil conditions.

7. Hired man-days worked per acre.

7.1. We may now estimate the total number of man-days worked in all agricultural operations by all agricultural labourers in the Indian Union. According to the results of the Intensive Family Survey, it has been estimated that the total number of agricultural labourers was of the order of 35.4 million composed of 19.6 million or 55 per cent. men, 14.1 million or 40 per cent. women and 1.7 million or 5 per cent. children. Multiplying the above number of workers by the average number of days worked in agricultural labour during the year by each of them, the total man-days may be estimated at 5,700 million, the share of men, women and children being 66, 30 and 4 per cent. respectively.

7.2. According to the 1951 Census, the gross sown area in the Indian Union as a whole is about 303 million acres. Hence, on an average, about 19 man-days were put in by hired agricultural labourers per acre of gross sown area. The following statement gives similar estimates for the six Census Zones :—

STATEMENT 7

MAN-DAYS WORKED PER GROSS SOWN ACRE BY AGRICULTURAL LABOUR.

Zones.	Man-days worked per acre of gross sown area.
North India	11.3
East India	26.1
South India	39.0
West India	7.2
Central India	19.2
North-West India	4.2

8. Unemployment.

8.1. Agricultural labourers could secure wage-paid employment only during certain periods of the year and were forced to remain idle for part of the time in the intervening period when they were either totally unemployed or self-employed. It is rather difficult to measure exactly the extent of unemployment partly due to the fact that the distinction between unemployment and under-employment is not always sharp. Agricultural labourers were found to be self-employed during certain days of the year during which they might not have been fully employed. These factors should be borne in mind in the discussion below on unemployment of adult male workers. No attempt could be made to collect similar data in respect of women.

8.2. In recent years, there has been considerable discussion on the various types of unemployment, potential, disguised, visible, chronic, seasonal, etc. The data on unemployment of agricultural labourers collected during the present enquiry relate only to what is considered as visible unemployment. Visible unemployment or under-employment is said to exist when the actual amount of hired labour worked by agricultural labourers is smaller than the amount of labour time which the labour force is able to supply.* The unit of measurement of labour time was the working day and thus does not show the variations in the hours of work during different agricultural seasons. The concepts of disguised and potential unemployment are briefly touched upon at the end of this section.

Unemployment of men workers

8.3. Data on the number of days during which the agricultural adult male labourers were fully unemployed were collected month to month for a period of one year. In doing so, only those labourers were taken into account in any month who reported wage-paid employment for at least one day in that month.

8.4. Statement 8 gives the percentage of adult male workers employed on wage-paid agricultural and non-agricultural labour during different months of the year and the number of days for which they were un-employed. Fuller details are given in the Table 3 in Appendix VIII.

8.5. It will be seen from the statement that even during the peak month in the agricultural season not all agricultural workers could secure wage-paid employment. Taking All-India, not more than 87 per cent. could secure wage-paid employment in any month. This indicates partly the degree of chronic unemployment. It was chronic in the sense that even in the month when the largest number of hired labour was employed on wages some 13 per cent. were without wage employment. Some allowances have, however, to be made for the incidence of sickness and absenteeism due to other reasons as well as self-employment, which prevent workers from accepting work during the month even if made available.

8.6. Taking the different Census Zones, the highest percentage of labourers employed in any month ranged from 83 in South India to 97 in North India. It may be pointed out that the average wage-paid employment per worker was also the highest in North India and lowest in South India. The highest percentage of labour force employed progressively increased from 86 in Central India to 88 in North-West India, 90 in East India and 92 in West India.

* *International Labour Review*, June, 1952, Chiang Hsieh, "Under-employment in Asia", p. 704.

STATEMENT 8.

UNEMPLOYMENT OF ALL MEN LABOURERS.

Month.	ALL-INDIA.			NORTH INDIA.			EAST INDIA.			SOUTH INDIA.			WEST INDIA.			CENTRAL INDIA.			NORTH-WEST INDIA.		
	Percentage of workers employed on wages.	No. of days un-employed per worker on wages during the month.	No. of days un-employed workers employed per worker on wages during the month.	Percentage of workers employed on wages.	No. of days un-employed per worker on wages during the month.	No. of days un-employed workers employed per worker on wages during the month.	Percentage of workers employed on wages.	No. of days un-employed per worker on wages during the month.	No. of days un-employed workers employed per worker on wages during the month.	Percentage of workers employed on wages.	No. of days un-employed per worker on wages during the month.	No. of days un-employed workers employed per worker on wages during the month.	Percentage of workers employed on wages.	No. of days un-employed per worker on wages during the month.	No. of days un-employed workers employed per worker on wages during the month.	Percentage of workers employed on wages.	No. of days un-employed per worker on wages during the month.	No. of days un-employed workers employed per worker on wages during the month.	Percentage of workers employed on wages.	No. of days un-employed per worker on wages during the month.	No. of days un-employed workers employed per worker on wages during the month.
March	86	7	97	83	7	83	83	7	83	10	91	10	86	5	88	8	86	5	88	5	88
April	84	7	97	83	6	84	84	6	82	9	85	9	83	5	88	7	83	5	88	5	88
May	83	7	95	84	6	84	84	6	80	10	86	8	82	5	81	8	82	5	81	5	81
June	85	6	96	86	5	86	86	5	82	9	85	9	81	4	80	7	81	4	80	4	80
July	87	6	96	90	5	90	90	5	83	9	84	11	85	4	86	7	85	4	86	4	86
August	86	7	95	89	6	89	89	6	80	10	87	10	86	5	83	7	86	5	83	5	83
September	84	7	95	81	7	81	81	7	81	9	90	9	84	4	82	6	84	4	82	4	82
October	83	7	96	80	7	80	80	7	78	10	92	9	84	5	85	5	84	5	85	5	85
November	84	6	96	85	6	85	85	6	79	10	90	9	84	4	85	6	84	4	85	4	85
December	83	7	96	84	6	84	84	6	78	10	87	11	84	5	79	7	84	5	79	5	79
January	80	7	95	76	7	76	76	7	77	10	82	10	83	5	80	7	83	5	80	5	80
February	78	7	93	75	7	75	75	7	74	9	79	9	82	4	77	7	82	4	77	4	77
Monthly average	84	7	96	83	6	80	80	6	80	10	86	9	84	5	83	7	84	5	83	5	83

8-7. The statement shows that there were monthly variations in the labour demand. While in North India the variations during the different months of the year were confined to very narrow limits, from 93 to 97 per cent., in East India and West India the range of variation was as high as 15 and 13 points respectively. In Central India it was small, being 4.

8-8. We have considered above only the labour force employed on wages in the different months. As pointed out already, the monthly figures of percentage of labourers included even those who worked for a single day. It follows that not all of them were employed throughout the month. The extent of monthly unemployment depends not only on the proportion employed in any month but also on the volume of unemployment of those who worked for wages in that month. On an average, such workers were unemployed for about 6 to 7 days per month or in all 82 days in the year. There were considerable regional variations. While in North India the number of days unemployed during the year was the lowest (44) followed by Central India (54), it was the highest in South India and West India, the number of days unemployed in the later two Zones being 115 and 113 respectively. It was 73 days in East India and 82 in North-West India.

8-9. It is surprising that the month to month variations of the number of days unemployed were not very considerable. However, this is only one component of the seasonal variation, the variations of the other component, viz., the percentage of the labour force employed, have been already pointed out. Further, the process of averaging over such a large area as a Census Zone evens out the significant seasonal differences in the different areas which intensive local studies might throw up. For instance, whereas some areas are single cropped, some others are double cropped and the agricultural seasons in the different areas do not always coincide. Such variations are better brought out in the discussions in the State reports* on the position in each State and zones within them.

8-10. The States included in each Zone also showed considerable variations in the two components of monthly unemployment. In East India while the range between the maximum and minimum number of labourers employed on wages in any month was as wide as 27 per cent. in Bihar, it was narrow being 4 per cent. in Assam. In South India the range was wide in Mysore (20 per cent.) but it was narrow in Madras (13 per cent.) and still more so in Travancore-Cochin (10 per cent.). In West India the monthly variation in the number of labourers employed was quite considerable in Saurashtra but it was not so in Bombay. Again in Central India the variation in the maximum and minimum number of labourers employed on wages in any month was 10 per cent. in Madhya Bharat but it was 5 per cent. in Madhya Pradesh and Hyderabad. In North-West India, Jammu and Kashmir showed the widest variation in the percentage of labourers employed and PEPSU showed the least variation which was of the order of 7 per cent.

8-11. In respect of number of unemployed days of labourers employed on wages in any month, there were some variations from State to State in each Zone. In East India, the average annual unemployment of the labourers employed on wages every month ranged from 85 days in West Bengal to 43 days in Orissa. In South India annual unemployment of those who secured wage employment every month was to the extent of 116 days in Madras,

* See Volumes II to VII of *Agricultural Labour in India—Intensive Family Survey*.

108 in Travancore-Cochin and only 65 days in Mysore. In West India annual unemployment was greater in Bombay where the range of variation in the percentage of labourers employed on wages in different months was relatively narrow. In Central India annual unemployment varied from 52 days in Madhya Pradesh to 82 days in Madhya Bharat. In North-West India, the annual unemployment was of greater magnitude in Jammu and Kashmir where the maximum and minimum percentage of labourers employed on wages varied also to the extent of 60 points. In Punjab the annual unemployment was 101 days, while in PEPSU it was 43 days.

9. Unemployment of casual and attached workers.

9-1. The foregoing analysis related to unemployment of all agricultural workers. Since, however, 85 per cent. of agricultural workers belonged to the casual category, the trend indicated in Statement 8 was mainly influenced by the position in regard to casual workers.

9-2. *Attached workers.*—The employment status distinguishes the attached worker from the casual worker. Whereas the former is attached to his employer either by annual or monthly contract, the latter is free and gets employment mainly during the rush seasons. It is obvious, therefore, that attached workers were not unemployed to the same extent as casual workers. In the case of the attached worker, his employer keeps him employed, though not always fully, on some work or the other of the farm or in the household during the period of his contract. Thus in the Indian Union as a whole, as many as 97 per cent. of attached workers reported wage-paid employment every month and on an average they were unemployed for only 19 days during the year. The three per cent. of the attached workers who did not report wage employment every month were perhaps those whose contracts were for less than a year. In the different Census Zones, the variations in the monthly average attached workers reporting wage-employment ranged from 94 to 98 per cent.

9-3. In respect of annual unemployment of attached workers reporting wage-employment, the number of days unemployed during the year varied only from 11 to 16 days in North, East, West and Central India. It was to the extent of 38 days in North-West India and 64 days in South India where attached workers were less than 5 per cent. of total agricultural labourers. Among the Census Zones where attached workers were quite considerable, only in North-West India unemployment of attached workers was relatively of greater magnitude. Among the States included in this Zone unemployment was the highest in PEPSU, 58 days; this State was affected by the cold wave and locust attacks of January-February, 1951.

9-4. *Casual workers.*—The problem of unemployment was essentially one relating to the casual workers. The statement below gives the position regarding unemployment of casual workers in the six Census Zones of the Indian Union.

The statement shows greater variation in the two components of unemployment in all the Census Zones of the Indian Union. From the point of view of the percentage of labourers employed, unemployment was of a greater magnitude in East India, West India and North-West India. But considering the unemployed days of labourers reporting wage-employment, unemployment was much severe in South India, West India and North-West India.

STATEMENT 9
UNEMPLOYMENT OF MEN CASUAL AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS

Month	All-India			North India			East India			South India			West India			Central India			North-West India		
	Percent- age of un- employed	Average number of days un- employed	Percent- age of un- employed	Percent- age of un- employed	Average number of days un- employed	Percent- age of un- employed	Percent- age of un- employed	Average number of days un- employed	Percent- age of un- employed	Percent- age of un- employed	Average number of days un- employed	Percent- age of un- employed	Percent- age of un- employed	Average number of days un- employed	Percent- age of un- employed	Percent- age of un- employed	Average number of days un- employed	Percent- age of un- employed	Percent- age of un- employed	Average number of days un- employed	Percent- age of un- employed
March	84	8	97	83	7	83	10	91	11	81	6	81	11	81	6	81	11	81	6	81	11
April	82	7	97	82	7	81	9	83	10	78	6	80	11	78	6	80	11	78	6	80	11
May	82	8	95	83	7	80	11	84	10	77	7	71	13	77	7	71	13	77	7	71	13
June	83	7	96	85	5	82	10	83	10	74	6	70	10	74	6	70	10	74	6	70	10
July	86	7	95	90	5	82	9	82	12	79	6	80	11	79	6	80	11	79	6	80	11
August	84	8	95	88	6	79	10	86	12	81	6	76	10	81	6	76	10	81	6	76	10
September	82	8	94	80	7	81	9	89	10	78	6	75	9	78	6	75	9	78	6	75	9
October	81	8	95	80	7	78	10	91	10	77	7	80	8	77	7	80	8	77	7	80	8
November	82	7	95	84	6	79	10	83	10	78	5	77	8	78	5	77	8	78	5	77	8
December	81	8	95	83	6	78	10	85	12	78	6	69	10	78	6	69	10	78	6	69	10
January	78	8	95	75	7	77	11	79	11	77	7	70	11	77	7	70	11	77	7	70	11
February	76	8	93	73	8	73	9	76	10	76	6	67	11	76	6	67	11	76	6	67	11
Monthly average	82	8	95	82	6	80	10	85	11	78	6	75	10	78	6	75	10	78	6	75	10

9.5. In the States included in each Zone, the variations in both the components of unemployment were more or less of the same nature as those observed for all workers with the difference that the variation was slightly greater for casual workers. In East India, the percentage of labourers reporting wage-employment varied from 59 to 88 and the annual unemployment of those reporting wage-employment varied from 54 to 94 days. In West Bengal annual unemployment was about 94 days but the variation in the number of labourers employed during different months was from 93 per cent. to cent percent. In South India the annual unemployment of the labourers employed on wages was 122 days, while it was 108 days in Travancore-Cochin and 65 days in Mysore. The monthly variation in the number of labourers employed was greater in Mysore. In West India the annual unemployment was for 185 days, although the variation in the number of labourers employed was only to the extent of 17 points. In Central India the maximum number of labourers employed in any month did not exceed 88 per cent. in Madhya Pradesh and Madhya Bharat and 74 per cent. in Hyderabad and the annual unemployment varied from 76 days in Madhya Pradesh, to 101 days in Madhya Bharat and 102 days in Hyderabad. In PEPSU in North-West India, the percentage of labourers employed in different months varied from 87 to 94 but the annual unemployment was as high as 147 days.

10. Unemployment by reasons.

10.1. The unemployment of agricultural labourers employed on wages in different months was almost entirely due to want of work. The other reasons of unemployment were sickness and other factors such as extremely bad weather conditions, etc. The statement below gives the extent of unemployment of adult male casual workers due to want of work in the six Census Zones.

STATEMENT 10

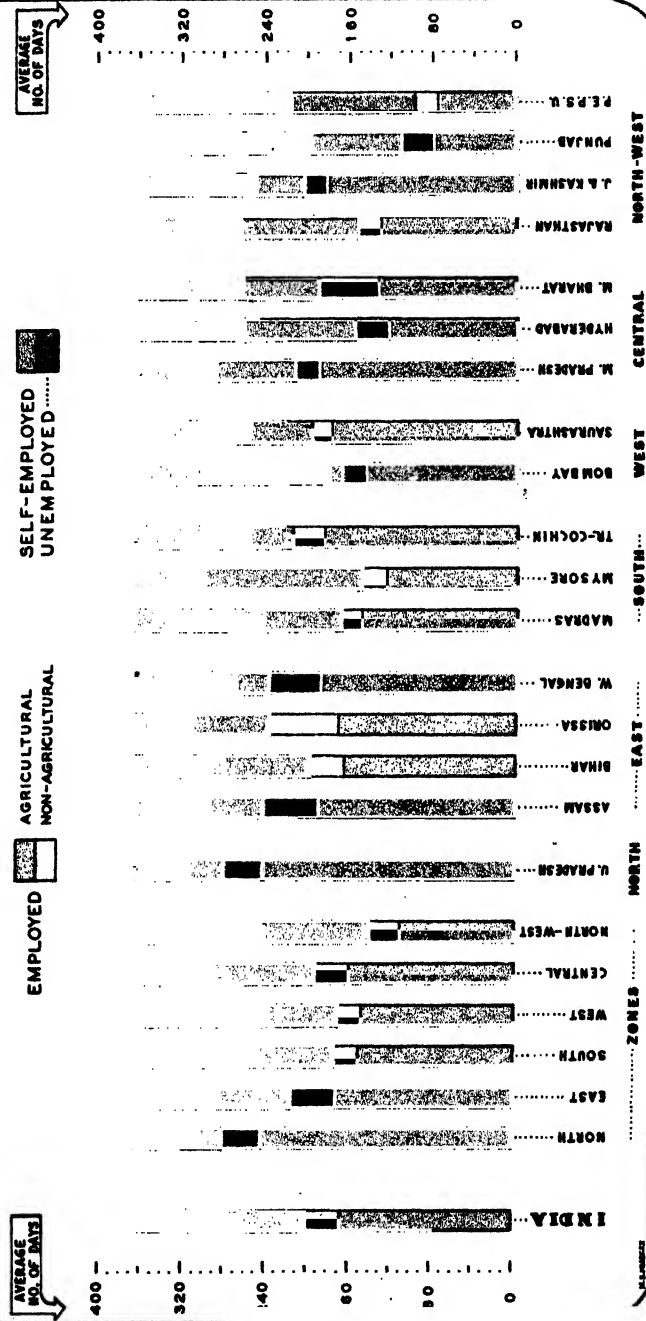
UNEMPLOYMENT OF CASUAL WORKERS DUE TO WANT OF WORK

Census Zones	Total number of days unemployed	Number of days unemployed due to want of work	Percentage of days unemployed due to want of work
North India	48	32	66.7
East India	77	58	75.3
South India	116	89	76.7
West India	128	108	84.4
Central India	73	50	68.5
North-West India	120	96	80.0
ALL-INDIA	90	67	74.4

Taking the Indian Union as a whole, want of work accounted for 74 per cent. of the unemployed days of casual workers who were employed on wages in different months. In the different Census Zones of the Indian Union, the variation in the percentage of days unemployed due to 'want of work' ranged from 67 in North India to 84 in West India. Out of about 25 per cent. of

CHART NO. 2

INDIA EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT OF CASUAL MALE AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS



SOURCE: AGRICULTURAL LABOUR ENQUIRY C.S.O./170/2-54

the unemployed days for which reasons other than want of work could be attributed, 6 to 7 per cent. were due to Malaria and other sickness.

11. Employment, Unemployment and Self-employment.

11.1. So far the problem of unemployment was dealt with in two components, the percentage of labourers not reporting wage-paid employment in the different months, and the unemployment of those who worked on wages during each month. An attempt is made below to estimate the total volume of employment, unemployment and self-employment, taking all the workers who worked some time or other during the year. While the information in regard to the workers who reported wage employment every month (84 per cent. of all workers) is firm, in regard to the rest, forming only 16 per cent. who did not work for wages even for a single day in any month, no data could be collected on the days they were self-employed and the days on which they were unemployed.

11.2. Assuming that such men were self-employed and unemployed in equal proportion, the average employment, unemployment and self-employment of all workers have been worked out and are given below.

STATEMENT 11

UNEMPLOYMENT OF ADULT MALE AGRICULTURAL WAGE LABOURERS (ALL WORKERS)

Census Zones and States	Number of days employed on wages	Self- employed	Unemployed
<i>North India</i>	289	26	50
Uttar Pradesh	289	26	50
<i>East India</i>	224	49	92
Bihar	200	58	107
Orissa	256	51	58
West Bengal	246	32	87
Assam	256	34	75
<i>South India</i>	181	71	113
Madras	178	68	119
Mysore	154	131	80
Travancore-Cochin	215	35	115
<i>West India</i>	196	46	123
Bombay	193	54	118
<i>Central India</i>	245	45	75
Madhya Pradesh	255	41	69
Madhya Bharat	221	47	97
Hyderabad	235	50	80
<i>North-West India</i>	202	64	99
Rajasthan	184	82	99
Punjab	188	59	118
PEPSU	281	25	59
ALL-INDIA	218	49	98

11.3. According to the above estimate, an adult male agricultural labourer in the Indian Union was unemployed for 98 days and self-employed for another 49 days. Unemployment was near about the All-India average in North-West and East India. But it was less in Central India (75 days) and lowest in North India (50 days). West India showed the highest figure (123 days) followed by South India (113 days).

11.4. The extent of unemployment followed inversely the availability of wage-paid employment. The main factors influencing wage-paid employment have been discussed already in the section on Employment. In South India where employment was the lowest, self-employment was the highest, 71 days; and in North India where hired employment was the highest, opportunities for employment in occupations other than wage earning were the lowest (26 days). In East, West and Central India, the estimated number of days self-employed was about 45 to 50 days. Only in North-West India, the period of self-employment was a little higher, *viz.*, 64 days. In South India where self-employment was relatively high, the income from sources other than wages was also proportionately high. This will be seen from the Chapter on Income and Table 6 of Appendix VIII.

11.5. Taking the different States, the extent of unemployment was quite high and was near about four months in Madras, Travancore-Cochin, Bombay, Bihar and Punjab. Unemployment was comparatively low, being of the order of two months, in U. P., Orissa and PEPSU, mostly as a result of relatively greater opportunities of wage-paid employment. In spite of low wage-paid employment, the incidence of unemployment was mitigated to a certain extent by a greater scope for self-employment in the States of Mysore and Rajasthan as compared to other States.

12. Disguised and Potential Unemployment.

12.1. The data on unemployment collected during the Enquiry obviously related to visible unemployment. For 98 days the agricultural labourer in the Indian Union was totally unemployed; for another 49 days he was self-employed and during this period, like other cultivators, might be under-employed to a certain extent. Essentially, therefore, the unemployment of the agricultural labourer is different from the under-employment of the cultivators who are employed on their own account throughout the year.

12.2. In the recent Conference of the Asian Advisory Committee* of the International Labour Organisation, the under-employment in Asian countries was discussed at great length. Firstly, it is said that a certain amount of labour can be released without reducing output and without any change in the methods of production. In the terminology adopted, this is the visible unemployment the extent of which as far as agricultural labourers were concerned has already been examined in this section. Secondly, a further amount of labour can be released without affecting output by introducing simple and already known changes in methods of production which do not require much capital investment. This is characterised as disguised under-employment. Thirdly, further labour can be released only by introducing more fundamental changes in methods of production which require substantial capital investment. In this situation, according to the terminology adopted, there exists potential under-employment. As far as the disguised unemployment is concerned,

* Third session of the Asian Advisory Committee held in November, 1951 at Geneva.

its measurement would require establishment of certain norms of efficient production under the existing circumstances. As no information on the efficient utilisation of labour under the existing technique of production could be collected during the Enquiry, it is not possible to attempt any measurement of disguised unemployment. Similarly, the measurement of potential unemployment was not possible in the absence of necessary data for calculating the displacement of labour by progressive capital investment in agriculture in Indian conditions.

CHAPTER V.

WAGE STRUCTURE OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.

1. Agricultural Wage Statistics.

1.1 In any discussion on the economic position of agricultural labourers wages would occupy the pride of place. The available information on the subject is, however, extremely limited. The Government of India have been collecting agricultural wage statistics since 1873. These statistics were often found to be inadequate and therefore the method and the frequency of collection of data were revised in 1905 and also subsequently in 1919. In 1951, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Government of India, drew up a scheme for the collection of fortnightly and monthly wage statistics in respect of agricultural labour, in one or two typical villages in each District or in a group of Districts. The statistics relate to skilled and unskilled rural labourers. The skilled labourers include carpenters, blacksmiths and *mochis* and unskilled labourers are subdivided into field labourers,* other agricultural labourers and herdsman. In a few States, wages of agricultural labourers for important agricultural operations are also separately available.

The data collected are, however, simply the prevalent rates of wages as ascertained from local enquiries. As the selection of individual villages was purposive and not random, it is not possible to arrive at any valid estimate for the region as a whole.

1.2 Wage statistics were collected in a scientific manner during the Intensive Family Survey of the Agricultural Labour Enquiry. In the first place, the villages were selected on a stratified random sample basis. The actual wages on different operations were collected separately for men, women and children every month during the year 1950-51. The average wage rates were obtained by weighting them by the number of man-days worked. Such information would enable, for the first time, estimation of the total wage bill for agricultural labourers. The average wages for each agricultural operation would also provide base period data and the proportion of man-days worked in each operation and the appropriate weights for constructing a wage index for agricultural labourers.

2. Types of Agricultural Labourers

As observed already, the bulk of the agricultural labourers were casual who were paid daily wages according to rates depending on the agricultural operations on which they were employed. In the succeeding paragraphs, the structure of agricultural wages of casual workers is discussed in detail. The nature of employment of attached workers, the methods of wage payment on a contract basis and the periods of contracts varied from worker to worker and hence precluded a similar detailed statistical analysis. The wages of attached workers are, however, dealt with briefly in a separate section of this Chapter (Paragraph 15).

* Field labourers are those who are employed on agricultural operations and other agricultural labour, include coolies employed for watering the fields, well diggers, labourers employed on embankment, etc., (Source : *Indian Agricultural Wage Statistics 1950. Page 161.*)

3. Casual Workers

3.1. *Mode of wage payment.*—The actual payment of wages was made in a variety of ways. There was, of course, cash and kind wages. In some cases, the agricultural labourer was paid partly in cash and partly in kind. Sometimes, perquisites in the form of mid-day meal, tea or tobacco, varying according to local customs were also given in addition. Again, wages were paid either on time basis or on piece basis. It will thus be seen that there were various combinations of modes of wage payment. The man-days employed under each of the possible combinations of modes and also the average wages under each mode are given in detail in Tables 4 and 5 in Appendix VIII separately for All-India and the six Census Zones. The relative importance of the different modes classified under the three broad categories are given in Statement I.

3.2 *Time v/s piece-rate payments.*—Of the total man-days worked by adult casual workers in the Indian Union, payment on piece basis accounted for only 5.5 per cent. Whereas time wages were paid for all the agricultural operations, piece rates related generally to a few operations like embanking, harvesting and to a certain extent weeding. Piece rates were paid also when the work had to be finished expeditiously. The proportion of man-days paid on the basis of piece rates was about 1 per cent. for West India and North-West India, about 2 per cent. for North India and South India and about 6 per cent. for Central India. Only in East India, piece wages accounted for about 11 per cent. of the total wage-days. Even in this Zone, this mode was not prevalent to the same extent in each State. Thus, the man-days under piece-wage payment formed only about 3 per cent. each in West Bengal and Orissa as against the zonal average of 11 per cent. but in Bihar piece wages prevailed to the extent of 17 per cent. of wage-days. Likewise in Central India, the extent of piece wage was influenced by the State of Madhya Pradesh where 12 per cent. of man-days were paid on the basis of piece-rates. Whereas in Bihar this mode related to most of the operations, in Madhya Pradesh it related only to embanking and less often to weeding and harvesting operations.

3.3. *Cash v/s kind payment.*—Cash payment was the most predominant mode in the Indian Union. In the total wage employment in agriculture, 57.7 per cent. man-days were paid in cash and 32.2 per cent. in kind. The balance of man-days, 10.1 per cent., was remunerated partly in cash and partly in kind.

Cash payments were predominant in each Zone, although in varying degree. In North-West India and West India, they accounted for as much as 79 and 76 per cent. of the man-days respectively. Even in South India, the percentage was also quite high (66). In Central India, East India and North India kind wages were also quite common being of the order of 43 per cent. in the first two Zones and 36 per cent. in North India. The payment of wages partly in cash and partly in kind was a little above 10 per cent. of total man-days in Central India and South India. In West India, this mixed mode of wage payment was prevalent to the extent of only 6 per cent. of total man-days.

The prevalence of kind wage in East India to the extent of 43 per cent. of man-days was mainly accounted for by the State of Bihar where this mode of wage payment formed 55 per cent. of man-days. In Assam and West Bengal, cash payment overwhelmingly predominated, as many as 96 per cent.

STATEMENT I.
PERCENTAGE MAN-DAYS OF MEN, WOMEN AND CHILD WORKERS PAID UNDER DIFFERENT MODES OF WAGE PAYMENT

Zones and States	Time rates	Piece rates	Cash	Kind	Cash and kind	With perquisites	Without perquisites
<i>North India</i>							
Uttar Pradesh	97.9	2.1	56.1	35.5	8.4	62.2	37.8
	97.9	2.1	56.1	35.5	8.4	62.2	37.8
<i>East India</i>							
Assam	88.7	11.3	50.1	42.5	7.4	50.9	49.1
Bihar	100.0	..	96.4	0.5	3.1	42.0	58.0
Orissa	83.2	16.8	41.9	54.6	3.5	42.1	57.9
West Bengal	96.9	3.1	41.9	37.6	20.5	9.2	90.8
	96.7	3.3	81.6	13.1	5.3	84.4	15.6
<i>South India</i>							
Madras	97.6	2.4	65.9	21.4	12.7	30.5	69.5
Mysore	98.2	1.8	65.9	21.7	12.4	28.4	71.6
Travancore-Cochin	100.0	..	65.5	15.9	18.6	31.0	69.0
	93.0	7.0	65.6	23.3	11.1	44.1	55.9
<i>West India</i>							
Bombay	98.3	1.2	75.8	18.2	6.0	21.1	78.9
Saurashtra	99.4	0.6	75.2	19.3	5.5	18.0	82.0
	92.8	7.2	86.3	12.4	1.3	43.7	56.3
<i>Central India</i>							
Madhya Pradesh	94.0	6.0	46.2	42.6	11.2	1.7	98.3
Madhya Bharat	87.9	12.1	37.6	53.0	9.4	0.4	99.6
Hyderabad	97.2	2.8	77.4	16.7	6.9	4.8	95.2
	100.0	..	50.0	33.3	16.7	0.7	99.3
<i>North West India</i>							
Punjab	99.4	0.6	78.8	13.1	8.1	21.6	78.4
Rajasthan	97.4	2.6	35.2	32.1	32.7	29.3	70.7
PEPSU	100.0	..	92.0	4.8	3.2	12.9	87.1
Jammu and Kashmir	95.0	5.0	69.6	19.9	10.5	64.6	35.4
	100.0	..	96.4	2.2	1.4	98.1	1.9
ALL INDIA	94.5	5.5	57.7	32.2	10.1	33.4	66.6

of man-days in Assam and 82 per cent. in West Bengal. In Orissa, cash payment was prevalent to the extent of 42 per cent. of man-days; 'kind' and 'cash. and kind' payments in this State accounted for 38 and 20 per cent. respectively. In Hyderabad and Madhya Bharat (Central India), kind wage was prevalent to the extent of 33 per cent. in the former State and 17 per cent. in the latter. Wages in kind to the extent of 43 per cent. of man-days in Central India were mainly due to the greater prevalence of this mode in Madhya Pradesh where 53 per cent. of man-days were paid for in kind. In North-West India, kind and cash wages were equally important in Punjab, about 32 per cent. man-days, but in Rajasthan, Jammu and Kashmir and in Pepsu cash wage was the predominant mode of wage payment. In Rajasthan, cash covered 92 per cent. of man-days; the percentage man-days paid in cash was 70 in Pepsu. Unlike the States in the five Zones mentioned above, in South India where cash wages accounted for 66 per cent. of total man-days, this mode was equally important in all the States of the Zone.

3-4 The Imperial Gazetteer of India, which gives some information on monthly wages of an able-bodied agricultural labourer in some States from 1873-5 to 1901-3, makes the following observation regarding the method of agricultural wage payment:

"As regards agricultural labourers, the system of payment in kind is still widely prevalent, but speaking generally, cash wages are still commonly paid only in the vicinity of towns or industrial villages and by large employers of industrial labour."*

3-5. The present enquiry showed that cash wages had taken the place of kind wages to a major extent. During and after the second World War the system of wage payment in agriculture showed a great shift towards cash. The rise in prices of foodgrains as a result of shortages during the war and post-war years and the system of procurement by State Governments for meeting rationing needs of the urban areas might be some of the factors responsible for this.

3-6. The quinquennial Enquiry of Rural Wages (1944) conducted in Uttar Pradesh showed that since 1939 change over to cash payment was more rapid than during the period from 1934 to 1939. In 1934 the proportion of villages paying kind wages to those paying cash wages was 53.5 per cent., but it declined to 46.4 per cent. in 1939 and 29 per cent. in 1944.†

The proportion of villages paying kind wages to villages paying cash wages is high in those tracts which are less developed in respect of transport and communication facilities and where the agricultural economy was more of the subsistence pattern.‡

3-7. It is difficult to ascertain exactly the reasons for the relative importance of different types of wage payment. Broadly speaking, wages in cash might prevail in those regions which grow commercial crops or which are under the influence of cash nexus of urban areas, industrial establishments and plantations. "Turnover to the cash nexus is only half accomplished in agriculture and is not actively pressed for by the masses of the agricultural population, at a time when an assurance of the bare means of existence in the form of food, fuel and shelter is once more of greater value than the promise of currency."§

* *Imperial Gazetteer of India Vol. III (New Edition) p. 467.*

† *Rural Wages in the U. P. p. 33.*

‡ *The Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics.* Prof. G. D. Agarwal "Agricultural Wages and system of payments in United Provinces".

§ *Labour in Agriculture, p. 203—Louis E. Howard.*

In East India, whereas the States of Orissa and Bihar showed the prevalence of cash payment to the extent of about 42 per cent. of man-days, in West Bengal and Assam the cash payment prevailed to the extent of 82 and 96 per cent. respectively. In the former two States the urban population was less than 10 per cent. whereas it was about 25 per cent. in West Bengal and 18 per cent. in Assam. Assam, however, had greater sown area (18 per cent.) under commercial crops. In West India, cash payment was more prevalent in Saurashtra (86 per cent. man-days) than in Bombay (75 per cent. man-days). In Central India the extent of cash payment varied from 38 per cent. in Madhya Pradesh to 50 per cent. in Hyderabad and 77 in Madhya Bharat. Among these three States, Hyderabad has about 30 per cent. of the sown area under commercial crops and in the other two States the area approximated 20 per cent. In each of these three States, kind wage prevailed to a greater extent in areas producing staple cereals than in areas growing commercial crops.

For example, in the cotton-jowar zone of Madhya Pradesh about 67 per cent. of man-days were paid in cash, whereas in the rice and wheat zones percentages of man-days paid in cash were of the order of 17 and 35 respectively. Similarly, in Madhya Bharat cash wages were prevalent to the extent of 78 to 84 per cent. of man-days in Zones II and III where the important crops were sugarcane, cotton and oilseeds.

In North-West India, the proportion of cash payment varied from 35 per cent. in Punjab to 70 per cent. in Pepsu and 92 per cent. in Rajasthan. In the Punjab 'cash and kind' wage was equally prevalent accounting for 33 per cent. man-days. The greater prevalence of kind wage in Punjab as compared to other States of North-West India was perhaps due to certain noticeable features of agricultural organisation. The medium and bigger cultivators in the State employed mostly attached workers—'Sajhis'—who were engaged for short or long periods. Casual labourers got only occasional employment on their farms during harvesting. The small cultivators who employed casual labourers during rush periods gave them meals instead of cash wages. Also the wages on the operation of harvesting on which most man-days of casual workers were earned were more often paid in kind than in cash.

4. Perquisites.*

4.1. A special feature of wage-payment in agriculture was the supply of perquisites, in addition to payment of cash or kind wage. This practice was prevalent to the extent of about 33 per cent. of the total man-days worked by adult workers in the Indian Union as a whole (Statement 1). In Central India, the proportion was only about 2 per cent. mandays, in West India and North West India about 21 per cent. and in South India 30 per cent. In North and East India, however, the payment for majority of wage-days was supplemented by perquisites, the proportions being 62 and 51 per cent. respectively.

4.2. The proportion of man-days for which perquisites were given, differed for the different States included in each Zone. Thus in West India, such man-days formed 18 and 44 per cent. respectively for Bombay and Saurashtra.

* These are customary allowances enjoyed by agricultural labourers, in addition to their wages paid either in cash or in kind.

In North West India, whereas in Jammu and Kashmir perquisites were given to the labourers almost every day he worked for wages, in Rajasthan these were supplied only to the extent of 13 per cent. of the man-days. Again in Punjab, perquisites were prevalent to the extent of 29 per cent. man-days, while in Pepsu these were paid to the extent of 65 per cent. man-days. In South India, the variations in the proportion of wage-days supplied with perquisites was not of the same magnitude as in North-West India. The percentage of wage-days supplied with perquisites were 28, 31 and 44 in Madras, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin respectively. But in East India, the variations were again very wide. In Orissa, labourers were supplied with perquisites only for 9 per cent. of wage-days but in West Bengal 84 per cent. of wage-days were covered by perquisites. Central India was exceptional in this respect and the payment with perquisites accounted for only 0.4 per cent. man-days in Madhya Pradesh, 4.8 per cent. in Madhya Bharat and less than 1 per cent. in Hyderabad.

4.3. The supply of perquisites was prevalent to the same extent in both cash and kind payment, the respective percentages of man-days being 36 in the former and 32 in the latter.

4.4. *Nature of perquisites given to labourers.*—The nature of perquisites showed considerable differences. Thus, in the different regions of U. P. these were variously *gur*, *sattu* and *sharbat*, *chabena* and *ras*, a mid-day meal or a handful of parched coarse grains. In Madras, *ragi* meal with *chatni* was supplied in one region whereas a similar coarse meal with tea or coffee was supplied in another. The customary perquisites in Mysore were a mid-day meal and in some cases coffee (in some parts of Madras) as well. Porridge made of rice or tapioca in the morning or a mid-day meal was supplied in Travancore-Cochin. A meal or breakfast and tea were allowed in Assam, a light break-fast or a mid-day meal consisting of *sattu* or roasted grain in Bihar and rice porridge in the morning or a mid-day meal and *muri* (parched rice) in West Bengal were most common. In the Punjab, meals were supplied to men workers but seldom to women or child labourers. In PEPSU, perquisites consisted of two meals a day with a breakfast of two *chapatis* (bread) and *lassi* (curd) or tea twice a day. A meal and tea twice a day were allowed in Jammu and Kashmir. A mid-day meal was supplied in Saurashtra and Bombay.

5. Daily Wage Rates of Casual Workers in Agriculture.

5.1. *Average wage rates.*—Men, women and child casual labourers generally received different wages for different agricultural operations. The wages varied also from village to village and from State to State. These geographical variations in the wage-rates were as important as the variations in the rates of wages as among different agricultural operations.

5.2. *Men Workers.*—The statement below gives the weighted average daily wage of adult male labourers in agriculture for All-India, the six Census Zones and important States in each of them, taking all modes of wage payments together. These include payments made in kind and also perquisites given. Kind payments and perquisites were evaluated in cash in terms of the ruling retail prices.

STATEMENT 2

AVERAGE DAILY WAGE RATE IN ANNAS OF MEN LABOURERS

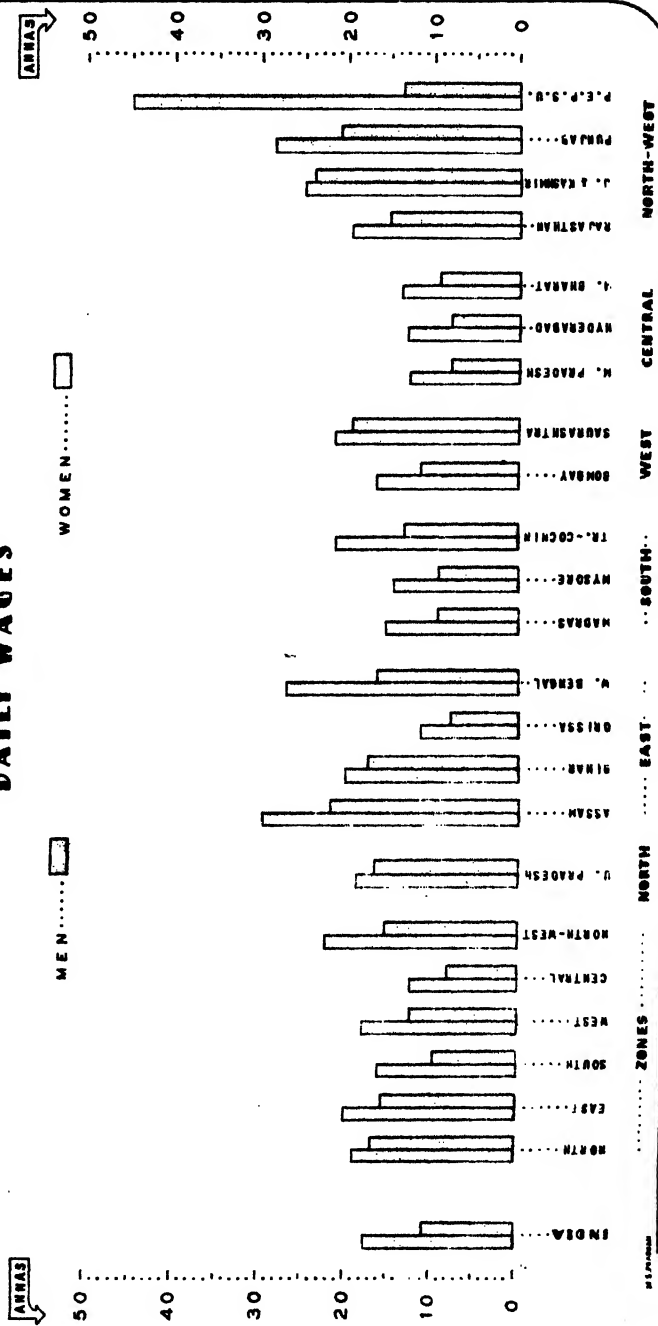
Zones and States	Men
	(As.)
<i>North India</i> (U.P.)	18.8
<i>East India</i>	19.9
West Bengal	27.0
Bihar	20.2
Orissa	11.5
Assam	29.8
<i>South India</i>	16.2
Madras	15.5
Mysore	14.6
Travancore-Cochin	21.4
<i>West India</i>	18.0
Bombay	17.6
Saurashtra	21.5
<i>Central India</i>	12.8
Madhya Pradesh	12.8
Madhya Bharat	13.7
Hyderabad	13.1
<i>North-West India</i>	22.8
Punjab	28.6
PEPSU	45.0
Rajasthan	19.7
ALL-INDIA	17.5

5.3. The average wage rate was the highest in North-West India being about As. 23, followed by East India (As. 20), North India (As. 19) and West India (As. 18). In South India, the men casual labourers got an average wage of about a rupee. The wage was the lowest in Central India being about As. 13.

5.4. The average wage in the different States within the Zones showed considerable variations, with the exception of those in Central India. In East India, for example, while an average man worker got as much as As. 29.8 in Assam and As. 27.0 in West Bengal, he got As. 20.2 in Bihar and only As. 11.5 in Orissa. In North-West India, he got only As. 19.7 in Rajasthan and as

CHART NO.3

INDIA AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS DAILY WAGES



SOURCE: AGRICULTURAL LABOUR ENQUIRY
C.S.O./14/2-54

much as As. 45 in Pepsu and As. 28.6 in Punjab. In South India, the average wage of men workers was high in Travancore-Cochin (As. 21.4) but it was about As. 15 in Madras and Mysore.

5.5. *Women Labourers*.—The following statement shows the average daily wage of women labourers and its proportion to that of men labourers.

STATEMENT 3

AVERAGE DAILY WAGE IN ANNAS OF WOMEN LABOURERS

Zones and States,	Daily wage	Women's wage as percentage of men's wage.
	(As.)	
<i>North India</i> (U. P.)	16.8	49
<i>East India</i>	15.7	79
West Bengal	16.6	61
Bihar	17.7	88
Orissa	7.9	69
Assam	21.9	73
<i>South India</i>	9.8	60
Madras	9.5	61
Mysore	9.4	64
Trav.-Cochin	13.3	62
<i>West India</i>	12.5	69
Bombay	11.8	67
<i>Central India</i>	8.2	64
Madhya Pradesh	7.9	62
Madhya Bharat	9.4	69
Hyderabad	8.0	61
<i>North-West India</i>	15.8	69
Punjab	21.1	74
PEPSU	13.7	30
Rajasthan	15.2	77
ALL-INDIA	10.8	62

5.6. As against an overall All-India average daily wage of about annas 11, the women's wage rate was the highest in North India being about As. 17. This was closely followed by North-West India and East India where

it was near about a rupee. In West India, the women labourers got an average wage of about As. 12.5. The wage level was lower still in South India (As. 10) and lowest in Central India (As. 8).

5.7. There were considerable differences in wages of women as among the different States. Thus, while in Punjab the wage was about As. 21, in PEPSU it was only As. 14. Again in East India, the woman's wage was the lowest (only As. 8) in Orissa and the highest in Assam (As. 22). In Central India, wages were As. 8 in Madhya Pradesh and Hyderabad and As. 9.4 in Madhya Bharat. In South India, wages varied from As. 13.3 in Travancore-Cochin to As. 9.4 in Mysore and Madras.

5.8. Women's wages, although always lower, did not bear the same proportion to men's wages. In Central and South India, the level of women's wage as compared to men's wage followed almost the All-India level (62 per cent.). It was somewhat higher in West and North-West India being about 69 per cent. In East India, the proportion was higher still, near about 79 per cent., while it was the highest in North India (89 per cent.).

6. Factors influencing the wage rates.

6.1. There are various factors responsible for the differences in wage levels. According to one study, "The important factors are : State differences in income from agricultural production per worker, in the competitive wage level of non-agricultural occupations, in the labour supply on farms, and in the degree of dependence upon hired workers"*.

6.2. From the demand side of labour, the important factor influencing wage-rates is the value of agricultural production per cultivator which in its turn depends on various factors like the gross sown area per cultivator, proportion of irrigated and double cropped area, productivity of land and the nature of crops and their prices. The right of the cultivator in his land and the size of holdings and their distribution are other factors. From the supply side, the proportion of agricultural labourers, the attached and casual labourers among them, and the proportion of men and women in the total labour force are important among other factors. The wage levels may be expected to be lower if there is relative poverty of resources, inadequate utilisation or abundance of labour supply or a low level of local prices and cost of living. The scope for non-agricultural employment and the prevalent levels of wages for such employment also influence the levels of agricultural wages.

6.3. *Men's wage level.*—In North West India, where wage rates were high, the proportion of agricultural labour families to the total agricultural families was the lowest (*viz.* 10 per cent.), gross area sown per cultivator (5 acres) was relatively high and the proportions of irrigated and double cropped area were respectively 33 and 19 per cent. of the net sown area. The productivity of land was also high in Punjab and PEPSU. Holdings were large and as many as 31 per cent. of agricultural labour families were those of attached labourers. At the other extreme is Central India, where wages were the lowest in the six Census Zones, agricultural labour families formed 38 per cent. of the total agricultural families, gross sown area per cultivator was lower than in North-West India (about 4.5 acres) and irrigated and double cropped area was only 6 to 8 per cent. of the net cropped area. The productivity of land was also low and the Zone was mostly a millet area. As many as 81 per

*L. J. Ducoff : *Wages of Agricultural Labour in the United States*, p. 61.

cent. of agricultural labour families were those of casual labourers. The higher proportion of women among agricultural labourers, viz., 56 per cent., further tended to bring down the wage level. In North and East India, wages were respectively 19 and 20 annas for men workers. While agricultural labour families were fewer (18 per cent.) and women formed only 14 per cent. of agricultural labourers in North India as against 40 per cent. and 35 per cent. respectively in East India, the productivity of land was high in West Bengal and Assam among the States included in that Zone. In South India, wage level was low. An important factor appears to be the high proportion (62 per cent.) of agricultural labour families in the agricultural families. As many as 96 per cent. of agricultural labour families in this Zone were of casual labourers and in the labour force 48 per cent. were women workers.

6.4. *Women's wage level.*—The wage rates of women workers in South, West and Central India were proportionately much lower than in other Zones of the Indian Union. This, as well as the lower wage level in these Zones, might be due to the higher proportion of women among agricultural labourers.

6.5. The relative level of women's wage as compared to that of men would also depend on the general wage level in the areas where women workers were considerable as also the operations in which they were mostly employed.

6.6. The wages of women labourers were proportionately more in North and East India Zones presumably because women workers formed a smaller proportion of the total labour force. The proportion of women was almost equal in U. P. and West Bengal but the women's wage in West Bengal was only about 60 per cent. of the men's wage while it was 89 per cent. in U. P. This may be due to the fact that while in U. P. the women were engaged mostly in highly paid operations like harvesting and preparatory work, in West Bengal they were largely employed on low paid operations, like weeding.

7. Wage Rates under different modes of payment.

7.1. It has been stated already, that various combinations of modes of wage payments were prevalent in agriculture.

Their relative importance in the different Zones and States as measured by the man-days worked under each mode has been discussed in paragraphs 3 and 4 above. The relative levels of wages in the different States according to important modes of wage payment may now be examined. In view of the variety of the modes of payment (cash, kind, partly in cash and partly in kind, with or without perquisites), the wages are not directly comparable. The only common measure for purposes of comparison could be their cash equivalents. For this purpose, kind payment and perquisites allowed have been evaluated according to ruling retail prices. A comparative study of relative wage rates under different modes have, however, limited utility in view of the fact that these modes are not equally prevalent in the different areas and within each area for the different agricultural operations.

7.2. The following statement gives the rates of wages under different modes. It does not, however, discriminate either operational or geographical variations in the rates of wages. The wage rates do not also take into account the differences in the hours of work* in the different seasons, which could not be precisely determined.

* A brief discussion of the hours of work obtaining in the various states will be found in Appendix IV.

STATEMENT 4
AVERAGE DAILY WAGES PAID TO ADULT CASUAL WORKERS IN AGRICULTURE UNDER PROMINENT MODES OF PAYMENT.

States and Census Zones	Average Daily Wages (in Annas) under											
	All modes				Cash				Kind			
	Men		Women		With perquisites		Without perquisites		With perquisites		Without perquisites	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
<i>North India—</i>												
(U.P.) . . .	18.8	16.8	18.3	14.4	17.6	9.8	16.8	17.1	20.8	21.0	..	..
<i>East India . . .</i>	19.9	15.7	24.5	14.9	15.5(31.0)	12.5(19.4)	19.0	18.0	14.7	13.6	..	..
Bihar . . .	20.2	17.7	18.9	13.0	15.5(32.0)	13.1(19.7)	18.8	18.5	18.6	18.2	..	..
Orissa . . .	11.5	7.9	..	..	12.8	8.6	..	..	9.6	7.1	..	11.2 7.3
West Bengal . . .	27.0	16.6	27.6	16.7	24.0	19.4	35.1	15.5	15.7	9.1	28.0	17.6
Assam . . .	29.8	21.9	33.1	28.0	26.9	19.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>South India . . .</i>	16.2	9.8	17.0	10.1	16.3	8.5	..	..	15.2	11.0	..	16.2 10.1
Madras . . .	15.5	9.5	14.4	9.6	16.0	8.0	..	..	14.4	11.2	..	16.0 9.6
Mysore . . .	14.6	9.4	14.4	10.3	14.4	8.0	19.2	15.6	12.8	10.1	17.9	14.1
Trav.-Cochin . . .	21.4	13.3	24.2	16.7	20.1	9.2	..	..	17.6	12.6	..	13.2 9.8
<i>West India . . .</i>	18.0	12.5	20.6	16.0	18.1	11.7	..	..	15.6	11.7	..	19.6 10.3
Bombay . . .	17.6	11.8	20.8	16.0	17.6	11.2	..	..	14.4	11.2	..	14.9 11.2
Saurashtra . . .	21.5	19.5	19.2	16.0	22.4(14.4)	19.2(14.4)	..	..	27.2	28.8	..	..

<i>Central India</i>	12.8	8.2	..	..	12.9(15.4)	6.2(10.3)	..	..	12.0	9.3	..	..	13.3	8.7
<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>	12.6	7.9	..	..	12.8(16.0)	6.4(9.6)	..	..	11.2	9.6	..	..	12.8	8.0
<i>Madhya Bharat</i>	13.7	9.4	..	..	11.8	8.7	..	..	13.2	11.8	..	..	..	..
<i>Hyderabad</i>	13.1	8.0	..	..	13.4	7.0	..	..	12.8	9.6	..	..	12.8	8.6
<i>North West India</i>	22.8	15.8	32.0	24.4	17.6	13.8	..	..	21.4	16.8	..	..	26.7	20.0
<i>Rajasthan</i>	19.7	15.2	33.9	24.5	17.3	13.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Punjab</i>	28.6	21.1	28.3	..	24.0	14.8	..	..	26.9	..	31.8	..	29.5	26.5
<i>P.E.P.S.U.</i>	45.0	13.7	42.5	..	25.4	14.8	..	..	..	12.6	68.9	..	..	..
ALL-INDIA	17.5	10.8	20.2	11.7	15.9	8.8	17.5	15.9	14.8	10.9	19.6	12.4	14.9	9.5

Note—

- (a) Modes taken into account cover 80 per cent. or more of the total man-days.
 (b) Figures within brackets denote the average relating to payments on piece basis whereas all the rest relate to time-rate payments.
 (c) The figures in italics relate to the mode having the widest coverage in terms of man-days.

8. Money value of perquisites.

8-1 The importance of payments supplemented by perquisites in terms of man-days has been discussed in paragraph 4.

The statement below gives for each Census Zone and for All-India, the average daily cash value of perquisites in the total daily wage including perquisites. Only the modes covering the bulk of man-days supplied with perquisites in each Census Zone have been taken into account.

STATEMENT 5

CASH VALUE OF PERQUISITES (IN ANNAS.)

Census Zone	Mode of wage payment (with perquisites)	Value of daily wage (As.) inclusive of perquisites		Value of perquisites per day		Ratio of Figures in Col. 5 to Col. 3	Ratio of Figures in Col. 6 to Col. 4
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
North India .	{ Cash (37.3)	18.3	..	2.6	..	0.14	..
	{ kind (15.1)	16.8	..	2.7	..	0.16	..
East India .	{ Cash (20.1)	24.5	..	6.6	..	0.27	..
	{ kind (16.8)	19.0	..	5.1	..	0.27	..
South India .	.Cash (22.0)	17.0	10.1	5.0	3.4	0.29	0.34
West India .	.Cash (15.5)	20.6	16.0	6.6	5.0	0.32	0.31
N. W. India .	.Cash (15.8)	32.0	24.4	11.2	10.7	0.35	0.44
ALL-INDIA .	{ Cash (19.5)	20.2	11.7	5.1	3.7	0.25	0.32
	{ kind (10.0)	17.5	15.9	4.2	4.3	0.24	0.27

N.B.—(1) In Central India Zone the supply of perquisites was negligible.

(2) Figures in brackets in column 2 indicate the percentage man-days covered by the mode to total man-days of all modes.

Thus, the value of perquisites as well as its proportion to the total daily wage was the lowest in North India and the highest in North West India. On an average, perquisites accounted for one-fourth and one-third respectively of men's and women's wage.

8-2 The statement below gives the average cash value of perquisites per day and its relation to the total value of daily wage in respect of the eight States where the grant of perquisites was most common.

STATEMENT 6

CASH VALUE OF PERQUISITES IN IMPORTANT STATES

State	Mode of wage payment (with perquisites)	Value of daily wage (in annas) inclusive of perquisites		Value of perquisites per day (As.)		Ratio of Col. 5 to Col. 3	Ratio of Col. 6 to Col. 4
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>North India—</i>							
U. P.	Cash (37·3)	18·3	—	2·6	—	0·14	—
<i>East India—</i>							
West Bengal	Cash (73·7)	27·6	16·7	7·0	4·5	0·25	0·27
Bihar	Kind (35·1)	18·8	18·5	5·2	5·7	0·28	3·31
Assam	Cash (39·7)	33·1	28·0	8·3	5·3	0·25	0·19
<i>South India—</i>							
Travancore-Cochin	Cash (37·8)	24·2	16·7	7·0	7·2	0·33	0·43
<i>West India—</i>							
Saurashtra	Cash (35·8)	19·2	16·0	4·8	3·2	0·25	0·20
<i>North-West India—</i>							
PEPSU	Cash (52·4)	42·5	..	9·9	..	0·23	..
Jammu and Kashmir.	Cash (96·3)	25·6	..	8·0	..	0·31	..

N.B.—Figures in brackets in column 2 indicate man-days covered by the mode to total man-days of all modes.

Both the money value of perquisites per day and its ratio to total daily wage were the lowest in Uttar Pradesh among the eight States. In the three States of Assam, Bihar and West Bengal included in East India, perquisites formed 30 per cent. of the daily wage in Bihar, and about 25 per cent. in West Bengal and Assam. Travancore-Cochin in South India had the highest percentage of the total wage supplemented by perquisites. The value of the perquisites in the State was near about annas eight.

9. Wages for different Agricultural Operations.

9·1 Although the same worker was engaged in the different agricultural operations, the wage paid differed from operation to operation and depended mainly on the strenuous nature of the operation and exigencies of work and the supply of labour. The statement below indicates the average daily wages of adult casual workers for different agricultural operations. For fuller details, Table 2 in Appendix VIII (for All-India and separately for the six Census zones) may be referred to.

STATEMENT 7

AVERAGE DAILY WAGE (IN ANNAS) OF ADULT CASUAL WORKERS IN THE DIFFERENT AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS

Operation	Census Zone										All-India					
	North India		East India		South India		West India		Central India		North West India		Men		Women	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Preparatory	17.1 (10.1)	14.7 (1.2)	16.7 (7.2)	12.2 (1.8)	18.4 (9.6)	12.2 (3.7)	22.2 (10.1)	11.0 (4.4)	12.3 (8.8)	6.4 (5.7)	19.5 (6.0)	13.6 (4.5)	17.0 (8.8)	9.3 (3.3)		
Ploughing	17.1 (22.4)	16.0 (0.1)	17.4 (16.8)	14.6 (0.1)	17.3 (11.7)	9.1 (0.2)	16.3 (5.9)	10.9 (0.1)	13.1 (6.3)	7.2 (0.4)	24.0 (6.0)	17.5 (Neg.)	16.8 (12.7)	10.5 (0.2)		
Sowing	16.8 (7.6)	14.1 (0.5)	18.2 (2.0)	14.6 (0.3)	15.0 (1.1)	9.5 (1.3)	17.0 (3.8)	10.2 (1.6)	12.2 (3.2)	8.2 (2.5)	18.6 (3.0)	14.9 (0.9)	15.9 (2.6)	9.6 (1.2)		
Transplanting	17.3 (2.7)	12.5 (0.5)	22.4 (5.6)	15.9 (5.0)	13.4 (2.7)	9.8 (7.2)	17.4 (1.5)	13.4 (1.2)	11.8 (0.7)	7.7 (2.2)	24.0 (0.6)	17.5 (0.5)	18.5 (3.1)	11.5 (4.5)		
Weeding	16.3 (7.5)	11.8 (1.0)	16.7 (7.0)	12.4 (4.2)	12.6 (5.0)	8.2 (12.4)	14.1 (9.1)	10.4 (11.8)	9.6 (4.3)	6.6 (13.4)	21.3 (10.0)	16.2 (8.1)	14.3 (6.0)	8.6 (8.9)		
Irrigating	18.4 (8.9)	16.2 (0.5)	17.4 (1.8)	12.9 (0.3)	15.9 (2.2)	10.7 (0.5)	19.5 (2.2)	12.3 (0.5)	12.8 (1.0)	8.3 (0.5)	19.4 (5.6)	12.3 (1.5)	17.1 (2.6)	11.2 (0.5)		
Harvesting	25.3 (13.1)	22.7 (1.9)	23.7 (12.4)	18.9 (6.0)	15.5 (11.8)	11.2 (13.2)	20.0 (8.4)	15.8 (8.1)	14.4 (7.2)	10.1 (13.7)	26.7 (13.0)	17.5 (7.6)	20.2 (11.2)	12.7 (9.7)		
Threshing	20.2 (5.0)	17.2 (0.5)	21.8 (5.0)	19.0 (0.9)	18.4 (1.9)	12.5 (1.5)	18.6 (3.9)	14.1 (2.5)	13.9 (3.3)	10.1 (1.8)	24.8 (4.0)	17.5 (2.4)	19.3 (3.5)	13.4 (1.3)		
Others	21.0 (2.0)	17.8 (0.1)	20.6 (1.2)	13.0 (0.5)	14.3 (1.6)	8.6 (1.2)	17.0 (5.0)	12.6 (5.1)	13.0 (2.0)	8.2 (3.8)	20.1 (3.2)	14.3 (2.5)	16.4 (1.8)	9.6 (1.6)		
All Operations	18.8 (79.3)	16.8 (6.3)	19.9 (59.0)	15.7 (19.1)	16.2 (47.6)	9.8 (41.2)	18.0 (49.9)	12.5 (35.3)	12.8 (36.8)	8.2 (44.0)	22.8 (51.4)	15.8 (28.0)	17.5 (52.3)	10.8 (31.2)		

N.B.—Figures in brackets denote percentages of total man-days worked by all casual workers in agricultural operations and non-agricultural labour.

9.2 In the Indian Union as a whole, adult male workers were paid the highest daily wage, *viz.*, As. 20.2 for harvesting, wages for threshing and transplanting being As. 19.3 and As. 18.5. At the other end, weeding was the lowest paid operation, the daily wage being As. 14.3. As for the other agricultural operations, the average daily wage for men varied between As. 16 and As. 17. In the various Census Zones, harvesting was the highest paid operation for men, except in South India and West India Zones. Similarly, weeding was the least paid in all the Zones except North-West India. In South India, preparatory and ploughing operations were paid at a higher rate than harvesting. In West India, wages for preparatory operations were higher than for harvesting.

9.3 The wage-rates for four important operations which covered more than 70 per cent. of man-days in the different Census Zones and States are given in the statement below :

STATEMENT 8

DAILY WAGE OF A MAN CASUAL WORKER IN IMPORTANT OPERATIONS IN MAJOR STATES

Zones and States	Daily wage in annas in					
	Prepara- tory	Ploughing	Weeding	Harvest- ing	All agricul- tural operations	Non- agricul- tural labour
<i>North India</i> . .	17.1	17.1	16.3	25.3	18.8	18.6
<i>Uttar Pradesh</i> . .	17.1	17.1	16.3	25.3	18.8	18.6
<i>East India</i> . .	16.7	17.4	16.7	25.7	19.9	17.5
<i>West Bengal</i> . .	23.3	27.6	24.6	28.0	27.0	26.0
<i>Bihar</i>	19.2	16.5	16.6	28.8	20.2	17.6
<i>Orissa</i>	9.1	11.3	11.8	13.6	11.5	12.2
<i>Assam</i>	30.4	27.2	33.6	30.4	29.8	28.8
<i>South India</i> . .	18.4	17.3	12.6	15.5	16.2	17.7
<i>Madras</i>	16.0	17.6	12.8	14.4	15.5	17.6
<i>Mysore</i>	15.6	14.7	11.0	14.7	14.6	17.4
<i>Travancore-Cochin</i> . .	22.4	19.2	22.4	25.6	21.4	17.6
<i>West India</i> . .	22.2	16.3	14.1	20.0	18.0	18.6
<i>Bombay</i>	17.6	16.0	14.4	17.6	17.6	17.6
<i>Saurashtra</i>	20.8	19.2	16.0	28.8	21.5	19.2
<i>Central India</i> . .	12.3	13.1	9.6	14.4	12.8	13.8
<i>Madhya Pradesh</i> . .	14.4	12.8	9.6	14.4	12.8	14.4
<i>Madhya Bharat</i> . .	11.7	14.2	8.8	18.6	13.8	13.4
<i>Hyderabad</i>	12.8	14.4	9.6	14.4	13.1	14.4
<i>North-West India</i> . .	19.5	24.0	21.3	26.7	22.8	26.2
<i>Punjab</i>	22.2	28.2	23.2	39.8	28.6	28.3
<i>PEPSU</i>	35.4	35.5	40.0	58.2	45.0	33.8
<i>Rajasthan</i>	17.9	23.4	18.6	20.0	19.7	18.6
<i>Jammu and Kashmir</i> . .	24.0	24.0	24.0	25.6	25.1	16.0
ALL-INDIA	17.0	16.8	14.3	20.2	17.5	17.2

9.4 In South India where, as observed earlier, women formed 48 per cent. of the labourers; the bulk of the women labourers' employment was on harvesting and weeding operations. Employment of women on harvesting perhaps lowered the wage on harvesting in this Zone. In Travancore-Cochin, where women formed 41 per cent. of the labourers and contributed proportionately fewer days on harvesting operation than either in Madras or Mysore, wages on harvesting operation were the highest among the agricultural operations. The difference between the overall wage and the wage for harvesting was as significant in North and North-West India as in East India. The relatively low proportion of labour in these two Zones and generally the rich harvest probably raised the wage level in harvesting.

9.5 The All-India average wage for preparatory operations was a little higher than for ploughing but lower than the average for all operations. In North India, preparatory and ploughing operations were paid for at the same average rate. In East India (excluding the States of Assam and Bihar), Central India (excluding the State of Madhya Pradesh) and North West India (excluding Jammu and Kashmir), the average wage for preparatory operations was lower than that for ploughing. In South India (excluding Madras) and in West India ploughing was paid at a lower average rate. In Travancore-Cochin the wage for preparatory operations was higher than the overall wage and much higher than the wage for ploughing. On the other hand, in the Punjab and Rajasthan of North West India Zone, the wage for preparatory operations was lower even than the wage for weeding. In the latter State the wage for ploughing was much higher than the wage for harvesting.

10. Wages in Non-agricultural employments.

10.1 The casual agricultural labourers worked also for wages in non-agricultural labour since agriculture could not provide enough employment. Of the men workers, about 58 per cent. could secure additional non-agricultural wage employment, the average number of days worked for such workers being 56. The type of work available depended on local conditions. They mostly provided the unskilled labour for road building or other public works, house construction, digging wells, etc. Sometimes, they worked as lumbermen or wood choppers, porters, etc. In Madhya Pradesh, *bidi*-making on piece wages was an important occupation. Tea and coffee plantations afforded some additional employment to agricultural workers in certain parts of Assam, West Bengal, Madras and Mysore.

10.2 Among the women, about 34 per cent. were also employed on wages in non-agricultural labour. Employment for women was even more limited. On an average, such employment accounted for about 41 days. Women workers worked usually as domestic servants. In West India (Bombay and Saurashtra) and in South India (Madras and Mysore) women were employed generally on low wages for decorticating of groundnuts. In paddy growing States, they were employed for pounding paddy in certain areas.

10.3 The following statement gives the percentage of men and women casual workers who secured non-agricultural employment and their average annual employment in non-agricultural labour in the various Census Zones. The extent of employment of men ranges from about $1\frac{1}{2}$ months in West, North West and South India to about 2 months in other Zones. The corresponding figures for women varied from about a month in South, North-West, West and Central India to 2 months in other Zones.

STATEMENT 9

EXTENT OF EMPLOYMENT OF CASUAL WORKERS IN NON-AGRICULTURAL LABOUR*

Zones	Men		Women	
	Percentage labourers employed	Average employment during the year (in days)	Percentage labourers employed	Average employment during the year (in days)
North India	74	50	44	54
East India	67	65	43	56
South India	45	48	25	29
West India	58	40	31	35
Central India	53	62	42	38
North-West India	70	42	42	32
ALL-INDIA	58	56	34	41

10.4 The statement below gives the average daily wages in non-agricultural labour ; a comparison has also been made with daily wages in agriculture

STATEMENT 10

DAILY AVERAGE WAGE IN ANNAS FOR AGRICULTURAL AND NON-AGRICULTURAL LABOUR

Census Zones and States	Men		Women	
	Agricultural wage	Non-Agricultural wage	Agricultural wage	Non-Agricultural wage
1	2	3	4	5
North India (U. P.)	18.8	18.6	16.8	12.2
East India	19.9	17.5	15.7	11.1
West Bengal	27.0	26.0	16.6	13.4
Bihar	20.2	17.6	17.7	12.8
Orissa	11.5	12.2	7.9	7.4
Assam	29.8	28.8	21.9	17.6
South India	16.2	17.7	9.8	9.2
Madras	15.5	17.6	9.5	8.5
Mysore	14.6	17.4	9.4	10.1
Travancore-Cochin	21.4	17.6	13.3	11.2

* The employment figures relate only to those casual workers who were actually employed in non-agricultural labour.

STATEMENT 10—*contd.*DAILY AVERAGE WAGE IN ANNAS FOR AGRICULTURAL AND NON-AGRICULTURAL LABOUR—*contd.*

Census Zones and States	Men		Women	
	Agricultural wage	Non-Agricultural wage	Agricultural wage	Non-Agricultural wage
1	2	3	4	5
<i>West India</i>	18.0	18.6	12.5	11.4
Bombay	17.6	17.6	11.8	9.6
Saurashtra	21.5	19.2	19.5	12.8
<i>Central India</i>	12.8	13.8	8.2	8.0
Madhya Pradesh	12.8	14.4	7.9	8.0
Madhya Bharat	13.8	13.4	9.4	7.5
Hyderabad	13.1	14.4	8.0	8.0
<i>North-West India</i>	22.6	26.2	15.8	13.5
Punjab	28.6	28.3	21.1	15.2
PEPSU	45.0	33.8	13.7	13.6
Rajasthan	19.7	18.6	15.2	13.0
Jammu and Kashmir	25.1	16.0	24.0	17.6
ALL-INDIA	17.5	17.2	10.8	9.8

10.5 For the Indian Union as a whole, the non-agricultural wages were slightly lower than the agricultural wages both for men and women. This was so for women in each Zone. But for men, this was true only in North and East India. In other Zones non-agricultural wages were somewhat higher.

Unlike the zonal trend of East India, in Orissa wage rate for non-agricultural labour (As. 12) was higher than that on agricultural labour (As. 11). The wage rate, however, was the lowest here among the East India Zone. Likewise, in Travancore-Cochin, the wage rate for non-agricultural labour was lower than for agricultural labour, although the zonal trend of South India indicated slightly higher wage rate for non-agricultural labour. In Central India, wage rate for non-agricultural labour in Madhya Bharat was slightly lower. In North-West India whereas the zonal average indicated higher wages for non-agricultural labour, in all the States of the Zone the average wage for non-agricultural labour was lower than on agricultural labour. This was so because bulk of the non-agricultural wage days in this Zone came from Punjab and Pepsu where the general wage level was high, while the bulk of the agricultural wage days was from Rajasthan where the wage level was low.

11. Dispersion of Agricultural wage rates

11.1 The average wage rate gives only the central tendency and thus obscures variations in wages among individual workers engaged in different agricultural operations especially when large heterogeneous areas are taken into account. Such variations can be studied from the frequency distribution of hired man-days according to the different wage slabs. The statement below gives this frequency, separately for men and women for the Indian Union as a whole. Details for All-India and the six Census Zones are given in the respective Table 5, Appendix VIII.

STATEMENT 11**DISTRIBUTION OF MAN-DAYS WORKED ACCORDING TO WAGE RANGES**

Wage range (annas)	Percentage break-up of man-days worked	
	Men (100)	Women (100)
Below 6	1.5	12.3
6 to 10	12.0	43.6
10 to 14	21.1	23.8
14 to 18	27.1	19.7
18 to 22	16.0	5.5
22 to 26	10.1	2.2
26 to 30	4.4	0.8
30 to 34	4.0	0.8
34 and above	3.8	0.3
Mean wage (annas)	17.5	10.8
Standard deviation	7.5	5.5
Co-efficient of variation	42.8	50.9

11.2 About half the man-days worked by men were paid at wages ranging from annas 10 to 18. The wages were even below annas 10 for about one-eighth of the man-days. The remaining three-eighths were paid at wages above annas 18. Only 8 per cent of the man-days worked fetched above As. 30. A broad idea of the dispersion of men's wages can also be had from the fact that as against an average mean wage of As. 17.5, the standard deviation was about 7.5. The co-efficient of variation was thus about 43 per cent.

11.3 Taking women, about one-eighth of the man-days were paid at less than As. 6 and another two-thirds between 6 to 14 annas and the remaining, about one-fifth, at wages above 14 annas. The women's wages showed a slightly higher dispersion than men's, the co-efficient of variation being about 51 per cent as against 43 per cent of men.

11.4 The dispersion of man-days according to ranges of daily wage rates (both for men & women) for the six Census Zones is given in statement 12.

STATEMENT 12

ZONAL DISTRIBUTION OF MAN-DAYS WORKED ACCORDING TO WAGE RANGES

Wage range (annas)	Percentage break-up of man-days worked in													
	North India		East India		South India		West India		Central India		North-West India			
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women		
Below 6	.	.	0.7	1.8	2.0	5.8	0.6	9.7	0.2	3.5	3.5	24.9	1.0	0.6
6 to 10	.	.	5.2	10.5	9.1	15.1	14.3	50.0	6.8	43.0	24.0	53.4	3.3	9.4
10 to 14	.	.	18.0	24.7	14.5	20.5	23.7	29.5	21.4	20.4	36.6	15.6	6.1	38.1
14 to 18	.	.	19.4	26.0	26.9	26.8	29.6	7.3	38.7	15.4	26.1	3.5	34.1	31.4
18 to 22	.	.	29.1	23.4	15.0	13.8	15.8	2.4	14.8	9.7	5.4	1.8	15.5	5.0
22 to 26	.	.	15.4	5.5	9.6	8.8	10.5	1.1	10.7	4.7	2.3	0.8	14.7	7.9
26 to 30	.	.	5.1	2.7	8.4	3.3	2.1	..	2.5	0.8	0.7	..	3.0	6.4
30 to 34	.	.	3.7	2.7	6.6	3.4	2.3	..	3.0	1.5	0.9	..	6.9	0.3
34 and above	.	.	3.4	2.7	7.9	2.5	1.1	..	1.9	1.0	0.5	..	15.4*	0.9
Mean wage (annas)	.	.	18.8	16.8	19.9	15.7	16.2	9.8	18.0	12.5	12.8	8.2	22.8	15.8
Standard Deviation	.	.	6.8	6.7	8.8	7.2	6.2	3.4	6.1	6.2	5.0	3.5	9.3	5.8
Co-efficient of variation	.	.	36.2	39.9	44.2	45.9	38.3	34.7	33.9	49.6	39.1	42.7	40.8	36.7

* Further break up of 15.4 per cent. man-days in North-West India shown against the highest wage range (As, 34 and above).

Annas		Percentage days	
34—38	2.8	38—42	6.8
38—42	1.0	42—46	2.7
42—46	2.1	46—50	2.1
50 and above			

11.5 Men Workers.—In North, East and North-West India where the wage rates were higher than in the remaining three Zones of the Indian Union, the larger concentration of man-days was within the wage-range from As. 14 to 22. About 49 per cent of man-days of men workers in North India, 42 per cent in East India and 50 per cent in North-West India were located in this wage range.

As wages were generally low in South, West and Central India, the important wage-range for men workers was between 10 to 18 annas accounting respectively for 53, 60 and 63 per cent of the man-days. The position was, however, peculiar in Central India where wages below As. 10 formed about 27.5 per cent as against 14.9 per cent in South India and 7 per cent in West India.

11.6 Women workers.—In respect of women workers, the major concentration range in North, East and North-West India was in the wage slabs from As. 10 to 18. In Uttar Pradesh, 51 per cent of man-days of women workers were located in this range; the corresponding percentages in East and North-West India were 47 and 70 respectively.

In South, West and Central India, the important wage-range for women workers was from As. 6 to 14. However, as many as 10 per cent of the man-days of women workers in South India, 4 per cent in West India and 25 per cent in Central India were paid for at rates below As. 6. In Madhya Pradesh (Central India) alone 34 per cent of man-days were paid at rates below As. 6. Similarly, in Madras (South India) 11 per cent of days of women workers were paid at that level.

In East India although the mean wage of women workers was much higher than in South, West or Central India, as many as 6 per cent of the days of women workers were located below the wage level of As. 6. Most of the man-days within this range were located in Orissa State where 25 per cent of work-days of women workers were paid for at rates below As. 6.

12. Co-efficient of variation of wages

12.1. The co-efficient of variation takes into account difference in rates of wages between the constituent States as well as the difference within individual States. In the Indian Union, the co-efficient of variation of wages of men workers varied from 34 per cent in West India to 44 per cent in East India. In case of women workers, the co-efficient of variation in the Census Zones varies from 35 per cent in South India to 50 per cent in West India. The following statement gives the mean wage, standard deviation and co-efficient of variation of wages for the important States included in each Census Zone :

STATEMENT 13

STANDARD DEVIATION AND CO-EFFICIENT OF VARIATIONS OF MEANWAGE (As.)

Zones and States	Men			Women		
	Mean Wage	Standard deviation	Coefficient of variations	Mean Wage	Standard deviation	Coefficient of variations
North India (U.P.) . . .	18.8	6.8	36.2	16.8	6.7	39.9
East India	19.9	8.8	44.2	15.7	7.2	45.9
Assam	29.8	8.4	28.2	21.9	7.9	36.1

STATEMENT 13—*contd.*STANDARD DEVIATION AND CO-EFFICIENT OF VARIATIONS OF MEAN WAGE.
(As.)—*contd.*

Zones and States	Men			Women		
	Mean Wage	Standard deviation	Coefficient of variations	Mean Wage	Standard deviation	Coefficient of variation
Bihar	20.2	7.2	35.6	17.7	6.7	37.9
West Bengal	27.0	8.5	31.5	16.6	6.4	38.6
Orissa	11.5	3.9	33.9	7.9	2.7	34.2
South India	16.2	6.2	38.3	9.8	3.4	34.7
Madras	15.5	5.9	38.1	9.5	3.1	32.6
Mysore	14.6	5.4	37.0	9.4	4.0	42.6
Travancore-Cochin	21.4	6.3	29.4	13.3	5.6	42.1
West India	18.0	6.1	33.9	12.5	6.2	49.6
Bombay	17.6	5.3	30.1	11.8	5.3	44.9
Saurashtra	21.5	7.6	35.3	19.5	8.0	41.0
Central India	12.8	5.0	39.1	8.2	3.5	42.7
Madhya Pradesh	12.8	4.4	34.9	7.9	3.4	43.0
Madhya Bharat	13.7	7.8	56.9	9.4	3.7	39.4
Hyderabad	13.1	5.4	41.2	8.0	2.8	35.0
North West India	22.8	9.3	40.8	15.8	5.8	36.7
Rajasthan	19.7	7.7	39.1	15.2	4.8	31.6
Punjab	28.6	13.3	46.5	21.1	10.4	49.3
PEPSU	45.0	10.3	22.9	13.7	3.3	24.1
ALL-INDIA	17.5	7.5	42.8	10.8	5.5	50.9

12.2. The high co-efficient of variation for adult male workers in East India Zone may be explained by the difference in the average rates as among the four major States constituting the Zone. Similarly, in case of women workers the wide difference in the wages of Bombay and Saurashtra perhaps accounted for the high co-efficient of variation in West India Zone.

In all the Zones except South and North India, the co-efficient of variation of wages for women workers were higher than those for men. Higher co-efficient in the case of women in these Zones signifies that there was less uniformity of wage rates in respect of women than in respect of men. In South and North-West India, wages of women workers did not vary as between the States included in the Zones to the same extent as they did for men workers. For instance, the woman's wage in Madras and Mysore was almost the same, about As. 9. The average wage rate of men workers was, however, different in the three important States, namely, Madras, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin included in this Zone. Similarly in North-West India, wages of women workers did not vary as much between the States as they did for men workers, with the result that the co-efficient of variation of the woman's wage was lower than that of the men workers.

13. Frequency of high and low wages

13.1. In view of the wide variations in the levels of wages in the different States, in any discussion on high and low wages within a State it would not be appropriate to go by the numerical values of the wage rates. The criteria of low or high wage has, therefore, to be linked with the general wage level in each State. For purposes of comparison, therefore, the wage range nearest to one-third below the mean wage might be considered as the low wage and one-third above as the high wage. The statement below shows for each important State the frequency of high and low wage payment in agriculture.

STATEMENT 14

FREQUENCY OF HIGH AND LOW WAGE PAYMENT IN AGRICULTURE

Zones and States	Men (100)						Women (100)					
	Frequency of lower wage (annas)			Frequency of higher wage (annas)			Frequency of lower wage (annas)			Frequency of higher wage (annas)		
	Average daily wages in annas	Per cent days	Annas	Average daily wages in annas	Per cent days	Annas	Average daily wages in annas	Per cent days	Annas	Average daily wages in annas	Per cent days	Annas
<i>North India—</i>												
Uttar Pradesh	18-8	23-9	below 14	12-2	26 or above	16-8	12-3	below 10	13-6	22 or above		
East India												
West Bengal	19-9	14-5	below 14	22-9	26 or above	15-7	20-9	below 10	18-0	22 or above		
Bihar	27-0	17-4	below 18	20-3	34 or above	16-6	9-3	below 10	18-6	22 or above		
Orissa	20-2	16-8	below 14	16-8	26 or above	17-7	6-1	below 10	21-2	22 or above		
Assam	11-5	9-3	below 6	30-6	14 or above	7-9	25-7	below 6	58-9	10 or above		
	29-8	10-0	below 18	27-1	34 or above	21-9	20-5	below 14	12-9	30 or above		
<i>South India</i>												
Madras	16-2	14-9	below 10	16-0	22 or above	9-8	7-0	below 10	10-8	14 or above		
Mysore	15-5	16-2	below 10	11-1	22 or above	9-5	10-6	below 6	8-2	14 or above		
Travancore-Cochin	14-6	20-2	below 10	5-9	22 or above	9-4	6-4	below 6	12-8	14 or above		
	21-4	11-9	below 14	6-6	30 or above	13-3	24-9	below 10	19-7	18 or above		
<i>West India</i>												
Bombay	18-0	28-4	below 14	18-1	22 or above	12-5	40-3	below 10	17-7	18 or above		
Saurashtra	17-6	7-8	below 10	13-8	22 or above	11-8	5-0	below 6	27-2	14 or above		
	21-5	12-0	below 14	13-0	30 or above	19-5	22-2	below 14	20-5	26 or above		
<i>Central India</i>												
Madhya Pradesh	12-8	27-5	below 10	9-8	18 or above	8-2	78-3	below 10	21-7	10 or above		
Madhya Bharat	12-8	24-5	below 10	9-4	18 or above	7-9	36-1	below 6	20-9	10 or above		
Hyderabad	13-7	33-6	below 10	13-7	18 or above	9-4	6-1	below 6	13-6	14 or above		
	13-1	27-0	below 10	9-3	18 or above	8-0	19-5	below 6	20-3	10 or above		
<i>North-West India</i>												
Punjab	22-8	10-4	below 14	22-3	30 or above	15-8	10-0	below 10	15-5	22 or above		
PEPSU	28-6	24-7	below 18	30-0	34 or above	21-1	28-4	below 14	15-9	26 or above		
Rajasthan	45-0	11-3	below 30	74-9	34 or above	13-7	nil.	below 10	5-8	18 or above		
Jammu and Kashmir	19-7	9-6	below 14	13-5	26 or above	15-2	9-6	below 10	10-4	22 or above		
	25-6	0-2	below 18	2-6	34 or above	24-0	nil.	below 18	nil.	34 or above		
ALL-INDIA	17-5	13-5	below 10	22-3	22 or above	10-8	12-3	below 6	9-6	18 or above		

14. Wage-bill in Agriculture

14.1. From the average agricultural wage income of the agricultural labour family (discussed in Chapter VII) the estimated wage bill of the total number of agricultural labour families works out to about Rs. 500 crores. Of this, the wage bill of casual workers accounted for about Rs. 425 crores and attached workers Rs. 75 crores. According to the report of the National Income Committee 'Agriculture other than Plantations' accounted for Rs. 4,800 crores of net domestic product in the Indian Union.* The estimated wage bill thus forms 10·5 per cent of this net domestic product in agriculture. The casual workers in agriculture alone accounted for about 8·5 per cent of national income for agriculture.

14.2. In the total wage income of all casual workers, the contribution of adult male workers was Rs. 310 crores or 72·9 per cent and that of the women workers was Rs. 106 crores or 24·9 per cent. The children had a share of about Rs. 9 crores or 2·2 per cent of the wage bill.

14.3. Of the total wage bill of men, women and child casual workers—Rs. 425 crores—wages in cash, and in kind including perquisites accounted for respectively 242 and 183 crores of rupees. The perquisite content of the wage bill worked out to about 44 crores of rupees.

15. Attached workers

15.1. The attached worker is more or less in continuous employment throughout the year. Even within a village, there is no uniformity in the conditions of work of different attached workers. Each worker enters into a contract with an employer. It lays down his tenure and terms of employment which take into account his skill, his economic position and his personal relations with the employer. Broadly speaking, there are two types of attached workers. One is the skilled and experienced labourer whom it is useful for the employer to employ permanently on the farm in the interest of good and reliable management. He is employed only by large farmers. Generally, he is paid well and is regarded more or less a member of the farmer's family. This type of workers, however, constituted only a minority. The other type is the less skilled indigent worker who gets himself attached often for reasons of debt and other forms of obligation.

The conditions of work and wages of attached workers cannot be directly compared with those of casual labourers. Unlike the casual worker, the wages of attached workers are fixed for a definite period and are not generally subject to variation according to the seasonal type of work or the seasonal demand for labour. Secondly, the attached worker has not the same extent of insecurity of employment as his casual counterpart. For this security, he might accept a lower daily wage than that obtained by a casual worker.

15.2. The methods of remuneration and employment contracts for attached workers were of such a bewildering variety that the wage rates could not be suitably tabulated. A detailed account of their wages and conditions of work, in each State, is given in the Ministry of Labour's Monograph 'Agricultural Wages in India, Vol. I'. A brief summary of the same has been given in the Reports on States.

* *Final Report of the National Income Committee, February 1954 : Page 45.*

1 crore=10 million.

15.3. Attached workers were mostly men. The following statement gives the average daily wages of men attached and casual workers in the six census Zones and in major States where attached workers were more commonly employed :

STATEMENT 15

AVERAGE DAILY WAGE OF CASUAL AND ATTACHED MALE LABOURERS (IN ANNAS)

Census Zones	Casual labourer	Attached labourer
<i>North India (U.P.)</i>	18-8	15-0
<i>East India</i>	19-9	11-5
Orissa	11-5	7-9
West Bengal	27-0	23-5
<i>South India*</i>	16-2	12-5
<i>West India</i>	18-0	12-8
Bombay	17-6	10-7
<i>Central India</i>	12-8	10-6
Madhya Pradesh	12-8	12-3
Madhya Bharat	13-7	10-1
Hyderabad	13-1	9-1
<i>North-West India</i>	22-8	22-4
Punjab	28-6	19-2
PEPSU	45-0	28-8
ALL-INDIA	17-5	12-3

* In all the States of South India Zone attached labourers were less than 10 per cent of total agricultural labourers.

The computed daily wage† of the attached labourer was less than that of the casual labourer in all the Zones and States of the Indian Union. This was perhaps the price which the attached labourer had to pay for the security of employment and stability of income during all agricultural seasons.

16. Agricultural wage rates and wage rates in Plantations and factories

16.1. An attempt may now be made to compare broadly the agricultural wage rates with those in plantations and industry, even though there are several limitations in such a comparison. The following observation by L. E. Howard is relevant in this connection :

“There is, generally speaking, a huge *gap* between the remuneration of agriculture and industry. Wages in agriculture are lower mainly because the earning power of agriculture is low. By comparison with industry, agriculture is far behind in its productive capacity because it is far less well equipped, financed and organised ; by comparison with the output of the industrial worker, the agricultural workers' output is modest. In fact, agriculture is not a carefully thought out business proposition launched at a propitious moment and continues just as long as market conditions hold. On the contrary, agriculture has always been filling the thankless role of acting as a great population insurance system of the community ”.‡

† The computed daily wage of attached adult male labourers has been obtained by deducting the wages earned by adult male casual workers from those earned by all adult male agricultural labourers and dividing the figure so obtained by the man-days worked by attached adult male labourers.

‡ L.E. Howard—*Labour in Agriculture—Chapter II.*

16.2. In examining the relationship between the wage rates in agriculture and industry or even plantations, there are no precise criteria by which to judge what the differentials should be between these rates. "Some of the factors offsetting lower cash rates in agriculture as compared with industry are the receipt by some farm labourers of other remuneration (housing, room and board, garden facilities, or other perquisites) in addition to cash wages, and a lower cost of living in rural areas. Industrial workers, in turn, usually obtain or have access to more and better services and facilities (hospitals, schools, libraries and other educational facilities, recreation facilities and transportation)".**

The continuous employment enjoyed by the industrial and plantation labour as compared with the intermittent employment of agricultural labour has also to be borne in mind while attempting this comparison.

16.3. The statement below compares the daily wage rate of the adult male casual workers in agriculture with that in plantations and factory industries. Daily wage rates for factory workers relate to all workers in perennial industries. Employment in plantations is perennial in Assam and West Bengal but not so in Madras. In Madras the employment of the plantation worker is for about 9 months in the year but the hours of work here are generally longer than those in the plantations of Assam and West Bengal. The daily rate in plantations also relate to all workers.

STATEMENT 16

DAILY WAGES IN AGRICULTURE AND PLANTATIONS

States	Daily wage earnings*				
	Agriculture	Plantations	Percentage of (3) to (2)	Factory industries	Percentage col. (5) to (2)
	1	2	3	4	5
	As.	As.		As.	
Assam . . .	29.8	18.5 to 20.5	62.0 to 68.7	60.8	205
Bihar . . .	20.2	..	..	68.8	341
Bombay . . .	17.6	..	..	67.2	407
Madras . . .	15.5	19.5—21.8	125.8 to 140.6	33.6	217
Travancore-Cochin .	21.4	20.0	93.4	..	..
Madhya Pradesh .	12.8	..	..	52.8	305
Orissa . . .	11.5	..	..	38.4	343
Punjab . . .	28.6	..	..	44.8	160
Uttar Pradesh .	18.8	..	..	52.8	279
West Bengal . .	27.0	19.5—21.5	71.7 to 79.0	49.6	182
ALL-INDIA . . .	17.5	..	..	54.4	311

** L. J. Ducoff—*Wages of Agricultural Labour in the United States*.

*Note—

1. The wage rates on plantations in Assam, West Bengal, Travancore-Cochin include the value of concessions given. In Madras, this practice does not exist although a few estates supply foodgrains at concession rates. *Source.—Indian Labour Year Book, 1950-51, page 222.*

2. Daily wages in factory industries are worked out from the annual earnings. It is assumed that, on an average, there would be 280 working days. *Source.—Op. cit, page 504*

16.4. The statement shows that wages of plantation workers were lower than the wages of agricultural workers except in Madras. Like the attached worker in agriculture, plantation labour is ensured of continuous employment throughout the year and this is perhaps the reason for his low wage. Besides this, in States like Assam and West Bengal the agricultural wages were higher because of relative scarcity of agricultural workers in these States. In Madras, where there was no scarcity of agricultural labourers or rather the agricultural labourers were proportionally much more, the wages of agricultural labourers were lower than the wages of plantation labourers.

Daily wage earnings of factory workers were invariably greater than the daily wage rates in agriculture. In the Indian Union as a whole, the factory wage was, on an average, three-times the daily wage in agriculture. It should be noted that the daily earning in factories relate to perennial industries which employ skilled labourers also.

17. Wages and Prices of Foodgrains

17.1. In the discussion on factors influencing wage rates in paragraph 6 above, it was mentioned that the level of local price and cost of living also affected the wage rates. Statement 17 gives the daily wage rates of men casual workers and the weighted retail price of foodgrains consumed by agricultural labourers. The average retail price per seer is obtained by weighting the price of the different foodgrains consumed by the quantity of the different items of consumption as revealed by the family budget data collected during the Intensive Family Survey. It will be noted that the expenditure on foodgrains accounted for about 72 per cent of the total expenditure on food, and 61 per cent of the total consumption expenditure.

17.2. It must be pointed out here that the average price of foodgrains (given in column 10 of the statement) depends largely on the types of cereals consumed as also on the relative proportions of their intake. In Assam, West Bengal and Bihar wages and foodgrain prices were both relatively high and the latter was due to the fact that the main foodgrain consumed in these States was rice, a relatively costly cereal. Comparatively, the price of rice was higher in Bihar and the total per capita intake was also less. Pepsu and Punjab were most advantageous in real terms. The main cereal consumed was wheat and the price was comparatively low. In Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh although the wages were relatively low, the consumption of coarser cereals was substantial. In Orissa, Hyderabad and Madras the wages were low but the average price was relatively high since finer cereals were mainly consumed, and hence the per capita intake was small. In Mysore, the wages were slightly higher as compared to Madras, the prices were lower, and the intake of coarser cereals higher. The wages were the lowest in the Central India Zone, and the intake of cereals was less in spite of major consumption of coarser cereals.

Trend in Wages and Prices—1938-39 and 1950-51

17.3. Since the pre-war period, wage rates in agricultural operations and prices of food articles which enter into the family budget of the agricultural labourers have increased in all the States of the Indian Union. Statement 18 gives the weighted wage rates and prices in 1938-39 and 1950-51. The weighted wage relates to ploughing, transplanting, weeding and harvesting

STATEMENT 17

DAILY WAGES AND RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD GRAINS

Census Zones and States	1	Average wages of men	2	3	Percentage of rice, wheat and other cereals consumed to total intake of all cereals and their average retail prices										Weighted retail prices per seer of foodgrains	
					Total per capita cereal intake per day	Rice			Wheat		Other cereals					
						Percentage consumed	Price per seer	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
As.	Oza.	As.	As.	As.	As.	As.	As.	As.	As.	As.						
<i>North India</i>																
U.P.	20.2	7.7	9.9	8.6	7.4	83.7	5.6	6.1				
<i>East India</i>																
West Bengal	20.0	96.0	8.2	..	..	..	..	8.2				
Bihar	17.2	55.4	10.6	3.1	10.3	4.0	8.0	8.4				
Orissa	17.4	88.9	6.0	..	..	11.1	5.2	5.9				
Assam	21.7	98.7	8.3	..	..	1.3	2.3	8.2				
<i>South India*</i>																
Madras	14.2	49.7	8.7	..	..	50.3	6.4	7.5				
Mysore	16.6	17.4	6.5	..	..	82.6	3.0	3.6				
<i>West India</i>																
Bombay	13.6	8.8	7.9	7.5	6.9	83.7	4.3	4.9				
<i>Central India</i>																
Madhya Pradesh	15.7	42.1	5.0	6.7	7.0	51.2	2.0	3.6				
Madhya Bharat	15.9	1.0	12.0	7.7	8.0	91.3	5.0	5.2				
Hyderabad	14.1	22.0	7.0	..	..	78.0	6.7	6.8				
<i>North-West India</i>																
Punjab	20.1	2.7	12.0	57.3	6.0	40.0	4.9	5.7				
Pepsu	20.9	1.4	11.0	65.7	6.5	32.9	3.2	5.3				
Rajasthan	22.7	..	..	3.7	7.2	96.3	5.8	5.8				

* The figure for Travancore-Cochin is not given as it is not comparable since it includes tapioca the consumption of which accounted for 19 per cent of the food expenditure.

operations for which comparative data for 1938-39 were made available by the field Investigators during the General Village Survey.* The wage rates for these operations were weighted according to man-days worked in these operations as revealed by the Intensive Family Survey. The retail prices for food articles which included rice, wheat, gram and other cereals, were weighted according to the intake of these cereals in ozs. per consumption unit** per day. The weights applied to the retail prices of 1938-39 and 1950-51 were obtained from the family budget data of the Intensive Family Survey.

STATEMENT 18

WAGES† AND FOOD PRICES—1938-39 AND 1950-51

Census Zones and States	1938-39		1950-51		Percentage—1950-51 (1938-39=100)	
	Weighted wage (As.)	Weighted price per seer of foodgrains As.	Weighted wage (As.)	Weighted price per seer of foodgrains As.	Wages	Prices
North India (U.P.) . . .	3.8	1.23	19.3	6.07	508	493
<i>East India—</i>						
Assam	7.8	2.08	29.2	8.17	374	392
Bihar	4.0	1.57	20.2	8.43	505	544
West Bengal	6.9	1.83	27.5	8.17	399	446
Orissa	2.7	1.17	11.8	5.91	437	507
<i>South India—</i>						
Madras	5.3	1.82	15.2	7.54	287	413
Mysore	5.6	1.35	14.6	3.62	261	268
Travancore-Cochin	6.0	1.58	21.3	10.0	350	631

*See Labour Ministry's Monograph on "Agricultural Wages in India" (Vols. I & II).

**Lusk's Co-efficients (Chapter VIII of this Report).

† Men only.

Notes—

1. Weighted wage rate relates to ploughing, transplanting, weeding and harvesting operations. The rates of wages are weighted according to man-days worked on these operations as revealed by the Intensive Family Survey.
2. Weighted retail price relates to rice, wheat, gram and others cereals. The prices are weighted according to the intake in ounces of these food grains per consumption unit as revealed by the family budget data of the Intensive Family Survey (Chapter VIII of this Report).

STATEMENT 18—*contd.*WAGES† AND FOOD PRICES—1938-39 AND 1950-51—*contd.*

Census Zones and States	1938-39		1950-51		Percentage—1950-51 (1938-39=100)	
	Weighted wage (As.)	Weighted price per seer of foodgrains As.	Weighted wage (As.)	Weighted price per seer of foodgrains As.	Wages	Prices
<i>West India—</i>						
Bombay . . .	5.4	1.42	16.0	4.85	296	342
Saurashtra . . .	6.3	..	22.2	..	252	..
<i>Central India—</i>						
Madhya Pradesh . .	4.3	1.16	13.4	3.06	312	264
Madhya Bharat . .	3.3	1.01	14.3	5.24	433	623
Hyderabad . . .	5.6	1.82	14.3	6.78	255	373
<i>North-West India—</i>						
Rajasthan . . .	4.0	1.01	20.3	5.73	508	538
Punjab . . .	11.1	1.23	31.9	5.32	287	434
PEPSU . . .	6.8	1.66	46.0	5.80	676	547

†Men only.

1. Notes—

1. Weighted wage rate relates to ploughing, transplanting, weeding and harvesting operations. The rates of wages are weighted according to man-days worked on these operations as revealed by the Intensive Family Survey.
2. Weighted retail price relates to rice, wheat, gram and other cereals. The prices are weighted according to the intake in ounces of these food grains per consumption unit as revealed by the family budget data of the Intensive Family Survey (Chapter VIII of this Report).

17.4. An examination of the trend in wages and prices, as far as available data permit, indicates that in 1950-51 as compared to 1938-39 in most of the States wages either lagged behind or just kept pace with the prices. However, in Madhya Pradesh and PEPSU wages rose faster than prices. In PEPSU where agricultural labourers were fewer, the benefits of rise in prices were more than proportionately transferred to agricultural labourers. In Madhya Pradesh, however, where agricultural labourers were large in number and women formed about 50 per cent of the labourers, the percentage increase in wages and prices was less as compared to other States. It may be mentioned that the wage and price data for 1938-39 being back data cannot have the same degree of reliability as current data. Hence only broad conclusions can

be drawn. It is pertinent in this connection to point out (c. f. paragraph 3 of this chapter) that about 32 per cent of the man-days worked by agricultural labourers were paid for in kind and for 33 per cent of man-days they also received food perquisites. In some of the States, e. g., U. P., Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Hyderabad and Punjab, this percentage was quite high. In such cases, the price factor has played its part in the cash evaluation of the overall average wage.

17.5. It is also interesting to note that in the States of Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Madhya Bharat where the wage rates in 1938-39 were low (varying between As. 2. 7 and As. 4. 3), the wages in 1950-51 also remained low (varying from As. 11. 8 to As. 14. 3). As against this, in the States of Assam, West Bengal and Punjab where the wage rates in 1938-39 were relatively high, the 1950-51 wage rates also continued to remain high, varying as they did from As. 27. 5 to As. 31. 9.

18. Fixation of Minimum Wages in Agriculture

18.1. Rates of minimum wages for agricultural workers have so far been fixed under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, by the States of Punjab, Delhi, Kutch, Bilaspur, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Coorg, Ajmer, Bihar, PEPSU, Vindhya Pradesh, Assam and Rajasthan. The rates are Statewise in application except in Uttar Pradesh where they have been fixed for 12 districts only and in Bihar, Assam and Vindhya Pradesh where they apply only to the districts of Patna, Cachar and Sidhi respectively.

18.2. In Uttar Pradesh, rates have been fixed only for organised farms of 50 acres or over and in Kutch, farms of 5 acres and below have been exempted. In the other States, the rates have jurisdiction over all the farms employing labour. The minimum rates of wages fixed in the above 13 States are briefly given in Appendix VI.

CHAPTER VI.

CHILD LABOUR IN AGRICULTURE.

Child Labour

1.1. For purposes of the Agricultural Labour Enquiry, any person below the age of 15 was regarded a child. In the Indian Union as a whole, children formed 4.6 per cent of the total agricultural labourers. Since, however, no satisfactory work can be performed by children at a very young age, in agriculture most of the child labour was recruited from the age group of 10 to 15 years. As in the case of adults, they were also mostly employed as casual workers. The estimated number of casual child labourers was 1.25 million or about 4 per cent of the total casual labourers.

2. Proportion of Child Labourers

2.1. The percentage of child labourers was 1.4 in North India and 8.2 in Central India, these two Zones being the two extremes. The percentage of child labourers in the total labourers was 3.6 in South and East India and 4.3 in West and North-West India. The statement below gives the proportion of child labourers, and of casual and attached labourers amongst them, for different States in the Census Zones.

STATEMENT 1
PROPORTION OF CHILD LABOURERS

Census Zones and States	Percentage of child labourers	Proportion of	
		Casual child labourers (per cent)	Attached child labourers (per cent)
1	2	3	4
<i>North India</i>	1.4	77	23
(Uttar Pradesh)			
<i>East India</i>	3.6	79	21
Bihar	3.2	100	..
Orissa	5.8	56	44
West Bengal	2.3	52	48
Assam . . . . .	..	..	..
<i>South India</i>	3.6	85	15
Madras	3.6	81	19
Mysore	5.7	100	..
Travancore-Cochin	1.5	100	..

STATEMENT 1—*contd.*PROPORTION OF CHILD LABOURERS—*contd.*

Census Zones and States	Percentage of child labourers	Proportion of	
		Casual child labourers (per cent.)	Attached child labourers (per cent.)
1	2	3	4
<i>West India</i>	4.3	81	19
Bombay	4.2	79	21
Saurashtra	5.0	92	8
<i>Central India</i>	8.2	71	29
Madhya Pradesh	8.3	81	19
Madhya Bharat	6.4	83	17
Hyderabad	8.5	58	42
<i>North-West India</i>	4.3	59	41
Rajasthan	3.4	87	13
Punjab	5.1	25	75
PEPSU	6.3	69	31
<i>All-India</i>	4.6	77	23

The States in order of the frequency of the employment of child agricultural labourers were Hyderabad (8.5 per cent.), Madhya Pradesh (8.3 per cent) Madhya Bharat (6.4 per cent), PEPSU (6.3 per cent), Orissa (5.8 per cent) Mysore (5.7 per cent) and Punjab (5.1 per cent). It is relevant to point out that in Central India where the percentage of child labourers was the highest, productivity was the poorest and wage levels were the lowest, and hence men, women and children had to work.*

2.2. As stated before, child labourers were mostly casual day labourers. In Bihar in East India and Mysore and Travancore-Cochin in South India, no attached labourer was reported amongst children. On the other hand, in the Punjab and PEPSU of North-West India Zone as many as 75 and 31 per cent. respectively of the child labourers were employed as attached.

The proportions of attached child labourers were also considerable in West Bengal (48 per cent.), and Orissa (44 per cent.) of East India Zone and in Hyderabad (42 per cent.).

*"Premature employment of children is rife precisely in those areas where there is much under-employment of the whole active population, so that from the point of view of the community, it is obviously economically unsound". Even so, "until alternative means of support are available, it is unlikely that this position can be substantially altered without hardship to the children themselves, for economic necessity is stronger than any law intended to keep children out of employment or in School".

Preliminary Report on the World Social Situation, United Nations Economic and Social Council, page 241.

3. Employment of Child Labourers

3.1. In India as a whole, children accounted for 4.2 per cent. of the man-days worked by all agricultural labourers; the figure includes 0.4 per cent of the total man-days worked in non-agricultural labour. Zone-wise details about the share of children in total employment are given below.

STATEMENT 2

SHARE OF CHILDREN IN TOTAL EMPLOYMENT

Zones	Child workers' share in total employment (per cent of total man-days)		
	Agricultural	Non-agricultural	Total
North India	1.1	0.1	1.2
East India	2.8	0.4	3.2
South India	3.0	0.3	3.3
West India	3.7	0.2	3.9
Central India	7.0	0.6	7.6
North-West India	3.5	0.8	4.3
<i>All-India</i>	3.8	0.4	4.2

3.2. The proportion of employment in different Census Zones naturally varied broadly according to the number of child labourers in each Zone. Thus, while the share of children in total employment was the largest in Central India, it was the lowest in North India. Likewise, it was the largest for the State of Hyderabad (8.6 per cent) and Madhya Pradesh (7.1 per cent) and lowest for Uttar Pradesh (1.2 per cent) and Travancore-Cochin (1.3 per cent). The following statement gives the details for the States in the different Zones :

STATEMENT 3

SHARE OF CHILDREN IN TOTAL EMPLOYMENT

States	Child workers' share in total employment (per cent of total man-days)		
	Agricultural	Non-agricultural	Total
<i>North India—</i>			
(Uttar Pradesh)	1.1	0.1	1.2
<i>East India—</i>			
Bihar	2.0	0.3	2.3
Orissa	5.2	0.9	6.1
West Bengal	2.1	0.1	2.2
Assam . . . . .	..	..	..

STATEMENT 3—*contd.*SHARE OF CHILDREN IN TOTAL EMPLOYMENT—*contd.*

States	Child workers' share in total employment (per cent. of total man-days)		
	Agricultural	Non- agricultural	Total
<i>South India—</i>			
Madras	3.2	0.3	3.5
Mysore	3.6	0.2	3.8
Travancore-Cochin	1.1	0.2	1.3
<i>West India—</i>			
Bombay	3.8	0.2	4.0
Saurashtra	3.5	0.5	4.0
<i>Central India —</i>			
Madhya Pradesh	6.7	0.4	7.1
Madhya Bharat	3.6	1.4	5.0
Hyderabad	8.2	0.4	8.6
<i>North West India—</i>			
Rajasthan	2.9	0.5	3.4
Punjab	4.6	1.8	6.4
PEPSU	3.2	..	3.2
<i>All-India</i>	3.8	0.4	4.2

3.3. Attached child labourers were usually employed as graziers. They did sundry light jobs like watching crops and the flow of water to the fields and general field work during the busy season. Casual child workers were more often employed for harvesting, weeding and transplanting operations and for spreading the manure, etc. Some of them also worked as non-agricultural workers. Generally, the types of non-agricultural wage-work available

to children were the same as were available to adults, namely, carting, earth work on roads, wells and buildings, etc. In Madhya Pradesh, *bidi*-making and collection of *tendu* leaves on piece wages were important occupations. Tea, coffee and jute crops afforded some wage-work for children in plantation areas. In West and South India, children were also employed generally on low wages for decorticating groundnuts.

3.4. An average child labourer in India was employed on wages for 165 days in a year, for 150 days in agricultural and 15 days in non-agricultural employments. The employment figures for an average child labourer in different Zones are given below :

STATEMENT 4

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILD LABOUR

Zone	Employment (days in a year) of an average child labourer		
	Agricultural	Non-agricultural	Total
North India	223	23	246
East India	148	22	170
South India	132	11	143
West India	137	7	144
Central India	164	14	178
North-West India	145	34	179
<i>All-India</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>165</i>

Thus the wage-employment available to children was the lowest in South (143 days) and West India (144 days) and the highest in North India (246). There were considerable variations in this respect between the different States constituting a Zone. For instance, in East India whereas a child labourer was employed only for 114 days in Bihar, he was employed for 241 days in Orissa and 224 days in West Bengal. In PEPSU, a child labourer was not employed

as non-agricultural labourer whereas in the Punjab an average child labourer got 62 days' employment on non-agricultural work. Details of wage-employment for major States are given below :

STATEMENT 5
EMPLOYMENT OF CHILD LABOUR

States	Employment (days in a year) of an average child labourer		
	Agricultural	Non-agricultural	Total
1	2	3	4
<i>North India—</i>			
(Uttar Pradesh)	223	23	246
<i>East India—</i>			
Bihar	100	14	114
Orissa	204	37	241
West Bengal	210	14	224
Assam . . . . .	..	..	..
<i>South India—</i>			
Madras	140	11	151
Mysore	88	5	93
Travancore-Cochin	134	31	165
<i>West India—</i>			
Bombay	139	6	147
Saurashtra	122	18	140
<i>Central India—</i>			
Madhya Pradesh	153	10	163
Madhya Bharat	100	40	140
Hyderabad	189	9	198
<i>North-West India—</i>			
Rajasthan	139	26	165
Punjab	157	62	219
PEPSU	123	..	123
Jammu and Kashmir . . . . .	..	..	..
<i>All-India</i> ¹	150	15	165

4. Wages of Child Labourers.

4.1. An average child casual labourer in India was paid 11.1 annas per day in agricultural and 9.9 annas in non-agricultural employment. Like the general trend of wage level, he was paid the highest wage in North-West India and the lowest in Central India. The Zone-wise details are given below.

STATEMENT 6
AVERAGE DAILY WAGES OF CHILD LABOURERS

Zone	Daily wage	
	Agricultural	Non-Agricultural
	As.	As.
North India	19.1	14.1
East India	15.7	11.4
South India	10.1	8.3
West India	13.5	13.0
Central India	7.8	7.5
North-West India	16.3	22.0
<i>All-India</i>	<i>11.1</i>	<i>9.9</i>

4.2. There were inter-State variations within a Zone. For example, the rates in Orissa were more akin to those in Central India. Daily wages of an average child labourer in the different major States are given below :

STATEMENT 7
DAILY WAGES OF CHILD LABOURERS IN IMPORTANT STATES

States	Daily wages (in annas) of an average casual child worker	
	Agricultural	Non-agricultural
1	2	3
<i>North India</i> (U. P.)	<i>19.1</i>	<i>14.1</i>
<i>East India—</i>		
Bihar	18.5	13.5
Orissa	8.3	8.4
West Bengal	21.2	28.5
<i>South India—</i>		
Madras	9.8	6.4
Mysore	10.7	13.0
Travancore-Cochin	12.9	11.5

STATEMENT 7—*contd.*

States	Daily wages (in annas) of an average casual child worker	
	Agricultural	Non-agricultural
1	2	3
<i>West India—</i>		
Bombay	13.0	13.5
Saurashtra	17.0	20.7
<i>Central India—</i>		
Madhya Pradesh	7.3	6.6
Madhya Bharat	10.0	5.8
Hyderabad	8.0	9.0
<i>North-West India—</i>		
Rajasthan	16.9	21.2
Punjab	23.5	29.6
PEPSU	14.7	..
<i>All-India</i>	11.1	9.9

4.3. The employment available to child labourers and their wages are comparable to those of women labourers. The wage income of child and woman labour formed a significant proportion of the total family income.

CHAPTER VII.

INCOME OF AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FAMILIES.

1. Family as the economic unit.

For purposes of the Agricultural Labour Enquiry, the 'family' is taken as the economic unit. The earnings of every worker in the family as well as the income of the family from property including land and livestock and family occupation, if any, flow into the family pool for its maintenance. Women and even children in the families of agricultural labourers contribute to the family income, either as earners or helpers. Out of the total family pool, each individual gets a share according to his or her needs but not according to their individual contribution to it, since the old and decrepit and the children of tender age who are generally non-earning dependants have also to be provided for from the total family earnings. That being so, the standard of living has to be assessed by the mode of living of the 'family' and not of the individual.

2. Sources of Income.

2.1. During the Enquiry, data on the income of each individual earner in the family of the agricultural labourers from different sources were collected. Helpers who were relatively few in number in the case of agricultural labour families were not included in the earning strength of the agricultural labour families intensively surveyed. Their contribution to the family income formed a part of the joint family income and was duly taken into account. It was not, however, possible to estimate their share of income separately as it was not possible to evaluate the contribution of the individual helper in the joint family income. The different sources of income were as follows :

- (i) Agricultural labour ;
- (ii) non-agricultural labour ;
- (iii) other non-agricultural occupations ;
- (iv) cultivation of land ;
- (v) Occupations other than farming ; and
- (vi) other sources.

2.2. The most important source of income for agricultural labour families was wages earned, both for work in agricultural operations and non-agricultural labour.

2.3. Some income also accrued from the cultivation of small plots of land owned or held on lease by the labour families. The average size of holdings held by agricultural labour families was relatively small, and so was the net income therefrom.

2.4. Home-grown products consumed by the family and the payment of kind wages and perquisites allowed, if any, were evaluated in cash in terms of the ruling retail prices and the amount was included both on the income and expenditure sides. Money received from sale of capital assets and by way of loans was not taken into account. It would appear that different methods of evaluating payments in kind and home grown products have

been followed in different countries where farm family living studies were conducted. While in some countries the ruling retail prices were taken as the basis, in others the wholesale prices and in some others the average of wholesale and retail prices.*

2.5. In addition to wages in agricultural labour and income from land, the agricultural labour family had also to depend on trickles of income accruing from subsidiary occupations such as non-agricultural labour and occupations other than farming, especially during the slack season. Obviously, due to general poverty and lack of resources the agricultural labour families could not take to independent occupations requiring capital outlay. Occupations other than farming were, therefore, confined to jobs like selling vegetables, firewood collected from forests, house repairing, road construction etc. The average annual income from this source was naturally small.

2.6. The details of the average annual income by sources of the different categories of agricultural labour families are given in Table 6 in Appendix VIII separately for All-India and the six Census Zones. The average annual income per family worked out to Rs. 447, of which Rs. 287 or 64.2 per cent. accrued from agricultural labour, Rs. 60 or 13.4 per cent. from land and Rs. 53 or 11.9 per cent. from non-agricultural labour, while other sources including occupations other than farming accounted for 10.5 per cent. of the total family income. The variations in the income levels of different categories of families are discussed subsequently in paragraph 7.

3. Agricultural wage income—relative proportion of income in cash and in kind.

3.1. It has been mentioned in the Chapter on wages that wages were paid both in cash and in kind and also partly in cash and partly in kind. Sometimes perquisites were also given: In the over-all income, which includes the money value of payments made in kind, the price factor, therefore, has to be taken into account. It may be worthwhile to estimate the relative proportion of the cash and the kind parts of the total income accruing from agricultural wages. It is not possible to give this break-up for the total income. However, it is possible to work it out in respect of the agricultural wage income of casual labourers only as the break-up of man-days according to modes of wage payment is available for them alone. It is estimated that, on an average, for the Indian Union as a whole about 57 per cent. of the total income from agricultural wages accrued from cash payments and the remaining 43 per cent. from payments made in kind, including perquisites.

* "The chief special problem of farm family living studies is that of estimating the value of farm products produced on the farm itself or received in kind and consumed by the family. This value, when estimated, appears both on the income and on expenditure side. In various enquiries the quantities of food and fuel supplied by the farm to the household economy were valued at retail prices, e.g. on the basis of the prices which the family would have had to pay if they had purchased the goods in question in the local market. Other studies use farm selling prices as a basis of valuation on the ground that these prices represent real net cost to the family; it is urged that if the families had to pay retail prices, they would consume smaller quantities. This was the method followed by the Grayson and Laurel County enquiries in the United States. Other studies, for example, the German enquiries, calculated these imputed values on the basis of wholesale prices, a method in close agreement with that of the farm selling price. Still another method, utilised in "The Farmers' Standard of Living", is to take the average of wholesale and retail price quotations." *An International Survey of Recent Family Living Studies: IV—International Labour Review, April, 1941, pp 474-91.*

The Zonal details are given below :

STATEMENT 1

PERCENTAGE OF INCOME RECEIVED IN CASH AND IN KIND

Zones										Cash	Kind
North India	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	53.1	46.9
East India	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	50.1	49.9
South India	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	66.8	33.2
West India	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	74.5	25.5
Central India	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	49.7	50.3
North-West India	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	72.6	27.4
ALL-INDIA	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	57.0	43.0

4. Family income in different Zones.

4.1. The following statement gives the average annual income of the agricultural labour family by sources in the six Census Zones :

STATEMENT 2

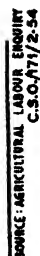
AVERAGE ANNUAL INCOME OF THE AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FAMILY BY SOURCES

Census Zones		Average annual income per family in Rs. from					Total
		Cultivation of Land	Agricultural labour	Non-agricultural labour	Occupations other than farming	Other sources	
North India	.	62	380	56	41	12	551
		(11.2)	(68.9)	(10.2)	(7.5)	(2.2)	(100.0)
East India	.	54	320	74	49	9	506
		(10.7)	(63.2)	(14.6)	(9.7)	(1.8)	(100.0)
South India	.	73	237	36	27	9	382
		(19.1)	(62.1)	(9.4)	(7.0)	(2.4)	(100.0)
West India	.	25	288	42	30	6	391
		(6.4)	(73.7)	(10.7)	(7.7)	(1.5)	(100.0)

INDIA

PERCENT

PERCENT



STATEMENT 2—*contd.*AVERAGE ANNUAL INCOME OF THE AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FAMILY
BY SOURCES—*contd.*

Census Zones	Average annual income per family in Rs. from					Total
	Culti- vation of Land	Agricul- tural labour	Non-agri- cultural labour	Occupa- tions other than farming	Other sources	
Central India	{ 54 (13.0)	{ 274 (65.7)	{ 48 (11.5)	{ 30 (7.2)	{ 11 (2.6)	{ 417 (100.0)
North-West India	{ 88 (13.5)	{ 370 (56.8)	{ 78 (12.0)	{ 62 (9.6)	{ 53 (8.1)	{ 651 (100.0)
ALL-INDIA	{ 60 (13.4)	{ 287 (64.2)	{ 53 (11.9)	{ 36 (8.0)	{ 11 (2.5)	{ 447 (100.0)

N.B.—Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total.

4.2. The statement shows that the total family income was the highest in North-West India (Rs. 651) followed by North India (Rs. 551) and East India (Rs. 506). The next three Zones in order of income level were Central India (Rs. 417), West India (Rs. 391) and South India (Rs. 382).

4.3. The high level of income in North-West India may be attributed to a multiplicity of factors. Comparatively small proportion of agricultural labour families coupled with fairly large and fertile holdings, good irrigational facilities in States like Punjab and PEPSU and better land utilisation appear to be responsible for a higher wage level in this area. Hired employment being low, the family was free to follow other pursuits. In fact, the income from occupations other than farming and other miscellaneous sources was the highest in this Zone. So also was the income accruing from the cultivation of land. It is, however, significant that the agricultural labour families in North-West India were not dependent on agricultural wages to the extent they were in other zones.

4.4. In North India too, the percentage of agricultural labour families was small, man-days employed were the highest because of good irrigational facilities, double cropping etc. and wage rates were also high. All these contributed to a fairly high income level. In East India, the agricultural labour families formed about 33 per cent. of the rural families, man-days employed were high and so also wage rates (second only to North-West India) and in addition, income from non-agricultural labour was fairly high (15 per cent.) resulting in a high level of family income.

4.5. In Central India, however, the proportion of agricultural labour families was as high as 37 per cent. and even though the number of man-days worked was second only to North India, the wage rates were the lowest in India presumably because of poor quality of land, lower productivity and the comparatively higher proportion of women in the labour force.

4.6. The low level of income in West India might be attributed to low employment on agricultural and non-agricultural labour and low income from land. Hired employment of an adult male was as low as 196 days as against an All-India average of 218 days. The land income in this Zone was as low as Rs. 25, while the All-India average was as high as Rs. 60. A number of factors tended to bring down the income in this Zone. Firstly, the proportion of landless families was quite high in this Zone. Secondly, it was essentially a millet Zone with many rain shadow tracts. The lowest annual income recorded in South India appears to be due to the small size of the holdings, abundance of agricultural labour and consequently lesser employment per worker, the high proportion of women workers and prevalence of low wage rates.

5. Income level in some major States.

5.1. It may be worthwhile to discuss broadly the annual income of agricultural labour families in some of the major States in the different Census Zones. This is given in Statement 3 :

STATEMENT 3

AVERAGE ANNUAL INCOME (IN RS.) OF AN AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FAMILY BY SOURCES IN SOME IMPORTANT STATES

Zones	Income from					Total
	Culti- vation of Land	Agricul- tural labour	Non-agri- cultural labour	Occupa- tions other than farming	Others	
<i>North India—</i>						
U. P. . . .	62	380	56	41	12	551
<i>East India—</i>						
Assam . . .	45	417	98	32	9	601
Bihar . . .	57	342	65	60	10	534
Orissa . . .	59	190	66	16	9	340
West-Bengal . .	45	404	102	61	10	622
<i>South India—</i>						
Madras . . .	76	226	31	22	10	365
Mysore . . .	87	202	49	53	5	396
Travancore-Cochin .	30	384	77	45	5	541
<i>West India—</i>						
Bombay . . .	27	270	39	26	6	368
<i>Central India—</i>						
Madhya Pradesh . .	45	289	40	10	6	390
Madhya Bharat . .	48	214	64	47	26	399
Hyderabad . . .	67	272	48	52	16	455
<i>North-West India—</i>						
Rajasthan . . .	167	308	51	70	10	604
Punjab . . .	24	352	94	56	81	607
PEPSU . . .	7	658	63	59	126	913
ALL-INDIA . . .	60	287	53	36	11	447

5.2. Among the important States in East India, the average annual income per family was extremely low in Orissa and high in West Bengal. The low income in Orissa was almost due to meagre wage income obtained from agricultural labour and even though employment of an agricultural labourer was not low, the average daily wage rate was the lowest recorded in India, *viz.*, Re. 0-11-6, the corresponding Zonal and All-India figures being Rs. 1-3-11 and Rs. 1-1-6. In West Bengal wage rates as also employment in agriculture were higher than those prevailing in Bihar or Orissa and as a consequence the wage income was relatively high in West Bengal. It may also be mentioned that the sporadic mass migration of population from East Pakistan to West Bengal and activities regarding their resettlement afforded considerable opportunities for employment at a high wage rate. The income from non-agricultural labour was, therefore, relatively high in West Bengal. In fact it was the highest recorded in India (*viz.*, Rs. 102 as against the All-India average of Rs. 53).

5.3. In South India, while the level of income was almost the same in Madras and Mysore, it was remarkably higher in Travancore-Cochin mainly due to higher income from agricultural and non-agricultural wages. It may be noted that although the holdings were smaller in size, the productivity of land in Travancore-Cochin is quite high and as a result the wage rate in this State was the highest recorded in South India. An adult male was employed for a larger number of days in this State as compared to the other States in this Zone. All these factors tended to contribute to the high level of income prevailing in Travancore-Cochin.

5.4. There was a wide gap between the level of income in the two important States in Central India, *viz.*, Madhya Pradesh and Hyderabad. The income from land was low and that from other sources very meagre in Madhya Pradesh with the result that the total average income was low.

5.5. In North-West India, the income per family was the highest in PEPSU, *viz.*, Rs. 913 as against the All-India average of Rs. 447 and a Zonal average of Rs. 651. The high level of income could be attributed to the fertile soil, better irrigation facilities and the preponderance of attached labour families, whose average income was generally high due mainly to longer duration of employment; while the percentage of attached families was 9.7 for All-India, it was 66 per cent. for PEPSU. The total annual wage income alone was Rs. 658 out of a total of Rs. 913 which was about three and a half times the wage income in Orissa and more than double the wage income in important States like Madras, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Hyderabad and Rajasthan.

6. Average annual income of different categories of families.

6.1. In the preceding paragraphs, discussions were confined to the regional differences in income levels of all agricultural labour families taken together. The average annual income, however, varied according as the family was that of a casual worker or of an attached worker and again according as it was a landless family, or a family having small plots of land, either owned or held on lease.

6.2. The annual income of an attached labour family was higher than that of a casual labour family, the respective figures being Rs. 489 and Rs. 442. The higher income was almost entirely due to higher income from wage

resulting from more employment. But tied as they were to the land of the employer for a major portion of the year, they were not in a position to take to other pursuits. That being so, the income of an attached labour family from all sources other than agricultural labour was generally lower than that of a casual labour family, with the result that the differences in the total income were much less than it would otherwise have been. The following statement gives the Zonal and All-India details of average annual income of different categories of families :

STATEMENT 4

AVERAGE ANNUAL INCOME (IN RUPEES) OF CASUAL AND ATTACHED LABOUR FAMILIES BY SOURCES

Zones and category of families	Percentage of families	Income from				Others	Total
		Culti- vation of Land	Agricultural labour	Non- agricultural labour	Occupations other than farming		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>North India—</i>							
Casual . . .	89.8	62	379	59	40	11	551
Attached . . .	10.2	63	394	33	50	22	562
<i>East India—</i>							
Casual . . .	93.7	56	318	75	50	9	508
Attached . . .	6.3	30	353	44	31	9	467
<i>South India—</i>							
Casual . . .	98.7	73	236	37	27	9	382
Attached . . .	1.3	30	344	21	15	4	414
<i>West India—</i>							
Casual . . .	89.4	24	268	45	32	6	375
Attached . . .	10.6	37	456	17	16	2	528
<i>Central India—</i>							
Casual . . .	74.3	57	251	56	36	13	413
Attached . . .	25.7	43	341	27	13	7	431
<i>North-West India—</i>							
Casual . . .	61.0	133	282	77	76	38	606
Attached . . .	39.0	17	508	78	40	78	721
<i>All-India—</i>							
Casual . . .	90.3	62	278	54	37	11	442
Attached . . .	9.7	38	375	36	24	16	489

6.3. The following need special mention :—

- (i) The income of an attached labour family was higher than that of a casual labour family in all the Zones. The opposite was the case in East India. This was due to lower income of an attached family in Orissa which had the highest proportion of attached labour families in this Zone. In the other two important States in this Zone, *viz.*, Bihar and West Bengal, the income of these two categories of families, however, followed the All-India pattern.
- (ii) The income of an attached labour family was much higher than that of a casual family in West India and North-West India. The difference was still higher when the agricultural wage income (the main component of the family income) is taken into consideration. In West India, the average annual agricultural wage income of a casual and attached family was Rs. 268 and Rs. 456 respectively ; the corresponding figures in North-West India were Rs. 282 and Rs. 508. This striking difference in the agricultural wage income of the two categories of families has to be viewed in the context of the quantum of hired employment which was as follows :

STATEMENT 5

AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURAL LABOUR PER ADULT MALE AGRICULTURAL LABOURER

Zone	Casual labour	Attached labour
West India	159	304
North-West India	119	261

7. Income of landless families and those having small plots of land.

7.1. According to the General Family Survey, the proportion of agricultural labour families with and without land was almost half and half. It has, however, to be remembered that agricultural labourers with land held only small strips of land and that the average size of their holdings was only 2.86 acres. Fifty-three per cent. of the holdings were owned, 44 per cent. were taken on rent and only 3 per cent. were held free of rent. The average annual income of a family with land was much higher than that of a family without land, the All-India figures being as follows :

STATEMENT 6

AVERAGE ANNUAL INCOME PER FAMILY

	Total income	Income from land
	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Casual families—</i>		
With land	495	128
Without land	393	..
All	442	62

STATEMENT 6—*contd.*AVERAGE ANNUAL INCOME PER FAMILY—*contd.*

	Total income	Income from land
	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Attached families—</i>		
With land	524	122
Without land	472	..
All	489	38

7.2. It should be noted that in the case of labour families with land the income from land formed only about one-fourth of the total family income. Their major source of income was wages which accounted for 60 to 70 per cent. of the total income. This indicates that these families in spite of having small holdings were primarily families of labourers rather than of cultivators.

7.3. Due to their pre-occupation with land, the wage income of families with land was lower than that of landless families. In fact an earner in the landless family worked for higher number of days both in agricultural and non-agricultural labour. While an adult male earner in the casual family with land worked for 162 days in agricultural labour and 28 days in non-agricultural labour, an earner in the casual family without land worked for 191 and 34 days respectively. But this deficiency in wage employment in the case of families with land was more than made up by the income earned from the cultivation of land.

7.4. The same trend for the two categories of families was noticed in all the Zones excepting Western Zone where the income from land was so meagre that the total income of a landless family was higher than that of a family with land. In the remaining Zones, the income of a family with land exceeded that of a landless family by Rs. 70 to Rs. 133. The details in respect of casual families with and without land are given in the following statement ;

STATEMENT 7

ANNUAL INCOME OF THE CASUAL LABOUR FAMILY

	Annual income per casual labour family from					Total
	Culti- vation of Land	Agri- cultural labour	Non-agri- cultural labour	Occupa- tions other than farming	Others	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>North India—</i>						
With land	145	382	49	27	15	618
Without land . . . . .	..	375	68	50	9	502
<i>East India—</i>						
With land	99	305	72	53	10	539
Without land . . . . .	..	336	79	45	9	469

STATEMENT 7—*contd.*ANNUAL INCOME OF THE CASUAL LABOUR FAMILY—*contd.*

	Annual income per casual labour family from					
	Culti- vation of Land	Agri- cultural labour	Non-agri- cultural labour	Occupa- tions other than farming	Others	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>South India—</i>						
With land . . .	148	229	36	27	9	449
Without land . . .	..	242	38	26	10	316
<i>West India—</i>						
With land . . .	65	219	33	25	9	351
Without land . . .	..	295	53	36	4	388
<i>Central India—</i>						
With land . . .	142	233	45	34	16	470
Without land . . .	..	263	62	37	12	374
<i>North-West India—</i>						
With land . . .	245	258	68	75	27	673
Without land . . .	..	310	88	77	50	525
<i>All-India—</i>						
With land . . .	128	267	51	38	11	495
Without land . . .	..	288	58	37	10	393

8. Income of agricultural labour families as a percentage of National Income.

8.1. The total annual income of all the agricultural labour families in the Indian Union could be estimated at Rs. 790 crores. According to the final report of the National Income Committee, 1954, the National Income for 1950-51 was Rs. 9,530 crores. The income of all agricultural labour families who formed 22.7 per cent. of the total number of families, urban and rural, in the Indian Union thus accounted for only 8.3 per cent. of the national income.

9. Per-capita Income.

9.1. Discussions have so far been based on average annual income per family. But the size of the family varied from one to another. For a better appreciation of the economic position of the family it is, therefore, necessary to reduce the family income to a common denominator and to have figures for

income per capita. The per capita income by Zones and important States is given in the following statement :

STATEMENT 8
PER CAPITA INCOME

Zones	Average annual income per capita (Rs.)
<i>North India</i>	131
U. P.	131
<i>East India</i>	118
Bihar	119
Orissa	79
West Bengal	150
Assam	162
<i>South India</i>	91
Madras	87
Mysore	92
Travancore-Cochin	113
<i>West India</i>	91
Bombay	88
<i>Central India</i>	91
Madhya Pradesh	87
Hyderabad	97
Madhya Bharat	83
<i>North-West India</i>	139
Punjab	121
PEPSU	176
Rajasthan	137
ALL-INDIA	104

9.2. The average annual income *per capita* for All-India was Rs. 104. It was high in the North and low in the South. While the income per family showed some degree of variability, in the South, West and Central Zones the *per capita* income was constant, viz. Rs. 91. It was the highest in PEPSU, with an average of Rs. 176 and next highest in Assam and West Bengal with an average of Rs. 162 and Rs. 159 respectively. The average for Orissa was the lowest, viz. Rs. 79.

9.3. The *per capita* income of casual and attached labour families with and without land given in the following statement does not generally show substantial differences.

STATEMENT 9.

PER CAPITA INCOME OF CASUAL AND ATTACHED FAMILY.

Census Zones	Average annual income <i>per capita</i> (Rs.)			
	Casual families		Attached families	
	With land	Without land	With land	Without land
North India	131.5	128.7	135.9	141.5
East India	114.7	120.3	119.3	112.8
South India	95.5	83.2	123.6	83.1
West India	78.0	97.0	86.2	129.8
Central India	94.0	87.0	92.8	92.0
North-West India	134.6	119.3	159.2	161.1
ALL-INDIA	105.3	98.3	106.9	109.8

10. Distribution of agricultural labour families according to annual income levels in some important States.

10.1. The preceding discussions related to the average annual income per family. Since, as stated by the I. L. O.* expenditure is a better indicator of the level of living than income, the families surveyed were classified by economic levels of living according to average annual expenditure per consumption unit (*vide* Chapter VIII.) Even so, the distribution of agricultural labour families by levels of income may be of some interest. This is given in the following statement for important States.

*I. L. O.: 'Methods of family living studies' (1949).

STATEMENT 10
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FAMILIES ACCORDING
TO LEVELS OF INCOME.

Census Zones and States	Up to Rs. 100	Rs. 101 to 200	Rs. 201 to 300	Rs. 301 to 400	Rs. 401 to 500	Rs. 501 to 600	Rs. 601 to 700	Rs. 701 to 800	Rs. 801 to 900	Rs. 901 and above	Average income per family (Rs.)
<i>North India—</i>											
U. P. . . . .	..	1.0	4.1	16.4	24.6	16.9	11.8	9.3	5.2	10.7	551
<i>East India—</i>											
West Bengal . . .	..	0.5	4.2	10.4	21.3	19.6	16.1	10.2	5.6	12.1	622
Bihar	0.8	4.2	11.6	17.8	19.4	14.1	11.0	7.5	3.8	9.8	534
Orissa	0.2	16.9	30.4	24.5	13.2	9.4	2.2	1.1	0.9	1.2	340
Assam . . . . .	..	..	6.4	13.7	15.4	18.1	17.9	11.7	7.2	9.6	601
<i>South India—</i>											
Madras	3.1	16.6	23.7	22.8	13.9	8.7	5.3	2.5	1.2	2.3	365
Mysore	1.0	13.4	20.1	24.8	18.8	9.8	4.3	3.3	2.1	2.4	396
Travancore-Cochin . .	..	2.0	7.3	20.4	23.3	16.9	10.4	7.8	3.8	8.1	541
<i>West India—</i>											
Bombay	2.8	16.8	21.8	25.1	13.6	7.5	5.2	3.4	0.7	3.1	368
Saurashtra . . . . .	..	0.9	2.7	36.1	27.9	16.2	11.7	3.6	0.9	..	579
<i>Central India—</i>											
Madhya Pradesh . . .	1.3	8.8	26.1	25.7	17.8	8.1	5.1	3.1	1.6	2.4	390
Madhya Bharat . . .	1.4	15.2	20.4	25.1	16.3	7.0	4.3	4.1	1.1	5.1	399
Hydrabad	1.2	6.6	14.1	25.4	18.2	13.6	8.1	6.2	2.1	4.5	455
<i>North-West India—</i>											
Punjab	0.4	2.7	10.6	15.4	17.5	14.7	8.9	5.8	6.2	17.8	607
PEPSU . . . . .	..	..	1.2	2.5	3.8	14.4	11.2	11.3	10.6	45.0	913
Rajasthan . . . . .	..	3.5	7.3	13.3	19.6	14.4	12.0	10.8	3.9	15.2	604

11. *Per capita* income according to the Agricultural Labour Enquiry and the Indian National Income Committee.

According to the estimates made by the National Income Committee, the *per capita* national income was Rs. 264 in 1950-51. The *per capita* income (*viz.* Rs. 104) in the case of agricultural labour families was 40 per cent. of the *per capita* National Income. It must, however, be pointed out that the National Income figure covers the entire population, both rural and urban, whereas the Agricultural Labour Enquiry figures relate to agricultural labour families only.

12. *Per capita* Income of Agricultural and Industrial labour family.

12.1. The *per capita* income for an agricultural labour family may be compared with the per capita income of the industrial labour family. There are, however, certain limitations in such comparison. In the absence of family budget data relating to industrial labourers near about the period of the Agricultural Labour Enquiry (1950-51), it is not possible to make any direct comparison. However, from available data on the average earnings of industrial workers and the size and earning strength of their family, the average *per capita* income could be estimated. The comparative figures are given in Statement 11.

STATEMENT 11

Per Capita INCOME OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL LABOUR FAMILIES

State	Annual income <i>per capita</i> in Rs.		
	Agricultural labour families 1950-51	Industrial labour family 1950	Percentage of <i>per capita</i> income of agricultural labour to industrial labour
1	2	3	4
West Bengal	160	268	59
Bihar	119	332	36
Madhya Pradesh	87	262	33
Orissa	79	145	54
Punjab	121	216	56
Bombay	88	308	24

Note—Industry figure relates to both perennial and seasonal factories covered by the Payment of Wages Act, 1936. An industrial family is one in which the head of the family was employed on wages in industry.

N.B.—The figures in column 3 have been worked out by multiplying the earnings per factory worker under the Payment of Wages Act (Table V)—pages 503-504 of the Indian Labour Year Book for 1950-51—by the average number of earners per industrial family and then dividing the product by the average family size as revealed by the family budget enquiries conducted by the Director, Cost of Living Index Scheme during 1943-45. It is presumed that all earners in industrial labour families were factory workers, which may not be true.

12.2. Statement 12 shows the annual income per earner in the two sectors—Agriculture and Industry. In spite of certain limitations of the figures for income per factory earner, this comparison would be of some interest and may be taken for what it is worth.

STATEMENT 12

ANNUAL INCOME PER EARNER.

State	Income per earner in an agricultural labour family 1950-51	Income per factory earner under the Payment of Wages Act (for 1950*) All Industries
1	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.
Bihar	232	1,057
Bombay	160	1,073
Madras	174	481
Madhya Pradesh	150	683
Orissa	179	457
Punjab	303	735
U. P.	367	880
West Bengal	444	845

*Indian Labour Year Book 1950-51 page 504.

CHAPTER VIII

COST AND STANDARD OF LIVING†

1. Expenditure.

1.1 Data on expenditure were collected every month in respect of each sample agricultural labour family for the several items of consumption under the following main groups :

- (a) Food ;
- (b) Clothing and footwear, bedding and household requisites ;
- (c) Fuel and lighting ;
- (d) House-rent and repairs ;
- (e) Services and Miscellaneous ; and
- (f) Ceremonies and functions.

The value of articles obtained as wages in kind or as perquisites, was taken into consideration in recording expenditure. If, however, a part of the kind payment was not actually utilised for consumption purposes, that part was excluded. Similarly, presents of clothes, etc., on festive occasions were also accounted for. In certain areas, meals, tobacco, clothing, etc., were given as perquisites. The cost of meals was recorded in the food group and that of tobacco and clothing was recorded respectively in the miscellaneous and clothing groups. Under the group "Ceremonies and functions", expenses on marriages, death, ceremonies, festivals, feasts, etc., were recorded. The expenses incurred on them were not included under "consumption expenditure" but were tabulated separately. Expenditure of a capital nature, if any, was excluded from "consumption expenditure". Interest paid on loans was also excluded, as "interest on personal debts reduces the amount available for current consumption expenditure, the debt may, for example, relate to items incurred for the maintenance of the level of living in some previous year. They do not therefore properly belong with the consumption expenditure, which measures the current level of living".*

1.2 The income of the agricultural labour families being so meagre, it was the necessity to subsist that guided their expenditure and there was hardly any problem of preference as regards goods and services on which money should be expended. When even the cost of the bare necessities of life could not be met from the meagre income, the labourer had to resort to borrowing, facilities for which were also extremely limited owing to his slender resources. It is against this background that his standard of living should be viewed.

2. Consumption expenditure—All-India estimates and zonal variations

2.1 The All-India average annual income per agricultural labour family was Rs. 447 and the average annual expenditure Rs. 468, including an average expenditure of Rs. 7 incurred on "ceremonies". There was thus a deficit of Rs. 14 due to consumption expenditure alone. An idea of the low level of living of the labourers can be had from the fact that out of Rs. 461 spent on recurring items of expenditure, as much as Rs. 393 or 85.3 per cent was spent on food and Rs. 29 or 6.3 per cent on clothing. Thus 91.6 per cent of the total expenditure was spent on food and clothing alone. Even so, food consisted

†It is hoped that the discussions under this Chapter would have added interest in the wake of the recommendations of the United Nations Report on 'International Definitions and Measurement of Standards of Living'—ECNS-299 (1954).

*I.L.O.—'Methods of Family Living Studies,' 1949, p. 21.

mainly of cereals and clothing meant only a loin cloth for the man, a *saree* for the woman and semi-nakedness for the children. The average annual expenditure on the rest of his necessities, *viz.*, shelter, fuel and lighting, and miscellaneous items like washing soap, medicine, tobacco, liquor, etc., came to only Rs. 39 or 8.4 per cent. of the total expenditure. Statement 1 gives the position in each of the Census Zones.

2.2 It will be seen that the overall income per family was the lowest in South India closely followed by that in the West India Zone. However, West India Zone recorded the lowest average annual expenditure, *viz.*, Rs. 392 as against Rs. 397 in South India Zone. The deviation from the income trend was due to relatively higher expenditure on "Miscellaneous and Services" group in South India.

2.3 A similarity in the pattern of average expenditure was also noticed in various parts of India. The expenditure pattern on the various consumption groups was almost of the same nature in the various parts of India, and the six Zones, although the levels of absolute income and expenditure were somewhat different.

2.4 The pattern of expenditure in important States in the different Census Zones is indicated in statements 2 and 3. Fuller details are given in Table 7 in the Appendix.

The following features emerge from statement 2 :

- (i) Generally, the average annual expenditure in individual States hovered round the level of income though in most cases expenditure exceeded income. There was, however, a wide gap between expenditure and income in the Punjab and Bihar, and wider still in the Punjab.
- (ii) In East India, income was the highest in West Bengal and lowest in Orissa and so was the level of expenditure.
- (iii) In South India, like income, expenditure was the highest in Travancore-Cochin. But as between Madras and Mysore, the level of expenditure was much higher in the latter though the size of the family was the same in both the States. This, however, meant a relatively high deficit budget for a labour family in Mysore.
- (iv) In North-West India, the level of income was more or less similar in Punjab and Rajasthan but the expenditure figure in Punjab was much higher than the expenditure incurred in Rajasthan, presumably due to higher size of the family in the former State. Expenditure, like income, was the highest in PEPSU. This was the only State where the excess of income over consumption expenditure was appreciable. This might be attributed to preponderance of attached labour families.
- (v) The pattern of expenditure was similar in all the States except Mysore and Travancore-Cochin, where the percentage expenditure on food was comparatively low and that on 'Services and Miscellaneous' group relatively high. This does not necessarily mean a better standard of living. These figures reflect the fact that in these two States a considerable amount of low priced food like *ragi* in Mysore* and tapioca in Travancore-Cochin were consumed. In the miscellaneous group the expenditure was mainly on consumption of tobacco and *pan-supari*.

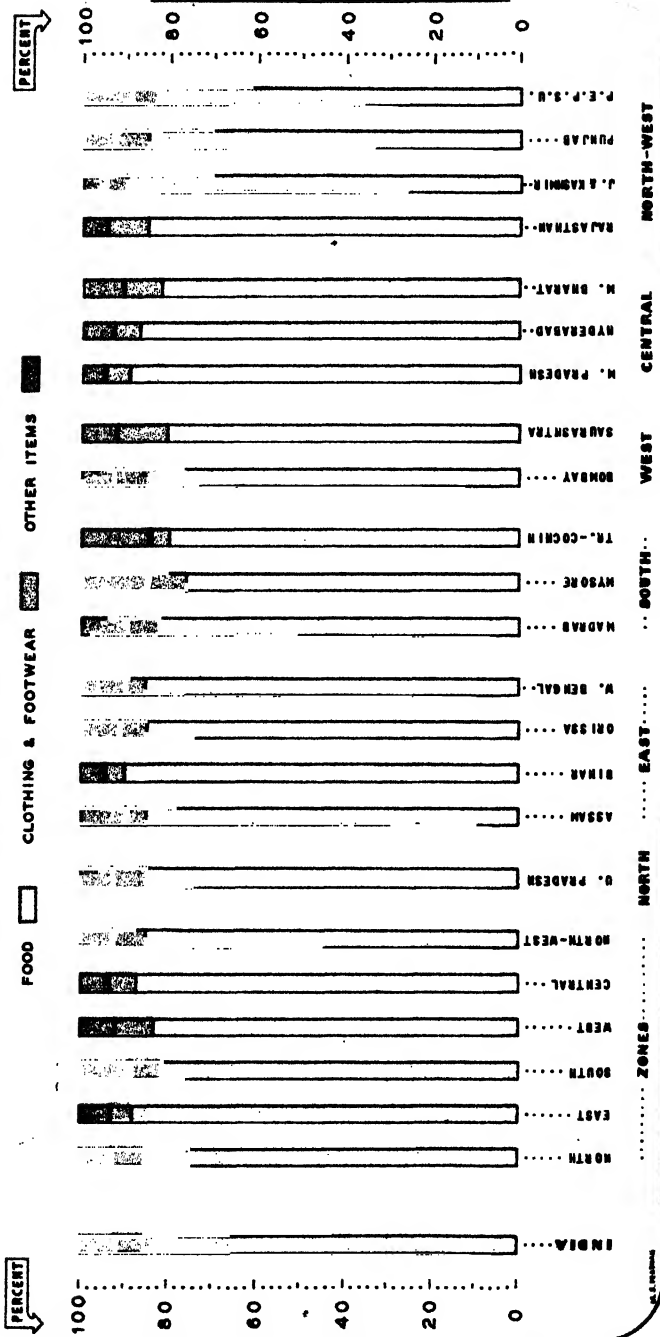
* Also refer to the section on Wages and Prices in the Chapter on Wages.

CHART NO. 8

INDIA

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FAMILIES

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILY EXPENDITURE



SOURCE: AGRICULTURAL LABOUR ENQUIRY
C.S.O./172/2-54

STATEMENT 1
AVERAGE ANNUAL INCOME AND CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE OF AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FAMILY IN CENSUS ZONES.

Zone	Size of family	Size in consumption units *	Annual income per family Rs.	Annual expenditure (Rs.) on					Annual expenditure on ceremonies (Rs.)	
				Food	Clothing and footwear	Fuel and lighting	House-rent and repairs	Services and miscellaneous		Total
North India	4.2	3.4	551	464 (84.7)	43 (7.8)	6 (1.1)	4 (0.7)	31 (5.7)	548 (100.0)	6
East India	4.3	3.5	506	464 (87.9)	26 (4.9)	6 (1.1)	5 (1.0)	27 (5.1)	528 (100.0)	7
South India	4.2	3.4	382	323 (81.3)	27 (6.8)	5 (1.3)	5 (1.3)	37 (9.3)	397 (100.0)	6
West India	4.3	3.4	391	327 (83.4)	34 (8.7)	7 (1.8)	2 (0.5)	22 (5.6)	392 (100.0)	6
Central India	4.6	3.7	417	374 (87.4)	26 (6.1)	4 (0.9)	1 (0.2)	23 (5.4)	428 (100.0)	8
North-West India	4.7	3.7	651	571 (84.7)	52 (7.7)	6 (0.9)	3 (0.5)	42 (6.2)	674 (100.0)	32†
ALL-INDIA	4.3	3.5	447	393 (85.3)	29 (6.3)	5 (1.1)	4 (0.8)	30 (6.5)	461 (100.0)	7

Figures in brackets are percentages to total.

* According to Lusk's co-efficients.

† Mainly influenced by the high expenditure on this group by attached labour families in PEPSU and Punjab.

STATEMENT 2
CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE OF AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FAMILY IN MAJOR STATES

States	Number of consumption units per family*	Average annual consumption expenditure (Rs.) per family on					Income per family Rs.	
		Food	Clothing footwear	Fuel and lighting	House-rent and repairs	Services and miscellaneous		Total
<i>North India—</i>								
U. P.	3.4	464 (84.7)	43 (7.8)	6 (1.1)	4 (0.7)	31 (5.7)	548 (100.0)	551
<i>East India—</i>								
1. Bihar	3.6	516 (89.9)	26 (4.5)	5 (0.9)	5 (0.9)	22 (3.8)	574 (100.0)	534
2. Orissa	3.5	281 (84.9)	21 (6.3)	5 (1.5)	4 (1.2)	20 (6.1)	331 (100.0)	340
3. West Bengal	3.2	543 (85.4)	30 (4.7)	8 (1.3)	6 (0.9)	49 (7.7)	636 (100.0)	622
4. Assam	3.0	501 (85.0)	27 (4.5)	7 (1.3)	8 (1.3)	46 (7.9)	589 (100.0)	601
<i>South India—</i>								
1. Madras	3.4	312 (82.3)	27 (7.1)	4 (1.0)	4 (1.0)	32 (8.6)	379 (100.0)	365
2. Mysore	3.4	325 (75.9)	37 (8.7)	8 (1.8)	14 (3.2)	45 (10.4)	429 (100.0)	396
3. Travancore-Cochin	3.9	431 (79.9)	21 (3.9)	7 (1.3)	12 (2.2)	69 (12.7)	540 (100.0)	541

<i>West India—</i>												
1. Bombay	.	.	.	.	.	309 (84.2)	30 (8.3)	6 (1.6)	1 (0.2)	21 (5.7)	367 (100.0)	368
<i>Central India—</i>												
1. Madhya Pradesh	.	.	.	.	.	366 (89.3)	22 (5.4)	3 (0.7)	1 (0.2)	18 (4.4)	410 (100.0)	390
2. Hyderabad	.	.	.	.	.	404 (87.1)	27 (5.8)	5 (1.1)	1 (0.2)	27 (5.8)	464 (100.0)	455
3. Madhya Bharat	.	.	.	.	.	304 (81.8)	33 (8.8)	5 (1.4)	1 (0.2)	29 (7.8)	372 (100.0)	399
<i>North-West India—</i>												
1. Rajasthan	.	.	.	.	.	491 (85.0)	54 (9.3)	4 (0.7)	1 (0.2)	28 (4.8)	578 (100.0)	604
2. Punjab	.	.	.	.	.	611 (85.1)	55 (7.7)	6 (0.8)	3 (0.4)	43 (6.0)	718 (100.0)	607
3. PEPSU	.	.	.	.	.	687 (82.9)	50 (6.0)	8 (1.0)	2 (0.2)	82 (9.9)	829 (100.0)	913
<hr/>												
ALL-INDIA	.	.	.	.	.	393 (85.3)	29 (6.3)	5 (1.1)	4 (0.8)	30 (6.5)	461 (100.0)	447

Figures in brackets are percentages to total.

* According to Lusk's co-efficients.

3. Consumption expenditure per consumption unit and its dispersion.

3.1 Whereas the overall expenditure closely followed income, the pattern of expenditure was naturally determined largely by the size of the families. In as much as the size and composition of the family vary from family to family, the total consumption expenditure of the family will not be a true index of the level of living. It is necessary for this purpose to reduce the family size to a common measure and the usual method is to work out the family size in terms of consumption units according to certain available scales. In the absence of a consumption scale specially appropriate for agricultural labourers or any other similar group of labourers in India, Lusk's co-efficients have been used. Thus, the consumption expenditure per consumption unit is obtained by dividing the family consumption expenditure by the size of the family in terms of the number of consumption units. The following statement shows the expenditure per consumption unit :

STATEMENT 3

EXPENDITURE PER CONSUMPTION UNIT* IN THE DIFFERENT ZONES

Zones and States	Number of families surveyed	Size of the family	Size in consumption units	Consumption expenditure per consumption unit	Standard deviation	Co-efficient of variation	Consumption expenditure on food per consumption unit
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				(Rs.)	(Rs.)		(Rs.)
<i>North India</i>	1,538	4.2	3.4	161.5	93.4	55.0	136.5
U. P.	1,538	4.2	3.4	161.5	93.4	55.0	136.5
<i>East India</i>	2,906	4.3	3.5	154.5	93.7	60.6	132.6
1. Bihar	1,228	4.5	3.6	163.2	86.1	52.7	143.3
2. Orissa	634	4.3	3.5	109.2	60.4	55.3	80.3
3. West Bengal	791	3.9	3.2	200.4	93.2	46.5	169.7
4. Assam	205	3.7	3.0	202.1	76.9	38.1	167.0
<i>South India</i>	2,224	4.2	3.4	117.7	72.0	61.2	95.0
1. Madras	1,535	4.2	3.4	113.7	61.6	54.2	91.8
2. Mysore	365	4.3	3.4	128.6	65.3	50.7	95.6
3. Travancore-Cochin	284	4.8	3.9	140.4	72.6	51.7	110.5
<i>West India</i>	1,048	4.3	3.4	117.4	62.8	53.5	96.2
1. Bombay	847	4.2	3.4	110.0	57.3	52.1	90.9
2. Saurashtra	111	4.5	3.5	170.2	60.8	35.7	135.4
<i>Central India</i>	2,321	4.6	3.7	118.1	47.8	40.5	101.1
1. Madhya Pradesh	1,040	4.5	3.6	115.8	49.3	41.5	101.7
2. Madhya Bharat	312	4.8	3.6	108.6	56.7	52.2	84.4
3. Hyderabad	617	4.7	3.9	122.1	46.1	37.8	103.6
<i>North-West India</i>	967	4.7	3.7	191.3	91.4	47.8	154.3
1. Rajasthan	276	4.4	3.4	174.0	87.0	50.1	144.4
2. Punjab	292	5.0	4.0	191.8	82.6	43.1	152.8
3. PEPSU	160	5.2	4.2	211.8	103.9	47.6	163.6
ALL-INDIA	11,004	4.3	3.5	134.9	81.7	60.6	112.3

* Lusk's co-efficients :—

- (i) Men above 14 years of age
- (ii) Women above 14 years of age
- (iii) Both 10 years but below 14
- (iv) Both 6 years but below 10
- (v) Both 1 year but below 6

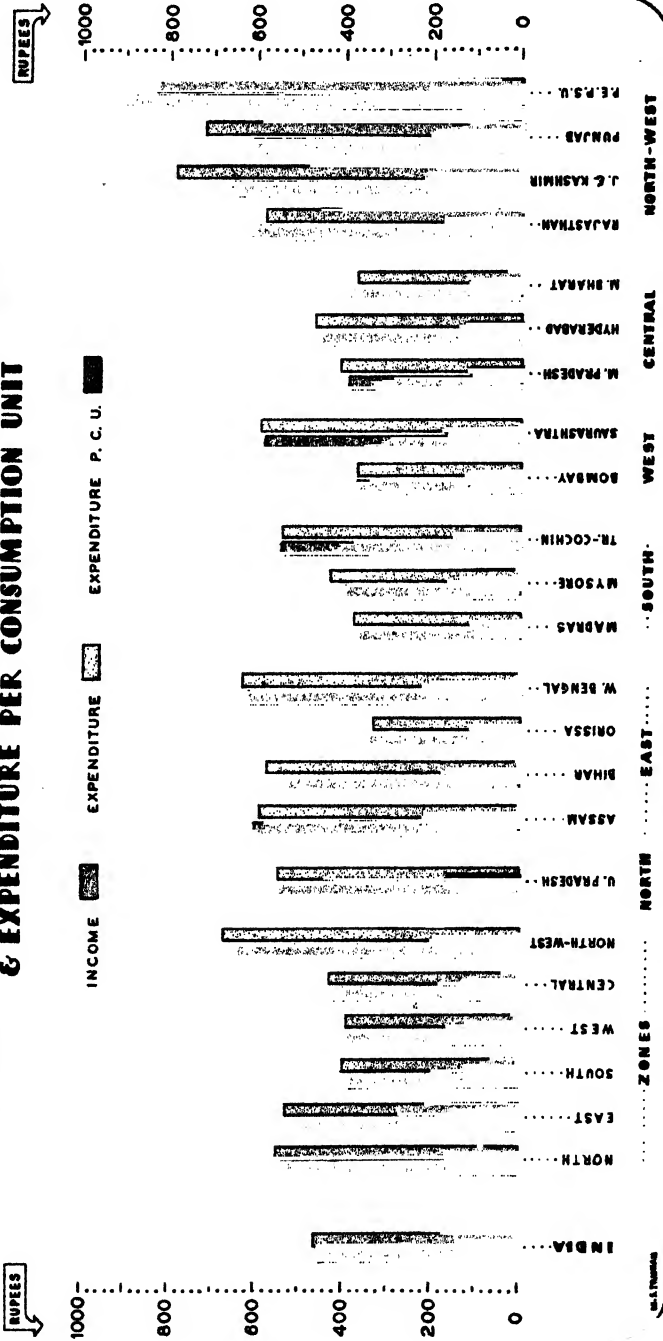
Consumption units

- 1.00
- 0.83
- 0.83
- 0.73
- 0.50

CHART NO. 4

INDIA

AVERAGE ANNUAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE PER FAMILY & EXPENDITURE PER CONSUMPTION UNIT



SOURCE: AGRICULTURAL LABOUR ENQUIRY
C.S.O./185/3-84

It will be seen from the statement that—

- (i) the average annual expenditure per adult male consumption unit for All-India worked out to Rs. 134·9 with a standard deviation of Rs. 81·7. The co-efficient of variation was quite high, about 61 per cent. This was due to the fact that not only the dispersion inside the individual States was considerable, but the averages for the different States also varied a good deal. This has been further discussed in the section on levels of living ;
- (ii) among the important States, the highest expenditure per consumption unit was noticed in Pepsu followed by West Bengal, the respective figures being Rs. 212 and Rs. 200. The expenditure recorded in Punjab was about Rs. 192 ;
- (iii) the expenditure on food per consumption unit was the highest in West Bengal and Assam and next highest in Pepsu though the *total* expenditure per consumption unit was the highest in Pepsu and next highest in West Bengal. The high expenditure per consumption unit in West Bengal was almost entirely due to consumption of rice, a relatively costly cereal. While the expenditure on cereals per consumption unit was Rs. 78 in Pepsu, it was as high as Rs. 107 in West Bengal ;
- (iv) the expenditure on food was almost the same in the States of Bihar, U. P. and Rajasthan, though the *total* expenditure per consumption unit was lower in U. P. Here too, the reason appears to be the lesser proportion of rice amongst the cereals consumed in U. P. While the labourer in Bihar took rice, in U. P. he took mainly coarser cereals ,
- (v) amongst important States, expenditure on food was the lowest in Orissa. It was a little higher in Madhya Bharat, Bombay and Madras and still higher in Hyderabad and Madhya Pradesh.

4. Consumption expenditure of casual and attached labour families

4·1 It has already been pointed out in the Chapter on Income that the attached labour family earned more than the casual family, that the income of the family holding land was higher than that of the landless family and that the difference in the incomes was of a higher magnitude in the latter two categories of families. Similar trends are, therefore, to be expected in expenditure modified by differences in the number of mouths to be fed. The details of income and expenditure per casual and attached labour family in the various Zones are given in the following statement.

STATEMENT 4
CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE OF CASUAL AND ATTACHED LABOUR FAMILIES

Zones	Average income per family		Average expenditure per family		Annual expenditure per consumption unit		Standard deviation	
	Casual	Attached	Casual	Attached	Casual	Attached	Casual	Attached
North India	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	551	562	549	541	161.0	166.0	93.7	89.4
East India	508	467*	533	459	155.4	141.3	93.4	98.7
South India	382	414	396	437	117.5	127.6	72.3	41.1
West India	375	528	375	535	113.9	142.4	58.4	85.2
Central India	413	431	423	441	117.0	121.4	48.5	45.7
North-West India	606	721	634	735	175.5	216.6	77.8	102.6
ALL-INDIA	442	489	457	494	134.1	142.3	82.1	77.5

*In this Zone the sample of attached families was so small that the expenditure pattern indicated by the figures cannot be taken as representative.

Expenditure per family and that per consumption unit indicates that the casual family had a lower expenditure than that of the attached family in the various parts of India. The expenditure closely followed the income pattern. The average size of the family in terms of consumption units was almost equal in the case of the two categories of families and as a result the expenditure per consumption unit also generally followed the above pattern. The position was, however, slightly reversed in North India due to the smaller family size of the attached family.

5. Average expenditure of families with and without land

5.1 The average expenditure per family with land was generally higher than that of the families without land for All-India and in all the Zones with the exception of West India. Broadly, as mentioned above, the expenditure reflects the difference in income. However, as the size of the family with land was generally larger, the differences in the expenditure *per capita* or per consumption unit were considerably evened out. In the Western Zone, this fact further accentuated the differences. The details in respect of casual families with and without land are given in the following statement. Since attached families formed only about 10 per cent. of the total agricultural labour families covered by the Intensive Family Survey, it was not considered necessary to give details about them here.

STATEMENT 5

CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE OF CASUAL AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FAMILIES WITH AND WITHOUT LAND (RS.)

Zones	Number of consumption units per family		Income per family		Expenditure per family		Expenditure per consumption unit	
	With land	Without land	With land	Without land	With land	Without land	With land	Without land
North India	3.8	3.1	618	502	614	500	161.6	160.4
East India	3.7	3.2	539	469	555	505	151.3	161.6
South India	3.8	3.1	449	316	447	346	121.0	113.3
West India	3.6	3.2	351	388	335	398	94.8	126.2
Central India	4.1	3.4	470	374	472	390	119.1	115.1
North-West India	4.0	3.5	673	525	685	575	178.6	171.2
ALL-INDIA	3.8	3.2	495	393	499	417	134.9	133.1

6. Expenditure on different consumption groups

6.1 The preceding discussions related to the level of over-all expenditure of different categories of agricultural labour families. The content of living as revealed by the pattern of expenditure is discussed below.

FOOD

6.2 *Expenditure in the different Zones.*—An agricultural labour family spent annually a sum of Rs. 393 on food. This represented 85.3 per cent. of the total annual average expenditure on consumer items, a very high figure indicating the poverty of the labour families. The annual expenditure came to Rs. 91.4 *per capita* or Rs. 112.3 per consumption unit. The monthly expenditure on food, therefore, worked out to Rs. 7.6 *per capita* or Rs. 9.4 per consumption unit. The Zonal and All-India figures are given below. Fuller details are given in Table 8 in the Appendix.

STATEMENT 6

EXPENDITURE *per capita* AND PER CONSUMPTION UNIT ON FOOD

Census Zones	Annual expenditure (in Rs.) on food per		
	Family	Capita	Consumption unit
North India	464	110.5	136.5
East India	464	107.9	132.6
South India	323	76.9	95.0
West India	327	76.0	96.2
Central India	374	81.3	101.1
North-West India	571	121.5	154.3
ALL-INDIA	393	91.4	112.3

The expenditure per consumption unit on food was the least in South India closely followed by that in West India and Central India. It was the highest in North-West India and quite high in North India and East India. The expenditure per consumption unit on food thus followed the same trend as the overall income and expenditure per consumption unit. The following statement shows the position obtaining in important States in the six Census Zones :—

STATEMENT 7

AVERAGE ANNUAL EXPENDITURE ON FOOD (Rs.)

Zones and States	Per Capita	Per consumption unit
<i>North India—</i>		
U. P.	110.5	136.5

STATEMENT 7—*contd.*AVERAGE ANNUAL EXPENDITURE ON FOOD (Rs.)—*contd.*

Zones and States	Per Capita	Per consumption unit
<i>East India—</i>		
West Bengal	139.2	169.7
Bihar	114.7	143.3
Orissa	65.3	80.3
Assam	135.5	167.1
<i>South India—</i>		
Madras	74.3	91.8
Travancore-Cochin	89.8	110.5
Mysore	75.6	95.6
<i>West India—</i>		
Bombay	73.6	90.9
<i>Central India—</i>		
Madhya Pradesh	81.3	101.7
Hyderabad	86.0	103.6
Madhya Bharat	63.3	84.4
<i>North-West India—</i>		
Punjab	122.2	152.8
PEPSU	132.1	163.6
Rajasthan	111.6	144.4

A proper appreciation of the expenditure on food and the zonal variations would require an analysis of the dietary habits of the agricultural labourers. This is given in the following paragraph :

7. Diet of agricultural labourers

7.1 The diet of the workers consisted mainly of either boiled rice or *chapatis* made of wheat or millet or other cereals locally grown, supplemented by a little of pulses or vegetables. Some amount of fish was consumed in the riverine areas. The consumption of milk and milk products was almost negligible except in some States in the North and North-West Zones. The broad regional differences are briefly indicated below.

(i) *North India*.—The agricultural labour families generally took *sattu*, *gur* and *chabena* (parched gram soaked in water) during day time, and *dal* and *chapati* in the evening. They also consumed a small quantity of rice and vegetables.

(ii) *East India*.—The labourers took two to three meals a day consisting mainly of rice, *dal*, vegetables and fish. The morning meal generally consisted of cold rice soaked in water. The principal meal was the one taken in the night. *Chapatīs*, *sattu* and sweet potato (as a supplement to cereals) were also consumed during the slack season in Bihar.

Fish and vegetables were often taken in Assam and West Bengal. The aborigines in Bihar, Orissa and Assam were accustomed to take some amount of meat.

(iii) *South India*.—Rice was the staple article of consumption but during the slack season cheaper cereals like *ragi*, *cholam*, *cumbu* and sometimes ground-nuts were consumed. *Ragi* was an important item of consumption in Mysore and tapioca in Travancore. Mushrooms collected from neighbouring forests were consumed to a great extent in certain parts of Travancore-Cochin. Fish and coconut were consumed in the coastal regions. Other items of consumption were vegetables and pulses. The labourers also took some tea and coffee with *jaggery* added to it. The principal meal was the one taken during the night.

(iv) *West India*.—The labourers took millet bread in some parts and rice and *ragi* with *dal* in others. Some vegetables were also consumed.

(v) *Central India*.—The main food of the labour families consisted of millet bread and pulses. *Kanji* (gruel) was taken in some parts of Madhya Pradesh and Hyderabad. Vegetables were a luxury but mangoes, bananas, etc., were consumed to some extent during the season. Mahua (a kind of jungle fruit) formed an important food in some parts of Vindhya Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Madhya Bharat.

(vi) *North-West India*.—Labourers took *chapatīs* made of wheat or millets with salt or *gur*, milk and curd. They consumed pulses and vegetables occasionally. Vegetable curry, however, formed an important dish in Pepsu and *rabri* * substantial breakfast in Rajasthan. In hilly States like Jammu and Kashmir, the food habits were somewhat different. The breakfast consisted of salted tea and *kulcha* †, while the mid-day and night meals consisted of rice taken with vegetables, meat or fish.

8. Expenditure incurred on the different sub-groups of the food group

8.1 *Consumption of cereals*.—Table 8 in the Appendix gives the break-up of the expenditure on the food group. A sum of Rs. 282 representing 71.9 per cent. of the food budget was spent, on an average, on cereals alone. This amount does not, however, include the value of cereals contained in the food supplied by the employers as perquisites. A major portion of the expenditure shown under the col. "others" in Table 8 represents the value of food perquisites. The value of cereals contained in food perquisites per family could be estimated at about Rs. 28.8 per year, i.e., 7.3 per cent. of the total food expenditure. It can, therefore, be stated that 79.2 (71.9 plus 7.3) per cent. of the food budget of an agricultural labour family was spent on cereals alone. The remaining 20.8 per cent. of the expenditure was spent over a number of items, important amongst which were pulses, spices and edible oil accounting for about 10 per cent. of the food budget. Another 5 per cent. was accounted for by *gur* and sugar, vegetables, meat, fish and eggs, etc.

* It is a local preparation of boiled *bajra* mixed with *lassi*, with *gur* or salt.

† A specially prepared bread.

8-2 *Variation in the expenditure on cereals.*—The zonal details of the expenditure on cereals are given below.

STATEMENT 8
EXPENDITURE ON CEREALS (Rs.)

Zones	Annual expenditure on cereals	Value of cereals in perquisites*	Total expenditure on cereals
1	2	3	4
North India	338.5 (72.9)	21.8 (4.7)	369.3 (77.6)
East India	343.5 (74.0)	42.8 (9.2)	386.3 (83.2)
South India	223.7 (69.2)	28.2 (8.7)	251.9 (77.9)
West India	191.8 (58.6)	26.7 (8.2)	218.5 (66.8)
Central India	290.6 (77.6)	8.9 (2.4)	299.5 (80.0)
North-West India	363.8 (63.7)	48.8 (8.5)	412.6 (72.2)
ALL-INDIA	282.4 (71.9)	28.8 (7.3)	311.2 (79.2)

* Estimated.

Note :—Figures in brackets are percentages to total expenditure on food.

The figures in col. 4 give the expenditure on cereals inclusive of that on the cereals contained in food perquisites (Col. 3). Here it is noticed that the highest expenditure was recorded in North-West India, followed in that order by East, North, Central, South and West India. It has already been explained that the overall expenditure in South was slightly higher than that in West India; the same order is reflected here. However, East India takes precedence over North India in the matter of expenditure on cereals unlike overall expenditure per family. This appears to be due to slightly higher family size (in consumption units) in East India and also to the fact that while in East India rice which is a costly cereal was mainly consumed, in North India coarser cereals formed the major part of the diet. This is evident

from the statement below which gives cereal consumption, *excluding* cereal content of perquisites.

STATEMENT 9

CONSUMPTION OF RICE, WHEAT AND OTHER CEREALS

Zones	Size of the family in consumption units	Percentage of family expenditure on cereals to total expenditure on food	Consumption of cereals per consumption unit† per day in ozs.			
			Finer cereals		Coarser cereals *	Total
			Rice	Wheat		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
North India . . .	3.4	77.6	1.8	2.0	19.5	23.3
East India . . .	3.5	83.2	14.2	0.3	5.5	20.0
South India . . .	3.4	77.9	7.6	neg.	7.9	15.5
West India . . .	3.4	66.8	1.3	1.2	13.6	16.1
Central India . . .	3.7	80.0	5.2	1.0	12.6	18.8
North-West India . . .	3.7	72.2	0.8	7.9	15.4	24.1
ALL-INDIA . . .	3.5	79.2	7.9	0.8	9.7	18.4

* Includes gram, barley, *bajra*, *jowar*, *ragi*, etc.

† Excludes cereal content of perquisites.

It has been stated already (cf. paragraph 5 of Chapter II), that while wheat is grown in North-West and North India, rice is the predominant crop of East and South India. In South India, a considerable proportion of the area is also under millets, whereas West and Central India are mostly millet Zones. The above statement shows that the consumption of coarser cereals was quite considerable in all the Zones except East India. In fact it formed about 84 per cent. of the total intake of cereals in both North and West India, 67 and 64 per cent. respectively in Central and North-West India and 51 per cent. in South India. In East India, it was of the order of only 27 per cent. The consumption of rice formed more than 70 per cent. in East India, 49 per cent. in South and 28 per cent. in Central India. Similarly, the consumption of wheat formed about 33 per cent. of the total intake of cereals in North-West India. It would thus be seen that there is some relation between the consumption of cereals and the crop pattern in the different Zones.

8.3 Apart from East India, the high percentage expenditure in Central India was mainly due to the relatively large size of the family and the larger consumption of rice. Similarly the low percentage expenditure on cereals in West India may be attributed to consumption of a high proportion of coarser (and therefore less costly) cereals.

8.4 The important cereals, other than rice and wheat, consumed in some of the major States in different Zones are listed below.

I. *North India*—

U. P. *Gojai, Janakari, peas, barley, bajra, juar, maize, gram, bijhar, etc.*

II. *East India*—

1. Bihar *Khesari, maize, oats, barley, peas, gram, etc.*
 2. Orissa *Jowar, kodo, kosala, ragi, etc.*
 3. West Bengal *Maize, khesari, etc.*

III. *South India*—

1. Madras *Ragi, cumbu, varagu, sugja, cholam, samai, comber, etc.*
 2. Mysore *Ragi, Jola, sane, bajra, nanena, kosla, etc.*
 3. Travancore-Cochin Consumption of cereals was supplemented by tapioca.

IV. *West India*—

Bombay *Jowar, bajra, nagoli (ragi), millet, nauna, etc.*

V. *Central India*—

1. Madhya Pradesh *Gram, juar, kodo-kutki, maize, birrah, sawan etc.*
 2. Hyderabad *Jowar, Maize, mung, gram, ragi, arka, kangni, etc.*
 3. Madhya Bharat *Barley, jawar, bajra, kodo, maize, bean, sami, kultha, etc.*

VI. *North-West India*—

1. Punjab *Gram, maize, jowar, bajra, barley, etc.*
 2. Pepsu *Maize, bajra, gram, etc.*
 3. Rajasthan *Gram, maize, bajra, jowar, barley, kangni, or kuar kodra, etc.*

Here it may be pointed out that in certain areas pulses were used as cereals for the preparation of *sattu* or *chapati*. The most common item used in various parts of India for such purpose was gram.

9. Intake of cereals

9.1 As stated already, the quantities given above in statement 9 do not include those given as perquisites. The following statement gives the consumption of cereals in the six Census Zones per consumption unit and *per capita* per day, inclusive of cereals contained in food perquisites :

STATEMENT 10
CONSUMPTION OF CEREALS (IN OUNCES) PER DAY

Zones	Per consumption unit per day			Per capita per day		
	Quantity consumed	Cereal content of perquisites	Total cereals consumed	Quantity consumed	Cereal content of perquisites	Total cereals consumed
North India	23.3	1.5	24.8	19.0	1.2	20.2
East India	20.0	2.5	22.5	16.0	2.0	18.0
South India	15.5	2.0	17.5	12.5	1.6	14.1
West India	16.1	2.2	18.3	12.9	1.7	14.6
Central India	18.8	0.6	19.4	15.0	0.3	15.3
North-West India	24.1	3.2	27.3	19.1	2.5	21.6
ALL-INDIA	18.4	1.9	20.3	14.8	1.5	16.3

9.2 In an agricultural labour family, the average intake of cereals inclusive of cereal content of perquisites per consumption unit per day worked out to 20.3 ozs., as against 16 ozs. of cereals allowed to a manual worker under rationing and 14 ozs. prescribed by the nutrition experts* in a "balanced" diet.

9.3 The total intake of cereals in different Zones followed the income and expenditure trends. The consumption was 17.5 ozs. in South India and 18.3 and 19.4 ozs in West and Central India respectively. It was much higher in East, North and North-West India and varied from 23 to 27 ozs. It is indeed striking that consumption of cereals should be higher in zones having higher income per family. Families which are relatively better off can generally afford to go in for better quality and more nutritive items of food and as such one would expect them to consume less of cereals. That it is not so, would seem to suggest a level of living with an unsatisfied demand even for the basic requirements, viz, the cereals. With higher income, the labour families, therefore, went in for more cereals rather than for other food items. This point has been discussed further in the section on "Economic Levels of Living" as this phenomenon was found to exist also amongst families in the different levels of expenditure within each State. The daily intake of cereals per consumption unit and *per capita* in important States is indicated in the following statement.

STATEMENT 11

QUANTITY OF CEREALS CONSUMED (IN OUNCES) PER DAY

States according to Census Zones	Per consumption unit			Per capita		
	Quantity consumed	Cereal content of perquisites	Total quantity consumed	Quantity consumed	Cereal content of perquisites	Total quantity consumed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>North India—</i>						
Uttar Pradesh . . .	23.3	1.5	24.8	19.0	1.2	20.2
<i>East India—</i>						
1. Bihar	19.5	2.1	21.6	15.5	1.7	17.2
2. Orissa	20.7	0.9	21.6	16.7	0.7	17.4
3. West Bengal . . .	20.1	4.4	24.5	16.4	3.6	20.0
4. Assam	22.8	4.1	26.9	18.4	3.3	21.7
<i>South India—</i>						
1. Madras	15.9	1.5	17.4	13.0	1.2	14.2
2. Mysore	17.8	2.7	20.5	14.4	2.2	16.6
3. Travancore-Cochin	10.8**	4.5	15.3	8.7*	3.6	12.3
<i>West India—</i>						
Bombay	15.9	2.2	18.1	12.6	1.0	13.6
<i>Central India—</i>						
1. Madhya Pradesh . .	19.5	0.3	19.8	15.5	0.2	15.7
2. Madhya Bharat . .	20.7	0.4	21.1	15.6	0.3	15.9
3. Hyderabad	16.8	0.8	17.6	13.6	0.5	14.1
<i>North-West India—</i>						
1. Rajasthan	27.7	1.4	29.1	21.6	1.1	22.7
2. Punjab	22.0	3.2	25.2	17.5	2.6	20.1
3. PEPSU	21.0	5.1	26.1	16.8	4.1	20.9
ALL-INDIA	18.4	1.9	20.3	14.8	1.5	16.3

* Nutrition Advisory Committee of the Indian Research Fund Association.

**Does not include Tapioca which is consumed considerably.

10. Intake of Cereals *per capita* per day according to Agricultural Labour Enquiry (A.L.E.), National Sample Survey (N.S.S.) and Indian Council of Medical Research (I.C.M.R.) Studies.

10.1 A large number of diet studies have been made in India, and a report on the subject was published in 1951 by the I. C. M. R. bringing out the results of 841 type studies. Of these, 338 relate to families comparable with the Indian National Sample Survey (1949-50). It would be of interest to compare these results with those of the A. L. E. in so far as consumption of foodgrains in some major states is concerned. Commenting upon the results of the diet survey, the N. S. S. report observes that the consumption of foodgrains in rural areas has practically remained the same before and after the introduction of food rationing. In urban areas on the other hand, the intake of foodgrains by working class families has fallen appreciably due to the introduction of food rationing in 1944. The following statement gives details:—

STATEMENT 12

CONSUMPTION OF FOODGRAINS BY I. C. M. R. STUDIES, NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY (FIRST ROUND) AND AGRICULTURAL LABOUR ENQUIRY

State	Average consumption in ounces per day <i>per capita</i>			
	I.C.M.R.*	All rural families N. S. S.†	Agricultural Labour Families (A.L.E.)	
			Excluding perquisites.	Perquisites Total
Assam	15.04	19.96	18.4	3.3 21.7
Bihar	15.17	18.75	15.5	1.7 17.2
Orissa	16.70	19.93	16.7	0.7 17.4
Madras	13.88	14.58	13.0	1.2 14.2
Hyderabad	14.55	15.47	13.6	0.5 14.1
Bombay	13.54	14.32	12.6	1.0 13.6
Madhya Pradesh	22.41	17.11	15.5	0.2 15.7
West Bengal	19.08	17.28	16.4	3.6 20.0

* Conversion factor = 0.75 (Page 70 of N. S. S. Report). Refer only to selected families.

† National Sample Survey—General Report No. 1, December 1952, (page 26).

11. Expenditure on food items other than cereals.

11.1 Next to cereals which accounted for about four-fifth of the expenditure on food, other important items were pulses, spices and edible oil. The details of expenditure on these items of consumption are given in the statement below.

STATEMENT 13

AVERAGE ANNUAL EXPENDITURE PER FAMILY ON PULSES, SPICES, EDIBLE OIL, MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS, ETC.

Zones	Average size of the family	Average annual expenditure per family on							
		Pulses	Gur and sugar	Spices	Edible oil	Vegetables	Salt	Milk and milk products	Meat, fish and eggs
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
North India	. . . 4.2	49.0 (10.6)	8.8 (1.9)	6.2 (1.3)	11.2 (2.4)	4.4 (0.9)	3.0 (0.6)	5.8 (1.2)	1.3 (0.3)
East India	. . . 4.3	16.5 (3.6)	4.0 (0.9)	7.4 (1.6)	12.2 (2.6)	6.8 (1.4)	4.0 (0.9)	1.0 (0.2)	4.8 (1.0)
South India	. . . 4.2	9.7 (3.0)	3.3 (1.0)	11.7 (3.6)	8.6 (2.7)	4.6 (1.4)	2.8 (0.9)	1.0 (0.3)	12.6 (3.9)
West India	. . . 4.3	20.0 (6.1)	20.7 (6.3)	14.7 (4.5)	13.8 (4.2)	4.5 (1.4)	1.8 (0.5)	7.6 (2.3)	2.5 (0.8)
Central India	. . . 4.6	23.4 (6.3)	5.5 (1.5)	18.0 (4.8)	11.9 (3.2)	2.9 (0.8)	3.3 (0.9)	2.1 (0.6)	2.7 (0.7)
North-West India	. . . 4.7	17.8 (3.1)	26.9 (4.7)	10.8 (1.9)	9.4 (1.6)	4.9 (0.9)	3.1 (0.5)	48.1 (8.4)	2.1 (0.4)
All-India	. . . 4.3	18.6 (4.7)	6.2 (1.6)	11.3 (2.9)	10.9 (2.8)	4.8 (1.2)	3.2 (0.8)	3.4 (0.9)	6.6 (1.7)

N.B.—Figures in brackets indicate percentages to total expenditure on food.

11.2 *Pulses*.—An agricultural labour family spent, on an average, Rs. 19 or 4.7 per cent of the total food budget on pulses *per annum*. The average amount spent was the lowest in South India, while that spent in East and North-West India was near about the All-India average but that spent in North India, Central India and West India was higher, particularly the average for North India where the percentage expenditure on pulses to total expenditure on food was of the order of 11 per cent. The following statement gives the expenditure incurred on pulses in the important States in the different Zones :

STATEMENT 14

AVERAGE EXPENDITURE ON PULSES PER FAMILY

Zone	Expenditure per family on pulses	
	Actual	Percentage to total expenditure on food
<i>North India—</i>		
Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 49.0	10.6
<i>East India—</i>		
Bihar	21.9	4.2
Orissa	7.9	2.8
West Bengal	13.0	2.4
Assam	14.5	2.9
<i>South India—</i>		
Madras	9.4	3.0
Mysore	19.6	6.0
Travancore-Cochin	2.0	0.5
<i>West India—</i>		
Bombay	20.0	6.5
Saurashtra	14.6	3.1
<i>Central India—</i>		
Madhya Pradesh	33.0	9.6
Madhya Bharat	28.4	9.4
Hyderabad	11.8	2.9
<i>North-West India—</i>		
Rajasthan	18.1	3.7
Punjab	17.7	2.9
PEPSU	18.8	2.7
ALL-INDIA	18.6	4.7

11.3 Apart from U. P., the expenditure on pulses was relatively high in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat and Mysore. The consumption of pulses *per capita* per day for All-India was of the order of only 0.9 oz. or 1.1 ozs. per consumption unit. The corresponding zonal figures were extremely low in South India, while in all other Zones it was nearabout the All-India average. However, in North India (Uttar Pradesh) consumption of pulses was 2.3 ozs. *per capita* and 2.8 ozs. per consumption unit respectively. This was mainly due to the relatively high production of pulses. It may be pointed out that according to nutrition experts the quantum of pulses in a balanced diet should be 3 ozs. per day per consumption unit. The following

statement gives the consumption of pulses in ozs. in important States in the six Census Zones :

STATEMENT 15

QUANTITY OF PULSES CONSUMED PER DAY

States according to Census Zones	Per consumption unit (in ozs.)	Per capita (in ozs.)
<i>North India</i>	2.8	2.3
Uttar Pradesh	2.8	2.3
<i>East India</i>	1.0	0.8
1. Bihar	1.1	1.1
2. Orissa	0.6	0.5
3. West Bengal	0.6	0.5
4. Assam	0.7	0.6
<i>South India</i>	0.5	0.4
1. Madras	0.5	0.4
2. Mysore	1.0	0.8
3. Travancore-Cochin	0.3	0.2
<i>West India</i>	1.0	0.9
1. Bombay	1.1	0.7
2. Saurashtra	0.7	0.6
<i>Central India</i>	1.4	1.1
1. Madhya Pradesh	2.1	1.6
2. Madhya Bharat	1.8	1.3
3. Hyderabad	0.5	0.4
<i>North-West India</i>	1.2	1.0
1. Rajasthan	1.6	1.2
2. Punjab	1.1	0.9
3. PEPSU	0.9	0.7
ALL-INDIA	1.1	0.9

The *per capita* consumption of pulses per day was more than one ounce in U., P., Bihar Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Madhya Bharat and about 1 oz. in Punjab, Mysore and Bombay. It was lower than this in all other States, and even less than half an ounce in Travancore-Cochin.

11.4. *Edible oil*.—Mustard oil was commonly used for cooking in the North and *til* and groundnut oil in the South. The consumption of oil was meagre and the annual average expenditure was Rs. 10.9 per family. The consumption of edible oil was relatively low in South and North-West India. In the latter Zone, however, there was some consumption of *ghee* and this compensated the low intake of edible oil.

11.5 *Milk and milk products*.—The consumption of milk and milk products including *ghee* was to an appreciable extent only in Punjab and Pepsu where the percentage expenditure on this group to total expenditure on food worked out to 14 and 13 respectively. The next State in order of importance was Madhya Bharat where the percentage expenditure was 3.6 followed by Bombay where it was 1.6. Everywhere else consumption of milk and milk products was negligible. In Punjab and Pepsu in a number of cases, the agricultural labour families owned milch cattle. The following statement

shows the percentage expenditure on 'edible oil' and 'milk and milk products' in important States.

STATEMENT 16

PERCENTAGE EXPENDITURE PER FAMILY ON EDIBLE OIL AND MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS

States and Zones	Edible Oil		Milk and Milk Products	
	Actual	Percentage Expenditure to total expenditure on food	Actual	Percentage Expenditure to total expenditure on food
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.		Rs.	
<i>North India—</i>				
Uttar Pradesh . . .	11	2.4	6	1.2
<i>East India—</i>				
West Bengal . . .	20	3.7	1	0.2
Bihar . . .	12	2.3	1	0.2
Assam . . .	12	2.4	3	0.6
Orissa . . .	7	2.5	1	0.4
<i>South India—</i>				
Madras . . .	9	2.0	1	0.3
Mysore . . .	4	1.2	1	0.3
<i>West India—</i>				
Bombay . . .	13	4.2	5	1.6
<i>Central India—</i>				
Madhya Pradesh . . .	12	3.3	2	0.5
Madhya Bharat . . .	11	3.6	11	3.6
Hyderabad . . .	13	3.2	0.5	0.1
<i>North-West India—</i>				
Rajasthan . . .	9	1.8	3	0.6
Punjab . . .	9	1.5	88	14.4
PEPSU . . .	8	1.2	91	13.2
ALL-INDIA . . .	11	2.8	3	0.9

11.6 *Vegetables*.—The labour families were so poor that they could not generally afford to purchase vegetables. They mostly consumed whatever they produced in the backyard and could get free from the employers. The annual expenditure was only Rs. 4.8 per family.

11.7 *Gur and Sugar*.—On *gur* and sugar, which are important for the maintenance of body heat since they contain carbohydrates, the expenditure was Rs. 6.2 per year for All-India. In North-West and West India, the expenditure on these items was considerable, *viz.*, Rs. 26.9 and Rs. 20.7 respectively.

11.8 *Meat, fish, and eggs*.—The annual expenditure per family worked out to Rs. 6.6 or 1.7 per cent of the total expenditure on food. The consumption of flesh food was rare except in Assam, West Bengal and in South India* where fish was a popular item of diet. Generally, the labour families did not purchase fish but caught it from the nearby ponds, rivers, etc.

*" There might be an impression existing in certain parts of India that people of Madras State are preponderatingly vegetarian by conviction, yet in the record of the families surveyed, and which incidentally covered a very large part of that State, only 11 per cent. of the families did not consume any *flesh food*". I. C. M. R.—*Results of Diet Surveys, Paper No. 25, 1953.*

11.9 *Spices*.—The above discussion shows that in the various parts of India, the diet of an agricultural labourer not only lacked in protective food but also in variety, taste and colour. Everywhere his main food was cereals. He, therefore, tried to make his monotonous meals a little spicy, hence the importance of spices in a working class budget. The average annual expenditure on spices came to Rs. 11.3 (2.9 per cent. of the expenditure on food) which exceeded the amount spent on any item in the food group other than cereals and pulses. The expenditure on spices was relatively high in Central India, West India and South India. The following statement gives the percentage expenditure on spices to total expenditure on food :

STATEMENT 17

PERCENTAGE EXPENDITURE ON SPICES

Census Zones and States	Percentage to total expendi- ture on food
<i>North India</i>	1.3
Uttar Pradesh	1.3
<i>East India</i>	1.6
West Bengal	2.9
Bihar	1.1
Assam	1.2
Orissa	1.9
<i>South India</i>	3.6
Madras	3.7
Mysore	4.4
Travancore-Cochin	2.2
<i>West India</i>	4.5
Bombay	4.8
<i>Central India</i>	4.8
Madhya Pradesh	4.1
Madhya Bharat	4.3
Hyderabad	6.0
<i>North-West India</i>	1.9
Rajasthan	2.6
Punjab	1.7
PEPSU	1.4
ALL-INDIA	2.9

The percentage expenditure on spices was the highest in Hyderabad (6.0). The expenditure on this item was considerable also in Bombay (4.8), Mysore (4.4), Madhya Bharat (4.3), Madhya Pradesh (4.1) and Madras (3.7).

12. Clothing and Footwear.

12.1. Clothing, footwear, bedding and household requisites are also important elements in the level of living. These are, however, significantly affected by climate, tradition and social environment specially in a country like India where there are considerable variations between the different Zones. Thus, the need for protective clothing like woollen cloth, a turban or footwear may not be as great in East India, which has an equable climate, as in the Zones where there are extremes of temperature as in North-West and North India. Having spent on food 85.3 per cent of the total expenditure, a labour family could hardly spend any considerable amount on clothing and footwear, or for that matter on any other consumption group. The average annual expenditure on clothing and footwear group came to Rs. 29 which accounted for 6.3 per cent of the total consumption expenditure. With this amount, a labour family could afford to have only a *dhoti* or a *pyjama* and a *Kurta* for an adult male and a *saree* for a woman. Children were mostly to be found in semi-naked condition, especially during the summer. Footwear was used only in certain areas and there too the expenditure per family was insignificant.

12.2. *Clothing habits in the different Zones.*—The clothing habits obtaining in the different Zones are discussed below.

(i) *North India.*—For an adult male, a pair of *dhoti* and a small piece of cloth and for a woman two *saris* and two *lahangas* * were considered enough for a year. Children often remained naked during the summer and rainy seasons; in winter they put on a coarse cotton shirt. Generally speaking, children and women were without any foot-wear while some of the adult males had a pair of shoes which they used very sparingly. A family was found to spend, on an average, a sum of Rs. 43 or 7.8 per cent of the total expenditure per year on items like *dhoti*, *saree*, blouse and in some parts on footwear and *dupatta*†.

(ii) *East India.*—A man's dress consisted of a *fatua*‡ and a short *dhoti* or a napkin. A woman was dressed in a *saree* and a blouse. A child sometimes had a frock or knickers. During the enquiry, the main items of expenditure were found to be *dhoti*, napkin, shirt, *saree* and blouse. Expenditure on children's clothing like knickers and frocks was recorded in some parts of West Bengal and Assam only. Some expenditure on footwear was recorded in the northern parts of West Bengal. The annual expenditure on clothing in this Zone was Rs. 26 or 4.9 per cent of the total expenditure.

(iii) *South India.*—The agricultural labourer wore a *dhoti* of about 2 yards in length and used a towel for covering his head. Use of shirt was noticed only when he attended some festivals. Women used a *saree*, 5 or 6 yards in length, and a blouse. Children were often almost naked. The annual expenditure of a family on clothing was Rs. 27 or 6.8 per cent of total expenditure. A little amount was spent on knickers, shirts and bangles in some parts of Madras.

* Skirt.

† A thin scarf.

‡ A half-sleeved vest.

(iv) *West India*.—The usual dress was a *dhoti* and a shirt for the man and a *saree* and a blouse for the woman. The expenditure on footwear was found to be a common feature in Bombay. Expenditure on blankets and frocks was also recorded in some parts of this State. The average annual expenditure per family in this Zone was Rs. 34 or 8·7 per cent of total expenditure.

(v) *Central India*.—*Dhoti*, shirt and turban for men and *saree* and '*choli*' for women were common. In States like Madhya Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh, women were also found to wear *salwar*, *ghagra* and *Lahangas* which required a lot of cloth and were sometimes expensive. Footwear was also a common feature in almost all important States except Hyderabad. The annual expenditure per family in this Zone was Rs. 26 accounting for 6·1 per cent. of the total expenditure.

(vi) *North-West India*.—A man's dress consisted of *dhoti*, *turban* and *Kurta* and a woman's dress of *saree*, blouse and *dupatta*. The dress was slightly different in the Punjab where the woman was to be found in *salwar*, *kamij* and *dupatta* and the man in *pyjama*. In all the important States, some expenditure was incurred on footwear. Clothing habits were different in Jammu and Kashmir where during severe winter the labourers were compelled to put on woollen garments and cover themselves with thick local blankets. The annual expenditure per family was Rs. 52 or 7·7 per cent. of the total expenditure. This was the highest zonal figure recorded in India.

13. Fuel and lighting.

13.1. Labour families generally cooked their meals with the help of firewood and twigs collected locally. Dry leaves and straw and sometimes cowdung cakes were also used as fuel. The labourers did not incur any expenditure on these items of fuel. They occasionally bought a bottle of kerosene oil or a match box for lighting purposes. Only the flicker of an indigenous lamp lit the dwelling of the labour family. Sometimes the fire from the oven or that from twigs and logs for warming up the family during the winter would serve the purpose of lighting. The average annual expenditure per family was, therefore, as low as Rs. 5 which accounted for only 1·1 per cent of the total expenditure. There was little variation in the percentage expenditure incurred on this group in the different Zones.

14. Housing.

14.1. Housing is an important component in the level of living. Detailed information on housing of all rural families was collected during the General Family Survey and the results are given in the report on the same.* The housing of agricultural labourers was far from satisfactory. They mostly lived in small *Kachaf* houses with mud walls and thatched roofs.

14.2. Broadly, the rooms and houses of agricultural labour families were generally smaller than those of the other categories of rural families. The houses occupied by agricultural labour families were usually more congested than those of other categories of families in the village. The following

* *Rural Man-Power and Occupational Structure*.

† *Pucca* houses are those the walls of which are built of bricks and stones with lime and mortar. Other houses are *Kacha*.

statement shows the number of persons per room in some important States in the six Census Zones :

STATEMENT 18
NUMBER OF PERSONS PER ROOM

States	Agricultural labour families	All rural families
<i>North India—</i>		
U. P.	2.0	1.7
<i>East India—</i>		
Bihar	2.5	2.0
Assam	1.8	2.3
Orissa	2.2	1.8
West Bengal	3.6	3.6
<i>South India—</i>		
Madras	3.2	2.6
Mysore	3.1	2.9
Travancore-Cochin	2.6	2.1
<i>West India—</i>		
Bombay	3.1	3.0
<i>Central India—</i>		
Madhya Pradesh	3.3	3.0
Madhya Bharat	3.2	2.4
Hyderabad	3.2	2.7
<i>North-West India—</i>		
Rajasthan	2.1	1.9
Punjab	3.1	2.4
PEPSU	3.1	2.1

14.3. The General Family Survey revealed that 90.2 per cent. of the labour families lived in self-owned houses, 7.9 per cent. in rent-free houses, and only 1.9 per cent in rented houses. It was only in Bombay and Assam that the percentage of rented houses occupied by agricultural labour families varied between 3 and 4. Broadly, where houses were self-owned, it meant that the land on which the house was erected was also owned.

14.4. The average number of rooms per house occupied by agricultural labour families came to 1.9. Houses with one room formed 55 per cent, while two-room houses constituted 27 per cent.

14.5. The labour families had to incur some expenditure on repairs of houses, which came to Rs. 4 per year per family forming 0.8 per cent. of the total expenditure. This expenditure varied from Re. 1 in the Central to Rs. 5 in East India and South India Zones. The statement below gives the percentage expenditure on house-rent and repairs in important States.

STATEMENT 19

PERCENTAGE EXPENDITURE ON HOUSE RENT AND REPAIRS TO TOTAL EXPENDITURE.

	Zones	Percentage to total expenditure
<i>North India—</i>		
U. P.		0.7
<i>East India—</i>		
Assam		1.3
Bihar		0.9
West Bengal		0.9
Orissa		1.2
<i>South India—</i>		
Madras		1.0
Mysore		3.2
Travancore-Cochin		2.2
<i>West India—</i>		
Bombay		0.2
<i>Central India—</i>		
Madhya Pradesh		0.2
Madhya Bharat		0.2
Hyderabad		0.2
<i>North-West India—</i>		
Rajasthan		0.2
Punjab		0.4
PEPSU		0.2

14.6. Some State Government have taken steps to improve conditions of rural housing. The action is either voluntary or statutorily obligatory or an ancillary measure in implementing an Act or Scheme which by itself may not relate to amelioration of conditions of rural housing. The impetus for improvement of rural housing is partly due to the re-orientation of social policy after assumption of office by popular Ministries. The necessity for providing housing facilities arises particularly in respect of landless agricultural workers who are generally drawn from scheduled castes, depressed classes and aboriginal tribes. While the general need for providing suitable housing applies to all landless workers including tenants, it applies with greater force to certain attached workers who live on house-sites granted to them by landlords.

15. Services and Miscellaneous.

15.1. This group consisted of a variety of items including services of *Brahmin*, washerman, barber, etc. Other items included in this group were washing soap, *bidi*, cigarettes, tobacco, *pan-supari*, intoxicants, medicine, education, litigation, amusements, travelling, etc., the major items of expenditure were tobacco, *pan-supari* (betel and nuts), liquor and washing soap. The labourers in North-West India were not, however, so much accustomed to taking *pan-supari*. Prohibition was in force in some of the States in South and West India and except for some isolated instances, consumption of liquor was not reported in these areas. In fact, no expenditure on opium and *bhanga* was recorded in any part of India except certain regions of U. P., West Bengal and Assam.

15.2. The labourers were so poor that their expenditure on washing soap, medicine and amusement was almost negligible. Small expenditure on amusements was however recorded only in Pepsu, U. P., Madras and Orissa. There was practically no expenditure on education of children, except in Travancore-Cochin, one zone of West Bengal and Punjab.

15.3. The annual expenditure per family on the services and miscellaneous group was Rs. 30 which accounted for 6.5 per cent. of the total expenditure. The percentage expenditure was the highest in South India (9.3 per cent.) In Madras which is a tobacco growing area, the consumption of tobacco amongst-agricultural labour families was considerable. On *pan-supari* also there was more expenditure in this State. Expenditure on the barber and the washerman, though very small, was a common feature in almost all zones of Madras.

The following statement gives the percentage expenditure on important items in "Services and Miscellaneous group" in some major States.

16. Economic levels of living.

16.1 The discussions so far related to the average cost and content of living of the agricultural labour families. However, even in this lowest stratum of the rural hierarchy, there were differences among families in the content of living. For purposes of assessment of the level of living, as observed by the I.L.O. in "Methods of Family Living Studies" (1949), the consumption expenditure is a better indicator than income. This is especially so when the agricultural labour family tried to earn from diverse sources, with limited opportunities of employment and payments were received in a variety of forms and some how or other managed to live during the slack seasons. But as the family is a variable unit, in comparing the consumption expenditure of families the age and sex differences have to be taken into account. For this purpose the size of the family was reduced to consumption units and as recommended by the I.L.O. the consumption expenditure per consumption unit was taken as a measure of the economic level of living of the family.* Accordingly, the agricultural labour families were classified according to average consumption expenditure per consumption unit.†

16.2 Table 9 in the Appendix gives the frequency distribution of agricultural labour families in the Indian Union classified into economic levels based on the consumption expenditure per consumption unit, and the average con-

*Also vide 'A note on the Management and Technique of Diet Surveys in India 1951.....
Indian Council of Medical Research (No. 21);

†Lusk's co-efficients.

STATEMENT 20

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE ON IMPORTANT ITEMS IN SERVICES AND MISCELLANEOUS GROUP (IN RUPEES).

Census Zones.	Percentage expenditure on services and Misc. group to total expenditure.								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>North India—</i>									
U. P.	.	.	10.5 (1.9)	0.9 (0.2)	0.6 to 1.5 (0.1 to 0.3)	0.8 to 3.3 (0.1 to 0.7)	8.6 (1.6) (Zone III)	1.1 (0.2) (Zone I)	1.5 to 6.1 (0.2 to 1.3)
<i>East India—</i>									
1. Assam	.	.	11.7 (2.0)	9.5 (1.6)	9.2 to 14.0 (1.6 to 2.2)	1.0 to 3.5 (0.2 to .6)	2.2 to 2.6 (0.4 to 0.5) (Zones II & III)	..	(2.8) (0.4)
2. Bihar	.	.	8.1 (1.4)	4.9 (0.9)	1.0 (0.2) Zone II only.	0.7 to 1.6 (.1 to .3)	..	..	4.7 (0.6) Zone III
3. West Bengal	.	.	15.1 (2.4)	10.3 (1.6)	1.4 to 13.0 (0.2 to 2.3)	1.3 to 10.0 (.2 to 1.0)	..	1.0 (0.1) Zone II	2.0 to 12.0 (.2 to 1.4) -6 to 2.0 Zone I
4. Orissa	.	.	6.7 (2.0)	2.9 (0.9)	4.2 to 7.7 (1.1 to 2.2)	0.7 to 2.7 (.2 to .7)	2.0 (0.7)	..	..
<i>South India—</i>									
1. Madras	.	.	12.8 (3.4)	0.1 Nil.	1.0 to 16.5 (0.3 to 4.0)	.8 to 6.5 (0.2 to 1.6)	3.3 to 6.8 (0.9 to 1.5)	..	2.2 to 11.7 (.6 to 2.8)
2. Mysore	.	.	10.1 (2.4)	5.5 (1.3)	8.0 to 15.0 (2.2 to 3.4)	2.0 to 3.0 (0.5 to 0.7)	..	..	3.0 (.8) Zone III
3. Travancore-Cochin	.	.	19.1 (3.5)	6.1 (1.1)	10.9 to 19.5 (2.3 to 3.4)	2.9 to 6.2 (0.5 to 1.3)	1.7 (0.3) Zone I	8.0 (1.4) Zone I	1.6 to 4.3 0.3 to 0.9 Zone I

<i>West India—</i>									
1. Bombay	5.7	11.2 (3.1)	0.4 (0.1)	2.0 to 5.0 (0.4 to 1.8)	1.1 to 4.0 (0.4 to 0.7)	0.7 (0.1) Zone I	..	1.6 (-5)	
<i>Central India—</i>									
1. Madhya Pradesh	4.4	7.0 (1.7)	1.0 (0.2)	3.9 (0.9) Zone I	0.7 to 3.1 (.2 to .6)	..	..	..
2. Madhya Bharat	7.8	13.0 (3.5)	3.6 (0.8)	1.4 to 1.5 (0.4 to 0.5)	1.0 to 1.0 (0.2 to 0.3)	0.3 (1.0)	..	(-6) 2.0	
3. Hyderabad	5.8	7.7 (1.7)	13.0 (2.8)	2.4 (0.5)	4.5 (1.0) Zone II	..	..	..
<i>North West India—</i>									
1. Punjab	6.0	14.1 (2.0)	1.6 (0.2)	..	5.7 (0.8)	..	3.9 (0.6)	9.3 (1.3)	
2. Pepsu	9.9	16.4 (2.0)	17.8 (2.1)	..	2.4 (0.3)	..	..	4.8 (0.6)	
3. Rajasthan	4.8	16.3 (2.8)	1.8 (0.3)	0.7 (0.1) Zone I	0.6 to 12.1 (.1 to 1.3)	..	..	1.0 to 3.2 (.2 to .7)	

N.B.—1. Figures in brackets indicate percentages to total consumption expenditure.

2. Figures in cols. 5 to 9 show the range of expenditure among the Zones into which individual States were divided for purposes of the Enquiry.

sumption expenditure, overall and by major expenditure groups in each level. The All-India average expenditure per consumption unit was Rs. 134.9. It will be seen from the table that the largest concentration of families, namely, 36 per cent., was in the level of annual expenditure per consumption unit between Rs. 101—150. Families spending upto Rs. 100 per annum per consumption unit formed 26.4 per cent., of whom 2.0 per cent. were spending even below Rs. 50. At the other end of the scale, about 37.6 per cent. were spending more than Rs. 150 per consumption unit, of whom about 20 per cent. were spending between Rs. 151 to 200 per consumption unit, 9 per cent. between Rs. 201—250 and another 9 per cent. above Rs. 250.

An idea of the distribution can also be had from the fact that the standard deviation of the expenditure per consumption unit of the entire country was of the order of Rs. 82 and, therefore, the co-efficient of variation was about 61.

16.3. *Zonal variations.*—The percentage distribution of families in the different economic levels of living in the six Census Zones is given in the following statement :

STATEMENT 21
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES IN IMPORTANT ECONOMIC LEVELS OF
LIVING BY ZONES.

Levels of living (Per consumption Unit).	North India.	East India.	South India.	West India.	Central India.	North-West India.	All-India.
Rs. 50 and below . . .	0.1	2.0	2.8	3.1	1.3	..	2.0
Rs. 51—100 . . .	7.5	16.5	31.3	36.0	31.0	3.1	24.4
Rs. 101—150 . . .	28.8	30.3	39.0	36.2	44.6	21.4	36.0
Rs. 151—200 . . .	27.4	22.5	17.0	14.5	15.4	33.6	19.5
Rs. 201—250 . . .	16.1	12.8	5.9	5.6	5.8	17.7	9.0
Above Rs. 250 . . .	20.1	15.9	4.0	4.6	1.9	24.2	9.1
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The pattern of distribution of families in different Zones followed more or less the trends in overall income and expenditure. Thus taking the North-West Zone in which the average income and expenditure were the highest, the maximum concentration of families was found in the group Rs. 151—200, whereas in all the other Zones, it was in the group next below, *viz.*, Rs. 101—150. Further, the percentage distribution of families in the higher levels was uniformly greater in this Zone and that in the lower groups uniformly smaller as compared to the other Zones of the Indian Union. In other Zones, there was a similar downward graduation in the levels of living corresponding to the income and expenditure as one passes from North India to East India and then South India, Central India and West India. In the lower groups below Rs. 151, the percentage was the lowest in North-West India (24), closely followed by North and East India but mounting to 73, 77 and 75 per cent. respectively in South, Central and West India.

17. Extent of inequality in levels of living in the different Zones.

17.1. The average expenditure per family or per consumption unit gives the central tendency. Statement 21 shows the dispersion of families according to different levels of living per consumption unit. This dispersion is measured by the standard deviation and co-efficient of variation (c.f. Statement 3, p.106) which are the indicators of inequality of levels of living.

17.2. As in the case of the overall expenditure per family, the average annual expenditure per consumption unit was the least in West India, *viz.*, Rs. 117.4 with a co-efficient of variation of 53.5, closely followed by South India where the corresponding figures were Rs. 117.7 and 61.2 respectively. As for the other four Zones, the same trend as in the case of overall income and expenditure was noticed in that the average expenditure per consumption unit was the highest in North-West India (Rs. 191.3), followed by North India (Rs. 161.5), East India (Rs. 154.5) and Central India (Rs. 118.1). Among the Zones, however, the inequality of the level of living as indicated by the co-efficient of variation was greater in South India, East India and North India, the co-efficients of variation in these three Zones being 61.2, 60.6 and 55.0 respectively.

17.3. Amongst the important States, the dispersion of expenditure was the lowest in Hyderabad and Madhya Pradesh—the co-efficients of variation being 37.8 and 41.5 respectively. It was a little higher but relatively low, as compared to other important States, in Punjab, Pepsu and West Bengal—the co-efficients of variation being 43.1, 47.6 and 46.5 respectively.

18. Size of family and levels of living.

18.1. Apart from income, an important factor determining the level of living is the size of the family. It is interesting to note from Table 10 in the Appendix that the average size of family in consumption units went on decreasing with rising levels of living. Broadly, the same trend was noticed in all the Zones as will be clear from the following statement. This would seem to suggest that a higher level of living is associated with a lesser number of mouths to be fed.

STATEMENT 22**SIZE OF FAMILY (IN CONSUMPTION UNITS) AND LEVELS OF LIVING.**

Economic levels of living.	Average size in terms of consumption units.						
	North India.	East India.	South India.	West India.	Central India.	North-West India.	All-India.
Rs. 0—50 . . .	0.1	5.2	5.3	3.7	3.8	6.2	4.9
Rs. 51—100 . . .	5.5	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.4	5.4	4.3
Rs. 101—150 . . .	4.3	3.8	3.3	3.2	3.7	4.5	3.6
Rs. 151—200 . . .	3.5	3.4	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.9	3.1
Rs. 201—250 . . .	2.7	3.0	2.2	2.8	2.5	3.4	2.7
Above Rs. 250 . . .	1.9	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.5	2.6	2.1
ALL FAMILIES . . .	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.5

19. Percentage expenditure on important consumption groups and levels of living.

19.1. Columns 4 to 14 of Table 10 in the Appendix give the expenditure on the major consumption groups by levels of living. The important consumption groups are food, clothing and footwear and services and miscellaneous items. In Statement 1, (c. f. para. 2.4) the distribution of total expenditure on these items was given. The pattern of the distribution of expenditure remained more or less the same in the different levels of living. The so called higher levels of living of agricultural labourers do not indicate lower percentage expenditure on food and higher expenditure on services and miscellaneous. The higher level of living means greater absolute expenditure on primary necessities like food and clothing because at lower levels of living these needs remain unsatisfied.

19.2. *Food*.—Broadly, taking All-India, the expenditure on food stood at about 85 per cent. of total consumption expenditure. The percentage expenditure varied but slightly in the different levels of living. In the different Zones, except perhaps in North and Central India, there was no conclusive movement in the proportion of expenditure on food. The statement below indicates the percentage expenditure on cereals :

STATEMENT 23

PERCENTAGE EXPENDITURE ON CEREALS.

Economic Levels of Living.	North India.	East India.	South India.	West India.	Central India.	North- West India.	All- India.
Rs. 0—50 . . .	90.6	80.6	83.5	83.5	89.8	82.6	83.6
Rs. 51—100 . . .	88.2	87.1	82.7	83.5	89.3	87.9	85.5
Rs. 101—150 . . .	86.4	88.8	81.9	83.4	87.7	86.7	85.5
Rs. 151—200 . . .	84.4	87.8	80.7	84.3	86.3	85.4	84.9
Rs. 201—250 . . .	84.3	87.6	80.6	84.8	84.6	84.1	85.2
Above Rs. 250 . . .	82.5	87.2	76.2	81.6	84.5	83.1	84.2
All families . . .	84.7	87.9	81.3	83.4	87.4	84.7	85.3

19.3. *Clothing and footwear*.—The range of variation of the percentage expenditure on this group was from 6.0 to 6.8 per cent., the overall All-India percentage expenditure being 6.3. Thus, the percentage expenditure on clothing and footwear was practically uniform in the different levels of living.

In the different Zones also, the position was more or less similar. Details are given in the following statement :

STATEMENT 24

PERCENTAGE EXPENDITURE ON CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR.

Economic Levels of Living.	North India.	East India.	South India.	West India.	Central India.	North- West India.	All- India.
Rs. 0—50 . . .	5.2	8.1	6.1	8.5	6.3	3.3	6.8
Rs. 51—100 . . .	5.6	5.4	6.9	8.9	5.1	6.3	6.0
Rs. 101—150 . . .	6.9	5.1	6.9	8.6	5.8	7.0	6.3
Rs. 151—200 . . .	8.1	4.8	7.3	8.8	7.0	7.7	6.6
Rs. 201—250 . . .	7.9	4.7	6.0	8.3	7.0	8.1	6.0
Above Rs. 250 . . .	8.9	4.4	6.3	9.3	7.2	8.0	6.1
All families . . .	7.8	4.9	6.8	8.7	6.1	7.7	6.3

19.4. *Services and Miscellaneous.*—As in the case of clothing and footwear there was only slight variation in the percentage expenditure on 'services and miscellaneous' as among the various levels of living. The expenditure ranged from 6.3 to 7.3 per cent. in the different levels, the overall percentage for All-India being 6.5. The zonal figures were as follows :

STATEMENT 25

PERCENTAGE EXPENDITURE ON 'SERVICES AND MISCELLANEOUS' GROUP.

Economic Levels of Living.	North India.	East India.	South India.	West India.	Central India.	North- West India.	All- India.
Rs. 0—50 . . .	3.2	7.7	7.8	5.7	2.9	..	7.3
Rs. 51—100 . . .	4.8	5.2	8.3	6.0	4.5	4.5	6.7
Rs. 101—150 . . .	5.2	4.2	8.9	6.0	5.4	5.2	6.3
Rs. 151—200 . . .	5.8	5.2	10.0	4.7	5.7	5.7	6.6
Rs. 201—250 . . .	5.8	5.7	10.1	4.7	7.2	6.4	6.6
Above Rs. 250 . . .	6.5	6.0	11.6	5.5	6.8	7.7	7.0
All families . . .	5.7	5.1	9.3	5.6	5.4	6.2	6.5

20. Intake of cereals and pulses and levels of living.

20.1. Table 11 in the Appendix gives the intake (in ounces) of cereals and pulses per day per consumption unit and per capita according to levels of living.

20.2. *Intake of cereals.*—An analysis of the intake of cereals in different levels of living throws up a significant feature of this sector of the rural economy. According to Engel's Law, a higher level of living is associated with a proportionately lower consumption of basic requirements like cereals, a larger consumption of protective foods and also of other items. The Statement below, however, shows an opposite trend. Taking the Indian Union as a whole and the four adjacent levels, viz., Rs. 51—100, 101—150, 151—200 and 201—250 which accounted for 24.4, 36.0, 19.5 and 9.0 per cent. families respectively, the average per capita cereal consumption recorded a steady rise from 11.0 ozs in the lowest level to 19.8 ozs in the highest. Similar trends were noticed in each of the six Census Zones and some major States as will be seen from the statements below† :

STATEMENT 26

QUANTITY OF CEREALS CONSUMED (IN OUNCES) PER DAY PER CONSUMPTION UNIT.

	Quantity consumed per Consumption Unit in the Levels of Living.				
	Rs. 51-100.	Rs. 101-150.	Rs. 151-200.	Rs. 201-250.	All levels.
<i>North India</i>	14.2	19.0	23.4	29.6	23.3
Uttar Pradesh	14.2	19.0	23.4	29.6	23.3
<i>East India</i>	15.7	19.0	20.5	23.0	20.0
Bihar	13.5	16.9	20.2	23.8	19.5
Orissa	17.5	25.9	32.4	41.2	20.7
West Bengal	12.6	17.7	19.3	19.7	20.1
Assam	10.0	15.1	24.2	25.7	22.8
<i>South India</i>	11.8	16.3	21.7	23.0	15.5
Madras	11.9	16.6	23.4	24.9	15.9
Mysore	13.4	17.7	22.2	26.1	17.8
Travancore-Cochin	9.4	10.6	12.3	13.0	10.8*
<i>West India</i>	13.2	17.8	21.3	19.3	16.2
Bombay	13.4	18.0	22.0	17.7	15.9
<i>Central India</i>	16.1	18.9	23.6	25.7	18.8
Madhya Pradesh	16.9	19.8	23.8	26.7	19.5
Hyderabad	13.3	16.9	21.2	22.7	16.8
Madhya Bharat	17.7	23.6	25.4	25.8	20.7
<i>North-West India</i>	15.2	21.1	23.7	26.4	24.1
Rajasthan	16.8	24.1	27.6	32.7	27.7
Punjab	13.8	21.6	21.6	26.0	22.0
PEPSU	11.5	15.1	20.2	22.0	21.0
ALL-INDIA	13.7	18.0	21.9	24.6	18.4

† "Family Expenditure"—by Allen and Bowley, 1935.

* Was supplemented by consumption of tapioca.

N.B.—The figures do not include the cereal content of perquisites.

STATEMENT 27

QUANTITY OF CEREALS CONSUMED (IN OUNCES) PER DAY PER CAPITA

	Quantity Consumed per capita in the Levels of Living.				
	Rs. 51- 100.	Rs.101- 150.	Rs. 151- 200.	Rs. 201- 250.	All levels.
1. <i>North India</i>	11·7	15·5	19·2	23·8	19·0
Uttar Pradesh	11·7	15·5	19·2	23·8	19·0
2. <i>East India</i>	12·6	15·1	16·4	18·7	16·0
Bihar	10·8	13·0	15·5	19·5	15·5
Orissa	14·1	21·0	26·7	30·4	16·7
West Bengal	10·6	14·2	15·6	16·3	16·4
Assam	8·3	12·4	20·2	19·6	18·4
3. <i>South India</i>	9·5	13·2	17·8	18·9	12·5
Madras	9·4	13·7	19·1	20·2	13·0
Mysore	10·7	14·4	18·2	22·0	14·4
Travancore-Cochin	7·6	8·3	9·8	11·2	8·7*
4. <i>West India</i>	10·4	14·3	16·9	15·3	12·9
Bombay	10·4	14·4	16·3	14·1	12·6
5. <i>Central India</i>	12·7	15·2	19·3	20·4	15·0
Madhya Pradesh	13·7	15·9	18·8	20·6	15·5
Hyderabad	10·8	13·9	17·7	19·7	13·6
Madhya Bharat	13·0	17·6	21·0	19·8	15·6
6. <i>North-West India</i>	11·9	16·8	18·6	20·9	19·1
Rajasthan	13·1	19·2	21·1	25·1	21·6
Punjab	10·8	15·1	16·9	19·1	17·5
PEPSU	9·3	12·3	16·2	17·7	16·8
ALL INDIA	11·0	14·4	17·7	19·8	14·8

20·3. *Pulses*.—The consumption of pulses was small. Even so, the quantity consumed per consumption unit or per capita increased with the rise in the level of living. The consumption of pulses per consumption unit per day in the four important levels (*viz.*, Rs. 51—100 to Rs. 201—250) of

* Was supplemented by consumption of tapioca.

living rose from 0.5 to 2.1 ounces, the corresponding per capita figures varying from 0.4 to 1.7 ounces. The following statement gives the zonal details :

STATEMENT 28

INTAKE OF PULSES (IN OUNCES) PER DAY PER CONSUMPTION UNIT.

	Quantity Consumed per consumption unit per day in Level of Living.				
	Rs. 51- 100.	Rs. 101- 150.	Rs. 151- 200.	Rs. 201- 250.	All levels.
<i>North India</i>	1.8	2.0	2.8	3.9	2.8
Uttar Pradesh	1.8	2.0	2.8	3.9	2.8
<i>East India</i>	0.5	0.7	1.2	1.4	1.0
Bihar	0.7	0.8	1.5	1.8	1.1
Orissa	0.5	0.7	1.0	2.7	0.6
West Bengal	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.6
Assam	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
<i>South India</i>	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.5
Madras	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.1	0.5
Mysore	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.0
Travancore-Cochin . . .	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3
<i>West India</i>	0.5	1.3	1.8	2.4	1.0
Bombay	0.4	1.4	2.2	2.9	1.1
<i>Central India</i>	0.7	1.2	2.7	4.5	1.4
Madhya Pradesh	0.7	1.8	4.3	7.6	2.1
Hyderabad	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5
Madhya Bharat	1.0	1.9	3.0	5.3	1.8
<i>North-West India</i>	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.2
Rajasthan	1.4	1.1	1.5	2.0	1.6
Punjab	1.5	0.5	1.1	0.9	1.1
PEPSU	0.4	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.9
ALL-INDIA	0.5	0.9	1.5	2.1	1.1

STATEMENT 28—*contd.*INTAKE OF PULSES (IN OUNCES) PER DAY PER CONSUMPTION UNIT—*contd.*

	Quantity Consumed per capita per day in Level of Living.				
	Rs. 51- 100.	Rs. 101- 150.	Rs. 151- 200.	Rs. 201- 250.	All levels.
<i>North India</i>	1.5	1.7	2.3	3.2	2.3
Uttar Pradesh	1.5	1.7	2.3	3.2	2.3
<i>East India</i>	0.4	0.6	1.0	1.1	0.8
Bihar	0.3	0.5	1.1	1.4	1.1
Orissa	0.4	0.4	0.9	2.0	0.5
West Bengal	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5
Assam	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6
<i>South India</i>	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.4
Madras	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.4
Mysore	0.3	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.8
Travancore-Cochin	0.1	0.1	0.4	..	0.2
<i>West India</i>	0.5	1.0	1.4	1.9	0.9
Bombay	0.3	1.1	1.4	2.2	0.7
<i>Central India</i>	0.6	1.0	2.2	3.6	1.1
Madhya Pradesh	0.4	1.8	3.6	5.8	1.6
Hyderabad	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Madhya Bharat	0.8	1.4	2.4	4.0	1.3
<i>North-West India</i>	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.0
Rajasthan	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.2
Punjab	1.3	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.9
PEPSU	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7
ALL-INDIA	0.4	0.7	1.2	1.7	0.9

21. Pattern of expenditure of agricultural labour families *vis-a-vis* industrial and plantation labour families.

21.1. During 1943-46, the Director, Cost of Living Index Scheme, Government of India, conducted enquiries into family budgets of industrial workers in 28 centres* in the country under the Government of India Working Class Cost of Living Index Scheme. The pattern of expenditure of such workers in certain centres in some major States is indicated in statement 29.

Of these, six are now in Pakistan.

STATEMENT 29
PATTERN OF EXPENDITURE OF INDUSTRIAL WORKERS.

Centres.	Percentage distribution of expenditure on different important groups.							
	Average monthly income per family.	Total monthly expenditure per family.	Food.	Clothing and footwear.	Fuel and lighting.	House-rent and repairs.	Bedding and Household requirements.	Miscellaneous.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.							
1. West Bengal—								
Calcutta	70 8 4	71 11 6	65.7	7.7	7.3	6.7	0.1	12.5
Howrah and Bally	80 4 6	83 11 7	71.5	6.4	7.7	5.7	0.7	8.0
2. Bihar—								
Jamshedpur	92 13 3	97 15 6	65.8	10.1	5.4	4.7	0.3	13.7
Jharia	52 0 0	42 11 3	77.7	6.6	0.5	..	0.6	14.6
3. Madhya Pradesh—								
Akola	60 3 3	58 1 4	58.6	12.9	7.3	2.1	1.1	18.0
Jubbulpore	64 10 9	63 10 6	58.2	11.6	7.2	2.7	1.8	18.5
4. Orissa—								
Berhampur	59 12 8	77 15 2	62.4	10.2	7.5	3.3	1.2	15.4
Cuttack	43 8 0	59 0 9	67.1	6.9	8.9	3.0	1.6	12.5
5. Punjab—								
Ludhiana	74 10 2	77 7 4	61.2	10.7	9.2	3.7	0.1	15.1
6. Assam—								
Gauhati	96 3 8	79 3 8	63.4	3.6	8.6	4.5	2.6	17.3
Silchar	86 5 0	80 4 10	71.7	6.3	7.1	4.3	0.6	10.0
7. Bombay—								
Ahmedabad	134 5 8	98 15 2	52.7	12.5	9.0	5.4	2.1	18.3
Bombay	97 2 3	86 8 0	52.0	11.7	10.2	7.2	0.5	18.4

Similar enquiries were conducted by the Labour Bureau, Government of India, in the plantations during the year 1947. The consumption pattern of plantation workers in Assam, West Bengal and Madras is summarised below*:

STATEMENT 30.
CONSUMPTION PATTERN OF PLANTATION WORKERS.

Centres.	Average weekly.						Percentage distribution of expenditure on important consumption groups.				
	Income			Expenditure.			Food.	Clothing and Footwear.	Bedding and Household requisites.	Fuel and lighting.	Miscellaneous.
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.					
Assam Valley . . .	10	13	1	10	12	10	71.6	9.5	1.8	1.9	15.2
West Bengal . . .	13	5	2	12	4	9	77.4	7.6	1.3	2.1	11.6
Madras Tea Plantations.	11	13	1	11	11	7	73.8	8.0	2.2	1.4	14.6

(No expenditure was incurred on house rent and repairs.)

The above figures pertaining to industrial and plantation labour families may now be compared with those obtained from the Intensive Family Survey of the Agricultural Labour Enquiry. It is true that there is considerable gap between the periods of the family budget enquiries in respect of industrial and plantation labour and of agricultural labour families (which was 1950-51). It may not, therefore, be valid to compare the income and expenditure figures since the price structure considerably changed. However, a comparison of the pattern of expenditure may be attempted. As stated already, the agricultural labour families spent practically nothing on fuel, lighting and house rent. The industrial workers, however, incurred considerable expenditure, about 7 to 10 per cent., on fuel and lighting and 2 to 7 per cent. on house rent in all centres, except in Jharia (Bihar) where the employers supplied fuel free of charge and provided housing accommodation. Plantation workers, however, spent only a small amount on fuel and lighting but nothing on house rent since they were provided with rent free houses by employers. Leaving these two groups, the position in respect of others was as follows :

STATEMENT 31

EXPENDITURE INCURRED ON IMPORTANT CONSUMPTION GROUPS PER FAMILY OF INDUSTRIAL, TEA PLANTATION AND AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN SOME STATES.

State.	Percentage of total expenditure								
	Food			Clothing†			Miscellaneous		
	Industrial.	Plantation.	Agricultural.	Industrial.	Plantation.	Agricultural.	Industrial.	Plantation.	Agricultural.
<i>East India—</i>									
<i>West Bengal—</i>									
Howrah . . .	71.5	77.4	85.4	7.0	8.8	4.8	8.1	11.7	7.6
Calcutta . . .	65.7			7.8			12.6		

* *Indian Labour Year Book—1949-50*, Statistical Appendix pp. 494-95 and 497.

† Includes bedding and house hold requisites.

STATEMENT 31—*contd.*

EXPENDITURE INCURRED ON IMPORTANT CONSUMPTION GROUPS PER FAMILY OF INDUSTRIAL, TEA PLANTATION AND AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN SOME STATES—*contd.*

State.	Percentage of total expenditure													
	Food			Clothing*			Miscellaneous							
	Indus- trial.	Planta- tion.	Agri- cultural.	Indus- trial.	Planta- tion.	Agri- cultural.	Indus- trial.	Planta- tion.	Agri- cultural.					
<i>Bihar—</i>														
Jamshedpur . . .	65.8	}	..	89.8	{	10.1	}	..	4.5	{	13.7	}	..	3.9
Jharla . . .	77.7														{	6.6	{	14.6
<i>Orissa—</i>														
Berhampur . . .	62.4	}	..	84.0	{	10.2	}	..	6.3	{	15.4	}	..	6.1
Cuttack . . .	67.2														{	7.1	{	12.5
<i>Assam—</i>														
Gauhati . . .	63.4	}	71.6	85.0	{	3.6	}	11.2	4.5	{	17.3	}	15.2	7.9
Silchar . . .	71.7														{	6.3	{	10.0
<i>West India—</i>														
Ahmedabad . . .	52.7	}	..	84.2	{	12.5	}	..	8.3	{	18.3	}	..	5.7
Bombay . . .	52.0														{	11.7	{	18.5
<i>Central India—</i>														
Akola . . .	58.6	}	..	89.1	{	14.0	}	..	5.4	{	18.1	}	..	4.4
Jubbulpur . . .	58.2														{	13.3	{	18.5
<i>North-West India—</i>														
Ludhiana . . .	61.3	..	85.1	11.3	..	7.7	15.6	..	6.0					

*Includes bedding and household requisites.

21.2. It is evident from the above statement that the percentage expenditure on food was much higher in the case of agricultural labour families as compared with that for either industrial or plantation labour families in every State. Whereas it ranged between 53 and 67 per cent. in the case of industrial workers (except in Howrah, Silchar and Jharla where it was above 70 per cent.) and between 72 and 77 per cent. in the case of plantation workers, in the case of agricultural labour families in none of the States it was less than 84 per cent. and was of the order of even 90 per cent. in some. This would seem to suggest that poor as the industrial and plantation workers were, the agricultural labourers were even worse off. The percentage expenditure on 'Clothing and footwear' and 'Miscellaneous' groups for the agricultural labour families was much lower than that incurred by either industrial or plantation labour families in every State.

INDIA STANDARD OF LIVING

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FAMILIES

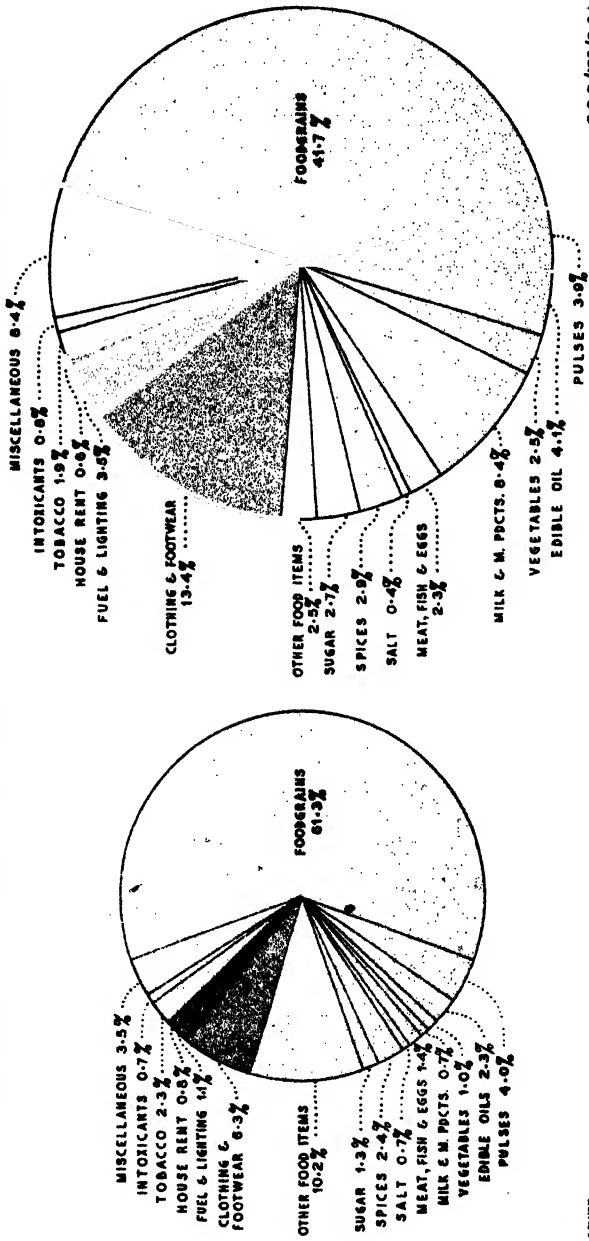
ANNUAL PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE RS. 107

SOURCE: AGRICULTURAL LABOUR ENQUIRY, 1950-51

RURAL FAMILIES

ANNUAL PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE RS. 204

SOURCE: NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY, 1949-50



22. Levels of living of agricultural Labour Families *vis-a-vis* rural families.

22.1. Agricultural labour forms an integral part of the rural population and as such their economic conditions are intimately linked up with those of other rural families. During the Agricultural Labour Enquiry it was not found possible to conduct, for purposes of comparison, similar enquiries in regard to the other sectors of the rural areas. Fortunately, however, the National Sample Survey conducted a comprehensive survey in 1949-50 of a sample of rural families in about 1091 villages which, among others, covered also family consumption expenditure. The results published relate to All-India and the six Census Zones. In the Agricultural Labour Enquiry also, besides the All-India tabulations, those according to Census Zones were carried out. It is possible, therefore, to compare the level and content of living of agricultural labour families with that of all rural families. The statement below gives the comparative details not only in respect of the overall expenditure and the various consumption groups but also of certain special items which give an indication of the level and content of living.

STATEMENT 32

ANNUAL PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE (RS.) OF AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FAMILIES AND ALL RURAL FAMILIES.

Consumption groups	All-India			
	Agl. Lab. families A. L. E. (1950-51)	Rural families N. S. S. (1949-50)	Agl. Lab. families A. L. E. (1950-51)	Rural families N. S. S. (1949-50)
	Actuals		Percentage to total	
I. Food	91.4	145.7	85.3	71.4
Foodgrains	65.7	85.0	61.3	41.7
Pulses	4.3	7.9	4.0	3.9
Vegetables	1.1	5.1	1.0	2.5
Edible oil	2.5	8.3	2.3	4.1
Milk and milk products	0.8	17.1	0.7	8.4
Meat, fish and eggs	1.5	4.7	1.4	2.3
II. Fuel and lighting	1.2	7.1	1.1	3.5
III. House-rent	0.9	1.3	0.8	0.6
IV. Clothing and footwear	6.7	27.3	6.3	13.4
V. Services and miscellaneous	7.0	22.6	6.5	11.1
Tobacco	2.5	3.9	2.3	1.9
Intoxicants	0.8	1.7	0.7	0.8
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	107.2	204.0	100.0	100.0

22.2. Judged by the per capita expenditure of Rs. 107 of agricultural labour families as against Rs. 204 of all rural families, the level of living of agricultural labour families is deplorably poor.

22.3. The analysis of the contents of living throws up vividly the differences. A comparatively higher percentage expenditure on food, viz., 85.3 for agricultural labour families as against 71.4 for all rural families is itself an indicator of a poorer standard of living. An examination of the food items of all rural families shows a greater expenditure on cereals and more so on protective foods like pulses, vegetables, edible oils, milk and milk products and meat, fish, etc. The differences are striking in respect of milk and milk products; while the rural families spent, on an average, Rs. 17 on this item, the expenditure of agricultural labour families was even less than a rupee.

22.4. The standards are strikingly low in other groups as well. The per capita expenditure on clothing and footwear group was Rs. 6.7 for agricultural labourers and Rs. 27.3 for all rural families. The per capita expenditure on miscellaneous items was Rs. 7 or 6.5 per cent. for agricultural labour families and Rs. 22.6 or 11.1 per cent. for all rural families. While items like toilet, toilet services, amusement, newspaper, domestic and household services, food services, etc., featured in the budget of all rural families, they were practically absent from the budget of an agricultural labour family. It is, however, interesting to note that as regards expenditure on items like tobacco and intoxicants, the differences are much less.

22.5. Similar was the case in each of the six Census Zones, the over-all per capita expenditure being as follows :

STATEMENT 33

Per Capita ANNUAL EXPENDITURE (Rs.).

Zones	A. L. E. (1950-51)	N. S. S. (1949-50)
North India	130.1	191.5
East India	122.8	199.4
South India	94.5	194.4
West India	91.1	213.7
Central India	93.0	197.1
North-West India	143.4	293.6

22.6. The N.N.S. include agricultural labour families also and if they could be excluded, the difference in the average levels of living of agricultural labour families and other families would be much wider.

23. Rural Cost of Living Index Numbers.

23.1. The Minimum Wages Act, 1948, requires that minimum wages in respect of agricultural workers should be fixed on or before the 31st December, 1954.†

23.2. Section 4(1) (i) of the Minimum Wages Act provides that any minimum rate of wages may consist of a basic rate of wages and a special allowance at a rate to be adjusted, at such intervals and in such manner as the appropriate Government may direct, to accord as nearly as practicable with the variation of the cost of living index number applicable to agricultural workers. Quite a number of State Governments have already fixed minimum rates of wages either in the entire State or in some low wage pockets in accordance with the directive given by the Sub-Committee set up by the Planning Commission in November, 1950, for the fixation of minimum wages for agricultural labourers. It is hoped that other State Governments will follow suit shortly. It seems, therefore, necessary that the Government should have a series of Cost of Living Index Numbers in respect of agricultural workers in order that the minimum rates of wages fixed by the State Governments may be revised from time to time with the movement of the Cost of Living Index Numbers.

23.3. For the preparation and maintenance of Cost of Living Index Number series applicable to agricultural workers, family budget enquiries for determining "weights" for the important items in the "average" budget are necessary. Unfortunately, there had been no Family Budget Enquiry in respect of agricultural workers prior to the Intensive Family Survey conducted during the Agricultural Labour Enquiry. The data collected during the Intensive Family Survey have been processed and the "weights" required for the construction of Cost of Living Index Numbers in respect of each State and zone into which the bigger States had been demarcated for the purpose of the enquiry, have now been obtained. The "Average Budget" in respect of individual zones have also been prepared and items which are important in the average budget have been ascertained.

23.4. The expenditure on individual items and consumption groups expressed as percentages to total consumption expenditure have been presented in the Appendices to each State Chapter.* These percentages may be utilised as "weights" for the construction of the index number. Retail prices of important items of consumption were also collected from the sample villages simultaneously with the period of the family budget enquiry (1950-51) and they are given, by zones, in the Appendices to the State Chapters. These retail prices may be used as the base period prices for the proposed index.

24. Nutritive value of diet consumed by agricultural labour families.

24.1. The dietary habits of agricultural labour families have already been discussed. An attempt is made below at a quantitative assessment of the nutritive value of the diet with the available data. There are various limitations in such an assessment especially as some of the items of consumption might not have been actually purchased and might have even escaped our attempts to include kind payments and perquisites. Still it is hoped that the analysis made would indicate, at least very broadly, the nutritive level of the agricultural labourers and the line of study when more accurate data collected by intensive studies by nutritional experts are available.

† The time limit is being extended.

* See the Zonal Volumes.

25. Balanced diet.

25.1. The Nutrition Advisory Committee of the Indian Research Fund Association recommended that a "balanced" diet considered adequate each day for the maintenance of good health of an adult male (consumption unit) should be constituted as follows :

Cereals	14 ozs.	Fats	2 ozs.
Pulses	3 „	Milk etc.	10 „
Leafy vegetables	4 „	Meat, fish & eggs	4 „
Other vegetables	6 „	Sugar and Jaggery	2 „
Fruits	3 „		

As against the above norm, the only substantial food items consumed by an agricultural labourer were, as stated already, cereals and pulses. The consumption of other items constituting the "balanced" diet was almost negligible as can be seen from statement 34. It should, however, be remembered that the above balanced diet relates to all persons. The requirement of manual workers will be more.

25.2. The quantum of cereals consumed was of course higher than that in the balanced diet, but the quantum of pulses was much below the desired level, except in U. P. The consumption of all the other food items most of which form the 'protective' elements, was negligible in all parts of India. Even in North-West India, where the agricultural labourers appeared to have a better diet, the daily consumption of milk and milk products was about 1.6 ounces as against the recommended intake of 10 ounces. In South India which recorded the highest expenditure on fish, the daily intake was only 0.3 ounce as against the standard diet of 4 ounces. There was practically no consumption of fruits. The intake of vegetables was negligible. The consumption of milk, etc., per family was so poor in East, South and Central India that the daily share of an adult was negligible. Similar was the case with meat, fish and eggs in North, West, Central and North-West India.

26. Calorie content of diet.

26.1. The adequacy of the diet of the agricultural labourers can be evaluated in more definite terms, viz., calories or heat units. The Nutrition Advisory Committee of the Indian Research Fund Association has laid down that an adult male doing moderate work would require daily about 3,000 calories and one doing hard work 3,600 calories. Even if 3,000 calories is taken as the standard requirement for agricultural labourers, it will be seen from statement 35 that this level was not reached in any Census Zone other than North-West India (3,061). These figures have been worked out on the basis of the food chart published in "The Nutritive value of Indian foods and the Planning of the satisfactory diets" by W. R. Aykroyd. Since some of the quantity figures are rough estimates, the total calorie value of food shown in statement 35 should be regarded as only approximate. No deduction has also been made to allow for probable wastage

STATEMENT 34
NUTRITIVE STANDARD OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.

Articles	Standard diet in ounces	Quantity consumed in ounces per day per consumption unit* according to the A. L. E.						
		All-India	North India	East India	South India	West India	Central India	North-West India
1. Cereals	14	20.3	24.8	22.5	17.5	18.3	19.2	27.3
2. Pulses	3	1.1	2.8	1.0	0.5	1.0	1.4	1.2
3. Vegetables	10	@	@	@	@	@	@	@
4. Fruits	3	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Edible Oil and ghee	2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
6. Milk and milk products	10	0.1	0.2	..	..	0.3	..	1.6
7. Meat, fish and eggs	4	0.2	..	0.1	0.3	..	..	..
8. Sugar and Jaggery	2	0.3	.4	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.2	1.1

N.B.—(a) The quantity figures against items 3 to 8 for agricultural labour are rough estimates.
 (b) The quantity of cereals consumed by agricultural labourers include the cereal content of perquisites.
 @ The intake was negligible and not given.
 * According to Lusk's Co-efficients.

in calories due to cooking and the actual deficit may be a little higher than that indicated by the above figures.

STATEMENT 35

CALORIE CONTENT OF FOOD TAKEN PER CONSUMPTION UNIT IN AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FAMILIES

Census Zones and States	Calorie value	Percentage deficiency in calorie requirement*
<i>North India</i> (U. P.)	2,843	—5
<i>East India</i>	2,401	—20
Bihar	2,294	—24
Orissa	2,215	—26
West Bengal	2,567	—14
Assam	2,875	—4
<i>South India</i>	1,846	—38
Madras	1,789	—40
Mysore	2,169	—23
<i>West India</i>	2,120	—29
Bombay	1,941	—35
<i>Central India</i>	2,091	—30
Madhya Pradesh	2,159	—28
Madhya Bharat	2,319	—23
Hyderabad	1,814	—40
<i>North-West India</i>	3,061	+2
Rajasthan	3,138	+5
Punjab	2,873	—4
PEPSU	3,013	..
ALL-INDIA	2,220	—26

* Standard requirement has been taken as 3,000 calories.

26.2 Taking the Indian Union, the calorie intake of an agricultural labourer was 2,220 and thus short of the normal requirement by about 25 per cent. There were significant zonal variations. In the North-West Zone it was even slightly above the normal, while in North India, the shortfall was within 5 per cent. The intake was the lowest in Southern Zone, the deficiency being of the order of 40 per cent. While in West and Central India, the deficit was of the order of 30 per cent., in East India it was 20 per cent.

27. Protein content of food.

27.1 But calorie is only a measure of the quantity of food requirement and not its quality. The protein content is an indicator of the latter in as much as "most food rich in protein are also comparatively good sources of many of the other essential nutrients."* The Nutritional Advisory Committee of the I.R.F.A. has recommended a daily intake of 82 grams of protein for an adult male doing moderate work. "Most foodstuffs contain protein, as can be seen from the Tables, but the amount they contain varies widely. Animal foods such as meat, fish and eggs are rich in protein; milk can also be considered as being rich in protein if due account is taken of the water that is present in it. Among the vegetable foods, the pulses and nuts are richest in protein often exceeding the amounts present in animal foods. The common cereals such as rice, wheat, barley, etc., contain a fair proportion of protein, rice being one of the poorest and wheat the richest among cereals in this respect. The outer layers of the grain are richer in protein than the inner starchy kernel, and when wheat and rice are highly milled there is thus some loss of protein as well as of other valuable factors, such as vitamins and mineral salts. Leafy and root vegetables and fruits do not contain much protein, but if they are abundantly present in a diet their contribution to total protein intake is by no means negligible."** The protein content of the food of an agricultural labourer worked out on the basis of the chart given in Dr. Akroyd's book** referred to before was as in the statement below. No allowance has been made for probable loss of protein due to cooking.

STATEMENT 36

PROTEIN CONTENT OF FOOD PER CONSUMPTION UNIT PER DAY.

Census Zones and States	Protein content (g)	Percentage deficiency in the requirements of	
		Protein†	Calorie
<i>North India</i> (U. P.)	102	+24	—5
<i>East India</i>	68	—17	—10
Bihar	73	—11	—24
Orissa	52	—37	—26
West Bengal	66	—20	—14
Assam	72	—12	—4
<i>South India</i>	51	—38	—38
Madras	49	—40	—40
Mysore	64	—22	—28

* *Preliminary Report of the World Social Situation, 1951—United Nations Economic and Social Council.*

** "The Nutritive value of Indian foods and the Planning of the satisfactory diets" by W. R. Akroyd.

† 82 grams of protein has been taken as the standard requirement.

STATEMENT 36—*contd.*

PROTEIN CONTENT OF FOOD PER CONSUMPTION UNIT
PER DAY—*contd.*

Census Zones and States	Protein content (g)	Percentage deficiency in the requirements of	
		Protein†	Caloric
<i>West India</i>	61	—26	—29
Bombay	61	—26	—34
<i>Central India</i>	66	—20	—30
Madhya Pradesh	67	—18	—24
Madhya Bharat	75	—9	—24
Hyderabad	60	—27	—44
<i>North-West India</i>	101	+23	+2
Rajasthan	101	+23	+5
Punjab	96	+17	—4
PEPSU	99	+21	..
ALL-INDIA	67	—18	

27.2. An agricultural labourer's diet fell short of the protein requirement by 18 per cent. A surplus intake of protein was noticed only in North (24) and North-West India (23). In the rest of India, there was a deficit. The deficit was very high in the Peninsula (20 to 38 per cent.) and quite high in East India (17 per cent).

Though there was a caloric deficit in North India, and a surplus in North-West India, the protein content of food was slightly higher in the former mainly due to the consumption of larger quantity of pulses—an important source of protein for agricultural labourers.

27.3. Similarly in East India, though the calorie shortage was high in Bihar, the protein deficiency was the lowest in this State due to the consumption of a relatively high quantity of pulses and a fair quantity of cereals like maize, barley, gram, oats, etc. that are richer in protein than rice, which was the only important item of consumption in the remaining States in the zone. The protein intake was the lowest in Orissa.

27.4. *South India.*—In Madras, the quantum of both cereals and pulses were low. Though some fish was taken, it contributed only about 1.8 g. of protein to the daily diet of an adult. No other substantial food was taken to raise the low level of protein intake.

27.5. *Central India.*—The percentage deficiency in protein intake was much lower than the deficit in caloric intake in the States in Central India. The protein requirement was almost met in Madhya Bharat by the high consumption of pulses and protein-rich cereals like barley, *jowar*, *bajra*, maize, etc.

†82 grams of protein has been taken as the standard requirement.

27.6. *North-West India*.—The protein requirement might be considered satisfactory from the point of view of quantity in North-West India. Wheat in the Punjab and PEPSU and coarse cereals like *jowar*, *bajra*, etc., in Rajasthan were the major sources of protein.

27.7. Mere analysis of the total protein intake is not enough for assessing the quality of food. In general, proteins derived from vegetable food are of less value to the body than those derived from animal food. The Nutrition Advisory Committee laid down that 29 per cent. of the total protein intake should consist of animal protein. The agricultural labourer, however, derived almost the entire portion of his protein consumption from cereals and then from pulses. The intake of animal protein like milk, fish, eggs, etc., was negligible.

28. Calcium, phosphorus, iron and vitamin contents of the diet.

28.1. Other essential nutrients of a diet consist of calcium, phosphorus, iron and vitamins. It is not possible to measure these elements merely from quantity data of the food consumed.

28.2. Some broad indications regarding the intake of these nutrients are given below by Census Zones but these should be regarded only as rough estimates.

28.3. *Calcium*.—According to the Nutrition Advisory Committee, the standard requirement of calcium was 1 g. per consumption unit. An adult male agricultural labourer was found to consume about a third of this requirement. The intake of calcium was relatively high in North and West India, viz., 0.7 g. per consumption unit. These estimates do not however take into account the slaked lime that may have been consumed with betel leaf. Almost the entire portion of calcium intake accrued from cereals and pulses and was not likely to be of great value to the body.

28.4. *Phosphorus*.—It is stated that the daily intake of phosphorus should be 1 g. or more. But it should be remembered that much of phosphorus obtained through cereals and pulses are not available to the human body. Although the diet of an agricultural labourer contained sufficient phosphorus viz., 2.5 g., it was obtained mainly through cereals and pulses.

28.5. *Iron*.—"It is suggested that a well-balanced diet for a growing child or an adult should contain about 20 to 30 mgs. of iron. This figure gives a 'margin of safety' and allows for the possibility that the iron content of foods in certain parts of India may be lower than that of the food analysed in the Coonoor Laboratories. The iron in certain foods is less "available"—i.e. less well assimilated than the iron in others. A fairly high percentage of the iron in cereals, pulses and meat, for example, is "available", but a lower percentage of the iron is available in vegetables. If, however, total iron intake from all foods present in the diet exceeds 20 to 30 mgs. per day, it is probable that sufficient iron will be assimilated"* The analysis of agricultural labour enquiry data shows that the intake of iron per consumption unit was about 27 mg. The intake was very high (about 40 mg.) in North and North-West India.

28.6. *Vitamins*.—The labourer's diet was highly deficient in Vitamins A and C. While Vitamin C was practically absent from the labourer's diet, the intake of vitamin A was only about 1/10th of the standard requirement. The deficiency was even more markedly low in East and South India.

* "*The Nutritive Value of Indian Food and the Planning of Satisfactory Diets*"—W. R. Aykroyd.—P. 7.

The labourers' diet, however, contained sufficient amount of thiamine or vitamin B I. While the standard requirement was 333 to 666 International units, the intake of an agricultural labourer was 636 units. This seems to be natural as 'The richest sources of thiamine among ordinary food are unmilled cereals, pulses and nuts, particularly groundnut'.* The figure given above does not take into account, for obvious difficulty, the loss of vitamin caused by washing, milling and cooking, etc. and the actual intake may be somewhat lower.

28.7 To sum up, while there was a considerable deficiency in the labourer's diet of protein and calcium, the deficiency of vitamin A was enormous and that of vitamin C about 100 per cent. Apart from the quantitative shortage there was a qualitative deficiency in respect of all essential nutrients. Thus, while according to the standard diet, animal protein should form a third of the total protein intake, it did not find any significant place in the labourers' diet at all even in the fish eating areas. Again the source of calcium was pulses and cereals most of which could not be absorbed by the human body. Similar was the case with phosphorous though its intake was fairly high. The intake of iron and vitamin B I was satisfactory though it could not be stated with any precision as to how much of the iron could be assimilated or how much of vitamin B I was actually available to the body after taking into account the loss caused by milling, washing and cooking.

29. Calories obtained from cereals and Gur

29.1 A "general indicator of the quality of national food supplies is the proportion of total calorie supplies furnished by cereals, starchy roots and sugar, because these foods are mainly sources of energy and are rather poor in other essential nutrients. Where this proportion is unduly high, such as a level of over two-thirds, it affords clear evidence that food supplies are nutritionally unbalanced".† In the case of agricultural labourers the proportion of calories obtained from cereals and gur varied from 96 to 99 per cent. in the different States. The details are given below :

STATEMENT 37.

CALORIES OBTAINED FROM CEREALS AND GUR.

Census Zones and States.										Percentage of calories obtained from cereals and gur.
North India	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	98
U. P.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	98
East India	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	97
Bihar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	98
Orissa	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	99
West Bengal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	97
Assam	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	98

* *The Nutritive value of Indian Foods and the Planning of Satisfactory Diets*,—W. R. Aykroyd P—10.

† *Preliminary Report on World Social Situation*,—UNESCO.

STATEMENT 37—contd.

CALORIES OBTAINED FROM CEREALS AND GUR.

Census Zones and States.	Percentage of calories obtained from cereals and Gur.
<i>South India</i>	97
Madras	98
Mysore	99
<i>West India</i>	96
Bombay	99
<i>Central India</i>	96
Madhya Pradesh	98
Madhya Bharat	98
Hyderabad	97
<i>North-West India</i>	96
Rajasthan	99
Punjab	97
PEPSU	96
ALL INDIA	97

A similar analysis was made by the I.C.M.R. on the result of the diet surveys—1935-48 and it shows * that cereals, sugar and jaggery supplied 83.4 per cent. of the calories taken by an agriculturist. The corresponding figures for industrial labourers and students were 75.2 and 57.3 per cent respectively.

30: Comparative studies.

30.1. It may be of interest to compare the diet of the agricultural labourer as revealed by the Agricultural Labour Enquiry with similar data collected during I.C.M.R. type studies and those relating to plantation labourers. For obvious difficulties, the comparisons are confined to the calorie and the protein contents of food.

Statement 38 shows the nutritive value of food of an agricultural labourer as revealed by the Agricultural Labour Enquiry and the I.C.M.R.

* I.C.M.R. Special Report Series No. 25, 1953, page 24.

STATEMENT 38

CALORIE AND PROTEIN CONTENT OF THE DIET ACCORDING TO A.L.E. AND THE I.C.M.R. SURVEYS.

States	DETAILS OF I.C.M.R. SURVEYS*				PROTEIN CONTENT ACCORDING TO			CALORIE CONTENT ACCORDING TO		
	Survey number	Economic Status	Period of Enquiry		A.L.E.		I.C.M.R.		A.L.E.	
					Surveys		Surveys		Surveys	
Bihar	6	Poor agricultural labourers	July-August 1946		73	87	2,294	2,591		
"	20	Ditto	September 1946		46	57	..	1,851		
Assam	1	Tea garden labourers	March 1948		72	74	2,875	2,742		
Madhya Pradesh	9	Poor agricultural labour class and petty land holders.	January 1952		67	70	2,159	2,154		
Punjab	7	Agriculturists and casual labourers	April-October 1938		96	62	2,873	2,443		
"	10	Ditto	Ditto		..	104	..	3,614		
Madras	158	Cultivators and labourers	....		49	41	1,789	1,792		
West Bengal	5	Mostly agriculturists	1946-47		66	78	2,567	2,802		
Hyderabad	48	Agricultural daily labourers	November, 1942		60	65	1,814	2,532		
"	76	Agricultural labourers	May 1944		..	30	..	1,227		

* I. C. M. R. Surveys : *The Results of the Surveys in India*, Series No. 25, 1953.

In the Agricultural Labour Enquiry estimation, the consumption unit was based on Lusk's co-efficients, while in I.C.M.R. Surveys the consumption units were based on Calorie co-efficients suggested by the League of Nations in 1932. The two scales are slightly different as can be seen from the statement given below :

STATEMENT 39

CALORIE CO-EFFICIENTS AND LUSK'S CO-EFFICIENTS.

Age group	Calorie co-efficients according to the League of Nations	Lusk's co-efficients	
0—2	0.2		0.50
2—3	0.3	1—6 years	
4—5	0.4		
6—7	0.5	6—7 years	0.73
8—9	0.6		
10—11	0.7		
12—13	0.7	12—13 years	0.83
14—59 males	1.0	14 and above males	1.0
14—59 females	0.8	14 and above females	0.83
60 and above, both	0.8		

30.2 The economic status of the families are not always identical for the two surveys. The period of the enquiry is also different. Even with these limitations the results obtained from the Agricultural Labour Enquiry generally show some similarity with those obtained from I.C.M.R. Surveys. Some recent diet surveys conducted by the I.C.M.R. in 1952* show some interesting results. In Santhal parganas in Bihar, 200 families of labourers and cultivators were surveyed and the intake per consumption unit was 2,382 calories. According to the Agricultural Labour Enquiry, the agricultural labourer's diet consisted of 2,294 calories. In Punjab, the surveys covered agriculturists, small cultivators and labourers and the daily intake of calories was found to be 2,700 against an intake of 2,873 revealed by the Agricultural Labour Enquiry.

* Report on work done on nutrition in States 1952 by I. C. M. R.

31. Diet of an agricultural and plantation labourer.

31.1 An enquiry conducted in 1947 * into the cost and standard of living of plantation workers in Assam shows that the calorie content of food taken by a plantation labourer in Assam valley was 2,746 † and the protein content was 59 g. The corresponding figures for an agricultural labourer in Assam State were 2,875 calories and 72 g. of protein. It should be pointed out that agricultural labourers number in all about 3 lacs while plantation labour families are much more in number viz., about 6 lacs. In both the cases more than 90 per cent. of the calories were obtained from cereals.

* *Report on work done on nutrition in States 1952* by I.C.M.R.

† *Report on an enquiry into the cost and Standard of Living of plantation workers in Assam and Bengal* by S. R. Deshpande.

CHAPTER IX

INDEBTEDNESS.

1. The Problem of Indebtedness among agricultural labourers.

1.1. Indebtedness is an age-old malady among the rural population of India. The Royal Commission on Agriculture* has remarked 'Innumerable people are born in debt, live in debt, and die in debt, passing on their burden to those who follow'. The intensive family survey of agricultural labour families throw some interesting light on different aspects of this problem in respect of agricultural labour families. The data on indebtedness collected during the survey have, however, got their limitations. The agricultural labourers mostly did not maintain any proper accounts of their assets and liabilities and often put too much reliance on their creditors in regard to their debt position. This was more so in the case of attached workers, the bulk of whose borrowings was from their employers. Besides, being illiterate, the agricultural labour families were also incapable of giving precise information on their debt position, and it was therefore difficult to get at the exact figure of debt, rate of interest, source and purpose of debt, etc.

2. Extent of Indebtedness.

2.1. The following statement shows the comparative position regarding indebtedness of agricultural labour families in the different Census Zones :

STATEMENT 1

INDEBTEDNESS OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.

Zone	Percentage of indebted families	Debt per family	Debt per indebted family	Sources of borrowings					Others
				Employ- ers	Shop- keepers	Money lenders	Co-o- perative Societies		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
North India . . .	21.9	7	32	12	8	7	..	5	
East India . . .	33.7	26	76	21	2	40	1	12	
South India . . .	51.8	53	102	14	8	23	1	56	
West India . . .	39.9	43	108	16	7	24	3	58	
Central India . . .	54.9	56	103	22	4	53	1	23	
North-West India . . .	75.8	254	335	104	19	131	2	79	
ALL-INDIA . . .	44.5	47	105	22	6	38	1	38	

It will be seen that about 45 per cent. of the agricultural labour families were indebted. The average debt incurred per agricultural labour family for All-India was Rs. 47. However, the average debt per family taking only indebted families into account was Rs. 105. As between casual and attached

* The Royal Commission on Agriculture, 1928.

families who formed 90 and 10 per cent. respectively according to the Intensive Family Survey, the percentage of indebted families was 44 in the case of the former and 51 in the case of the latter. Likewise, the amount of debt per indebted family was Rs. 100 for casual workers and Rs. 143 for attached workers. It is thus evident that the extent and degree of indebtedness was greater in the case of attached workers than in the case of casual workers. This was only to be expected, since it was easier for the attached workers to secure loans from their employers, mostly, as advances from their lump sum wages for the year or half year as the case may be. The Punjab and PEPSU provided instances where attached workers formed a high proportion, namely, 53 and 78 per cent. respectively. As a result, the average debt per indebted family was also relatively high in these two States, being Rs. 341 for Punjab and Rs. 318 for PEPSU, as compared to the average of Rs. 105 only for the Indian Union as a whole.

2.2. Among the casual families with and without land, the percentage of indebted families was 46 among the former and 41 among the latter. The average debt per indebted family was, however, considerably higher in the case of families with land than in the case of families without land, being of the order of Rs. 137 and Rs. 69 respectively. It would appear from the above that even though the need for borrowing for consumption might be greater among the families without land than in the case of families with land, the degree of indebtedness was higher in the case of families with land. This was probably due to the fact that the capacity to borrow and the readiness of the lending agency to advance loans was greater in the case of families with land than in the case of their landless counterparts.

3. Purpose of Debt.

3.1. As already mentioned, the average debt per indebted family for all categories of families was Rs. 105. The main purpose for which debts were incurred was production, consumption and social purposes. But by far the major part of the debt was incurred for consumption which accounted for Rs. 78. This only shows the insufficiency of the income of agricultural labour families even to meet their primary necessities. The following observations* in regard to rural indebtedness in general is of interest :—

“The tragedy of indebtedness is very much accentuated by the fact that the agriculturists borrow for procuring food. Borrowed finance in industry is not a cause of alarm, neither it is a sign of distress, but for purposes of consumption in the sphere of agriculture, it is a distress signal.”

3.2. Taking families with land and without land, in the case of both the bulk of the borrowings was spent for consumption purposes amounting to an average of Rs. 98 in the case of the former and Rs. 56 in the case of the latter. Families with land, however, spent on an average about Rs. 17 out of their borrowings for production purposes. Details are given in Table 12. in Appendix VI.

4. Zonal variations in Indebtedness.

4.1. It will be seen from the statement already given, that the percentage of indebted families was the highest in the North-West Zone, being as high as 76

per cent. and debt per indebted family was also the highest being Rs. 335. It was also quite high in South India, with 52 per cent. and Central India with 55 per cent, the average debt per indebted family being a little above Rs. 100. On the other hand, in North India only 22 per cent. of the agricultural labour families were indebted with an average debt of Rs. 32 only. In East India indebted families were comparatively small, being 34 per cent. only with an average debt of Rs. 76. Thus it will be seen that although indebtedness was a common evil among agricultural labourers throughout India, it was particularly acute in certain Zones and States. The North-West Zone which included Punjab and PEPSU seemed to suffer the worst in this respect since the percentage of indebted agricultural labour families was 91 and 81 respectively in them, and the average debt was Rs. 341 and Rs. 318 per indebted family. Among South Indian States, Mysore had the highest percentage (77) of indebted agricultural labour families and an average debt of Rs. 253 per indebted family. A high proportion of agricultural labour families in Mysore *i.e.* a little over 61 per cent, held land and spent a proportion of their borrowings for productive purposes, as well. Out of a total average debt of Rs. 305 per family with land, Rs. 86 was spent for production, Rs. 133 for consumption and Rs. 86 for social purposes.

5. Total volume of Indebtedness.

5.1. From the figures of average debt per family and the average debt per indebted family, it is perhaps possible to estimate, at least roughly, the total volume of indebtedness for the total agricultural labour families in the entire Indian Union. According to the General Family Survey, the total number of agricultural labour families was estimated at 17.6 million. Of this, about 44.5 per cent. or 7.8 million were indebted families with an average debt of Rs. 105 per family. Thus the total debt of the indebted agricultural labour families may be estimated to be of the order of Rs. 80 crores.

5.2. It will be interesting to compare the indebtedness of agricultural labourers with that of the other categories of rural agricultural families. Such data for the Indian Union as a whole is not available and hence an All-India comparison is not possible. However, 'The Report of an Economist into Rural Indebtedness in Madras, 1946' gives the following figures for that State :

Category of family	Debt per family in 1945 (Rs.)
1. Big land holders	980
2. Medium land holders	426
3. Small land holders	223
4. Tenants	135
5. Landless labourers	42

The difference in the average size of the debt between landless labourers and the other classes is significant. On the other hand, the average debt per family of agricultural labourers in Madras according to the Agricultural Labour Enquiry was Rs. 41, being about the same as in 1945. The figures quoted above would also indicate that the debt of landless agricultural labourers amounted only to 2.3 per cent. of the total indebtedness of all classes of rural families in Madras State, thus showing that the indebtedness among them is not considerable as compared to the rest of the rural population.

6. Sources of borrowing.

6.1. The main sources of borrowing for agricultural labour families were employers, shop-keepers, money-lenders, co-operative societies, friends and relatives, etc. Out of these, however, the biggest single source available to the borrowers was the money-lenders, the time-honoured financiers of rural India. The source next in importance was employers. The amounts borrowed from these two sources were Rs. 38 and Rs. 22 respectively, out of a total of Rs. 105. Shop-keepers came next with Rs. 6 only, while co-operative societies lent only Re. 1. It will be seen that co-operative societies played only an insignificant part as a source of borrowing for agricultural labourers. Consequently, they turned more and more to money-lenders for help and accommodation.

6.2. As regards the sources of borrowing, the pattern was more or less uniform in all the Zones. Everywhere money-lenders were the biggest single source of borrowing. Next to them were the employers. Uttar Pradesh appeared to be an exception in that here employers formed the most important source. Co-operative societies were again uniformly insignificant in most Zones as a source of borrowing. The following observations concerning money-lenders and co-operative societies made in the Report of the Economist into rural indebtedness in Madras is of interest :

"The central figure in the agricultural credit mechanism is still the private money-lender who may be a *sowcar*, a grain merchant or an affluent big *ryot*. In the post-depression year money-lenders came in for great deal of criticism. They were accused of charging usurious rates of interest, keeping accounts in fraudulent manner and other things. Consequently legislation was invoked in order to protect the indebted agriculturist from exorbitant rates of interest. These measures have, however, led to the contraction of credit or evasion of law. When the private money-lender has lion's share of agricultural finance, it would be short-sighted to launch a frontal attack on him".

As regards co-operative societies, the same report offers the following remarks :

"Despite four decades of its existence Co-operative credit has only touched the fringe of the problem of rural finance and the reign of the private money-lenders is still unaffected if not unchallenged. It was piously hoped that the money-lenders would be sooner or later brought into the co-operative movement and made the corner stone of co-operative finance. This hope has been shattered in many cases ; where *sowcars* or money-lenders have entered the society they have done so to torpedo it or made use of it for gaining their selfish ends".

7. Indebtedness according to levels of living.

7.1. The position regarding indebtedness in the different levels of living of the indebted families is indicated in the statement below :

STATEMENT 2

INDEBTEDNESS ACCORDING TO LEVELS OF LIVING

Annual Consumption expenditure per consumption unit	Percentage of indebted families to total number of agricultural labour families	Percentage of indebted families to total families in the expenditure group	Average Amount of debt Rs.
Rs. 1 to 50 . .	2.0	46.8	55
Rs. 51 to 100 . .	24.4	44.7	82
Rs. 101 to 150 . .	36.0	44.2	111
Rs. 151 to 200 . .	19.5	47.8	110
Rs. 201 to 250 . .	9.0	41.8	111
Above Rs. 250 . .	9.1	40.7	136
TOTAL . .	100.0	45.	105

It is readily seen that the percentage of indebted families in the different expenditure groups to the total number of families in the group was more or less constant. It is also interesting to note that except for the very low levels upto Rs 100, the debt per indebted family was also the same. The position regarding indebtedness does not, therefore, seem to be much affected by the levels of consumption expenditure.

Indebtedness in Different States.

8. The following statement shows fuller data on indebtedness for the major States and Census Zones :

STATEMENT 3

INDEBTEDNESS IN MAJOR STATES.

States according to Census Zones	Percentage of indebted families	Debt per family	Debt per indebted family	Percentage of debt for consumption purposes	Sources of borrowing				
					Employers	Shop-keepers	Money-lenders	Co-operative societies	Other
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>North India . .</i>	<i>21.9</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>88</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>U. P. . .</i>	<i>21.9</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>88</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>East India . .</i>	<i>33.7</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>76</i>	<i>87</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>Bihar . .</i>	<i>41.8</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>95</i>	<i>85</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>13</i>
<i>Orissa . .</i>	<i>16.9</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>94</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>West Bengal . .</i>	<i>31.9</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>94</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>18</i>
<i>Assam . .</i>	<i>33.2</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>

STATEMENT 3—*contd.*INDEBTEDNESS IN MAJOR STATES—*contd.*

States according to Census Zones	Percentage of indebted families	Debt per family	Debt per indeb- ted family	Percent- age of debt for con- sumption purposes	Sources of borrowing				
					Employ- ers	Shop- keepers	Money- lenders	Co-opera- tive societies	Others
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>South India</i> . . .	51.8	53	102	73	14	8	23	1	56
Madras . . .	48.9	41	84	85	7	8	10	1	58
Mysore . . .	77.1	195	253	46	58	8	113	..	74
Travancore-Cochin .	54.3	21	39	77	13	5	11	2	8
<i>West India</i> . . .	39.9	43	108	64	16	7	24	3	58
Bombay . . .	40.3	43	106	63	18	2	25	4	57
Saurashtra . . .	45.0	54	119	71	..	45	16	..	58
<i>Central India</i> . . .	54.9	56	103	72	22	4	53	1	23
Madhya Pradesh . .	49.6	23	45	78	12	3	9	1	20
Madhya Bharat . .	57.1	87	153	64	17	3	64	3	66
Hyderabad . . .	62.4	90	145	72	23	4	95	1	17
<i>North-West India</i> .	75.8	254	335	74	104	19	131	2	79
Rajasthan . . .	64.5	224	347	78	25	33	225	..	64
Punjab . . .	90.8	310	341	75	138	4	91	2	106
PFPSU . . .	80.6	256	318	63	220	10	46	4	38
ALL-INDIA . . .	44.5	47	105	74	22	6	38	1	38

APPENDIX I

Form III A

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR ENQUIRY

Intensive Family Questionnaire

Local calendar month.....year.....and
the corresponding English calendar month.....year.....

MONTHLY RETURN



सत्यमेव जयते

Province.....Taluk.....
Zone.....Revenue Thana.....
District.....Village.....
Sub-Division.....Sample No.....
Family No.....House No.....

Signature of the Investigator with date.....

Signature of the Supervisor with date.....

No. of visits.

Total time taken (In hours)

These returns are to be submitted for each local calendar month of the current agricultural year.

(The information furnished in answer to the questionnaire is **confidential** and is not intended for use in connection with the levy of a tax or in a judicial or quasi-judicial proceeding)

INTENSIVE FAMILY SURVEY

Rubric III A-1—Agricultural Labour

Employment and Earnings of workers during the month of.....
(To be filled up separately for each earner—man, woman and child)

Name of earner Sex		EARNINGS																	
		Details of earnings	No. of days worked	Time wages		Piece wages			In kind				Cash Value			Perquisites			Total amount
				Wages rate	Amount	Units for determination of piece wages	Units done in a day by an average worker	Cash value of piece wages Rs. A. P.	Types of cereals and other commodities	Quantity per day		Rate Rs. a. p.	Rs. A. P.		Details	Value Rs. A. P.	Per day	Total	
										Local Weight	Standard Weight		Per day	Total					
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1. Wages earned from agricultural labour (to be filled up separately for each crop) Name of the crop																			
(i) Ploughing																			
(ii) Preparatory operations																			
(a) Embanking																			
(b) Harrowing																			
(c) Manuring																			
(d) Others																			
(iii) Sowing																			
(iv) Transplanting																			
(v) Weeding																			
(vi) Irrigating																			
(vii) Harvesting																			
(viii) Threshing																			
(ix) Other operations*																			
Total																			

*Enter details of work in any other agricultural operation in which the worker might have been employed.

Rubric III A-1—Agricultural Labour—contd.
Employment and Earnings of workers during the month of.....
 (To be filled up separately for each earner—man, woman and child)

Name of earner Sex	No. of days worked	Time wages		Piece wages			In kind				Perquisites			Total Amount Rs. A. P.				
		Wage rate	Amount	Units for determination of piece wages	Units done in a day by an average worker	Cash value of piece wages Rs. A. P.	Types of cereals and other commodities	Quantity per day		Rate Rs. A. P.	Cash Value Rs. A. P.		Details		Value Rs. A. P.			
								Local Weight	Standard Weight		Per day	Total			Per day	Total	Per day	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
1. Wages earned from agricultural labour (To be filled up separately for each crop) Name of the crop																		
(i) Ploughing																		
(ii) Preparatory operations																		
(a) Embanking																		
(b) Harrowing																		
(c) Manuring																		
(iii) Sowing																		
(iv) Transplanting																		
(v) Weeding																		
(vi) Irrigating																		
(vii) Harvesting																		
(viii) Threshing																		
(ix) Other operations*																		
Total																		

*Enter details of work in any other agricultural operation in which the worker might have been employed.

Rubric III A-2—Non-agricultural Labour

Employment and Earnings of workers during the month of.....
(To be filled up separately for each earner—man, woman and child)

Name of the earner		E A R N I N G S																
Sex																		
Details of earnings		No. of days worked.	Time wages			Piece wages				In kind					Perquisites			Total Amount
			Wage rate	Amount	Units for day	Units done in a day by an average worker.	Cash value of piece wages	Types of work and other commodities	Quantity per day		Rate	Cash Value		Details	Value			
									Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Per day	Total		Rs. A. P.	Per day	Total		Rs. A. P.	Per day	Total
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
2. Wages earned from non-agri-cultural labour*																		
(i)																		
(ii)																		
(iii)																		
(iv)																		
(v)																		
(vi)																		
Total																		

*Specify the nature of non-agricultural labour in the blank spaces provided.

Rubric III A-3—Forced Labour.

Employment and Earnings of workers during the month of.....

(To be filled up separately for each earner—man, woman and child)

Name of the earner Sex	No. of days worked	Time wages		Piece wages				In kind				Perquisites			Total Amount			
		Wage rate	Amount	Units for determination of piece wages	Units done in a day by an average worker	Cash value of piece wages	Types of cereals and other commodities	Quantity per day		Rate	Cash Value		Details	Value				
								Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Per day	Total		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Per day	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
3. Wages from forced labour*																		
(i)																		
(ii)																		
(iii)																		
(iv)																		
Total																		

Specify the nature of forced labour rendered in the blank spaces provided.
*Give full details of the form and purpose for which forced labour was rendered.

Rubric III A-4

Employment and earnings of workers during the month of.....

(To be filled up separately for each earner—man, woman and child)

Name of the earner Sex	Total amount Rs. A. P.
Details of earnings	
4. Income from occupations other than farming	
(i)	
(ii)	
(iii)	
(iv)	
(v)	
Total	
5. Remittances received	
6. Total earnings from agricultural labour, non-agricultural labour, forced labour, occupations other than farming and remittances received.	

Rubric III A-5

Employment and unemployment.

7. Number of days employed on—	
(i) Agricultural operations	
(ii) Non-agricultural occupations	
8. Number of days unemployed (for men only)	
Reasons :— (i) Sickness †	
If he had an attack of malaria, mention the number of days unemployed on that account.	
(ii) Weather	
(iii) Want of work	
(iv) Other reasons	

†The total number of days unemployed on account of sickness (inclusive of malaria) should be entered against this item.

Rubric III A—6

Consumption expenditure of the family on cereals, pulses, etc.,
during the month of.....

Items.	Quantity consumed from farm produce. (Mds.)	Quantity consumed from that received free or as wages (Mds.)*	Purchased.			Total quantity consumed. (Mds.)	Total cost of entire quantity consumed.		
			Quantity. (Mds.)	Price paid			Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
Cereals									
1.									
2.									
3.									
4.									
5.									
6.									
7.									
8.									
Total									
Pulses									
1.									
2.									
3.									
4.									
5.									
Total									
Sugar									
Gur									
Tobacco									
Other products used for domestic consumption									

* In case a part of the quantity received free or as wages is utilised for purposes other than consumption, e. g. for making other purchases, such quantities should be deducted from the total quantity received free or as wages.

Rubric III A—7

Expenditure of the family on (a) clothing and footwear and (b) bedding and household requisites during the month of.....

Clothing and footwear			Clothing and footwear		
Article	Number	Cost Rs. As. P.	Article	Number	Cost Rs. As. P.
A. MEN			C. CHILDREN		
Dhoti			(i) Male		
Pyjama					
			Total for male children		
Footwear			(ii) Female		
Total for Men					
B. WOMEN					
Sarees					
Blouses			Total for female children		
Salwar			Total for clothing and footwear		
			Bedding and House- hold requisites		
			Cots		
			Quilts		
			Mats		
Footwear					
Total for Women			Total Bedding & household requisites.		

Rubric III A-8.**Family Budget**

Income of the family for the month of.....

Sources (1)	Amount Rs. AS. P. (2)
(1) Land owned	
(2) Land taken on rent	
(3) Land obtained free of rent	
(4) Wages from agricultural labour	
(5) Wages earned from non-agricultural labour	
(6) Wages from forced labour	
(7) Income earned from occupations other than farming	
(8) Any other source	
Total	

N. B.—Gross income from items (1) to (3) taken together should be entered in column (2).

Rubric III A-10

Consumption Expenditure of the family for the month of.....

Items (1)	Quantity & Units (2)	Value Rs. As. P. (3)	Items (4)	Quantity & Units (5)	Value Rs. As. P. (6)
1. Food			4. House rent & repairs		
(i) Cereals . . .			(i) Rent . . .		
(ii) Pulses . . .			(ii) Repairs . . .		
(iii) Gur and/or Sugar			Total . . .		
(iv) Spices . . .			5. Ceremonies & Functions		
(v) Salt . . .			(i) Marriages . . .		
(vi) Vegetables . . .			(ii) Funerals . . .		
(vii) Meat and Fish . . .			(iii) . . .		
(viii) Milk . . .			(iv) . . .		
(ix) Ghee . . .			Total . . .		
(x) Other Milk products			6. Services		
(xi) Edible oil . . .			(i) Brahmin . . .		
(xii) Tea . . .			(ii) Washerman . . .		
(xiii) Coffee . . .			(iii) Barber . . .		
(xiv) Others . . .			(iv) Others . . .		
(xv) Food perquisites			Total . . .		
(xvi) . . .			7. Miscellaneous		
(xvii) . . .			(i) Washing Soap . . .		
(xviii) . . .			(ii) Bidi, Cigarettes . . .		
(ix) . . .			Toabcco, etc. . .		
Total . . .			(iii) Pan, Supari etc. . .		
2. (a) Clothing & Footwear			(iv) Intoxicants . . .		
(i) Men . . .			(a) Liquor . . .		
(ii) Women . . .			(b) Bhang . . .		
(iii) Children . . .			(c) Opium . . .		
Total . . .			(d) Others . . .		
(b) Bedding & Household requisites			(v) Medicines . . .		
3. Fuel & Lighting			(vi) Education . . .		
(i) Fuel . . .			(vii) Litigation . . .		
(ii) Kerosene oil . . .			(viii) Amusements . . .		
(iii) Match Box . . .			(ix) Travelling . . .		
Total . . .			(x) Others . . .		
			Total . . .		
			Total consumption expenditure.		

Rubric III A-11

BUDGET IN ABSTRACT FOR THE MONTH OF.....

Income	Rs. AS. P.	Expenditure	Rs. AS. P.
1. Surplus of last month . . .		1. Deficit of last month . . .	
2. Wages earned from agricultural and non-agricultural occupations .		2. Consumption expenditure . . .	
3. Wages from forced labour . . .		3. Expenses of cultivation . . .	
4. Income from occupations other than farming			
5. Gross Income from land . . .			
6. Income from any other source .		Total .	
7. Total		Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)	

How deficit was met	Rs. AS. P.	How surplus was spent	Rs. AS. P.
1. New debts incurred during the month		1. Debts repaid during the month .	
2. Remittances received from outside		2. Interest on loan .	
3. Sale of capital assets (cattle, land, implements, etc.)		3. Purchase of capital assets . . .	
4. Stocks at the beginning of the month		4. Stocks . . .	
5. Any other income*		5. Any other expenditure* . . .	
6. Total		6. Total	

*Details should be furnished.

Rubric III A-12

INDEBTEDNESS

Debts	Total amount	Amount according to agency from which borrowed					Rate of Interest	Amount according to purpose of debt			Estimated value of property mortgaged, if any
		Em- ployers	Shop keepers	Money lenders	Co-opera- tive so- cieties	Others		Produc- tion	Consump- tion	Social	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1. Total debts at the beginning of the month	1. 2. 3. 4.										
Total											
2. New debts incurred during the month	1. 2. 3. 4.										
Total											
3. Amount paid during the month											
4. Interest accrued during the month											
5. Total debts at the end of the month											

N.B.—(i) Loan in kind and repayment of loans in kind should be evaluated at the average wholesale price given under item 8 in the General Village Questionnaire for the current month.

(ii) Item 5 is the sum of items 1, 2, and 4 minus item 3.

REMARKS

(i) By the Investigator.

(ii) By the Supervisor.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR

Form III B

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR ENQUIRY

Intensive Family Survey

Agricultural year to which the data relate : Year ending.....(month)

Annual Return

Annual Budget in Abstract

Items	Amount		
	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Food			
2. Clothing & Footwear			
3. Bedding & household requisites.			
4. Fuel & Lighting			
5. House rent and repairs			
6. Ceremonies and functions			
7. Services			
8. Miscellaneous			
9. Total expenditure			
10. Total income			
11. Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)			

Province.....Taluk.....

Zone.....Revenue Thana.....

District.....Village.....

Sub-Division.....Sample No.....

Family No.....House No.....

Signature of the Investigator with date.....

Signature of the Supervisor with date.....

(The information furnished in answer to the questionnaire is *confidential* and is not intended for use in connection with the levy of a tax or in a judicial or quasi-judicial proceeding.)

III B.—INTENSIVE FAMILY SURVEY

Employment and Earnings of workers during the current agricultural year ending
 (To be filled up separately for each earner—man, woman and child)

Name of earner Sex	No. of days worked	Time wages		Piece wages				In kind					Perquisites			Total Amount		
		Wage rate	Amount	Units for termination of piece wages	Units done in a day by an average wage worker	Cash value of piece wages		Types of cereals and other commodities	Quantity per day		Rate	Case Value		Details	Value			
						Rs. A. P.	Per day		Local weight	Standard weight		Rs. A. P.	Per day		Total		Per day	Total
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
1. Wages earned from agricultural labour (To be filled up separately for each crop) Name of the Crop.																		
(i) Ploughing																		
(ii) Preparatory operations																		
(a) Embanking																		
(b) Harrowing																		
(c) Manuring																		
(d) Others																		
(iii) Sowing																		
(iv) Transplanting																		
(v) Weeding																		
(vi) Irrigating																		
(vii) Harvesting																		
(viii) Threshing																		
(ix) Other operations*																		
Total																		

* Enter details of work in any other agricultural operation in which the worker might have been employed.

Rubric III B-1—Agricultural Labour—contd.
Employment and Earnings of workers during the current agricultural year ending.....(month)
(To be filled up separately for each earner—man, woman and child.)

Name of earner Sex	No. of days worked	Time wages		Piece wages				In kind				Perquisites			Total Amount			
		Wage Rate	Amount	Rate of termination for piece wages	Units done in a day by an average worker.	Cash Value of piece wages	Types of crops and other commodities.	Quantity per day		Cash Value	D-dals	Value						
								Local weight	Standard weight				Rs. A. P.	Per day		Rs. A. P.	Per day	Total
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1. Wage earned from agricultural labour (To be filled up separately for each crop) Name of the crop—	2	3	4															
(i) Ploughing																		
(ii) Preparatory operations																		
(a) Embanking																		
(b) Harrowing																		
(c) Manuring																		
(d) Others																		
(iii) Sowing																		
(iv) Transplanting																		
(v) Weeding																		
(vi) Irrigating																		
(vii) Harvesting																		
(viii) Threshing																		
(ix) Other operations*																		
Total																		

* Enter details of work in any other agricultural operation in which the worker might have been employed.

Rubric III B-2—Non-agricultural Labour.

Employment and Earnings of workers during the current agricultural year ending.....(month)
(To be filled up separately for each earner—man, woman and child.)

Name of the earner S. X—	No. of days worked	Time wages		Piece wages				In kind				Perquisites			Total Amount Rs. A. P.			
		Wage rate	Amount	Units for piece wages	Units done in a day by an average worker	Cash value of piece wages		Quantity per day	Rate	Cash value		Details	Value					
						Rs. A. P.	Per day			Rs. A. P.	Per day		Rs. A. P.	Per day		Rs. A. P.	Per day	
Details of earnings		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
2. Wages earned from non-agricultural labour*																		
(i)																		
(ii)																		
(iii)																		
(iv)																		
(v)																		
(vi)																		
Total																		

*Specify the nature of non-agricultural labour in the blank spaces provided.

Rubric III B-3—Forced Labour.

Employment and Earnings of workers during the current agricultural year ending.....(month)
(To be filled up separately for each earner—man, woman and child.)

Name of the earner— Sex—	No. of days worked	Time wages		Piece wages				In kind			Perquisites				Total Amount Rs. A. P.			
		Wage rate	Amount	Units for de- termination of piece wages	Units done in a day by an average worker	Cash value of piece wages		Types of commodities or other	Quantity per day		Rate Rs. A. P.	Cash value		Details Rs. A. P.		Value Rs. A. P.		
						Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Local weight	Standard weight		Per day	Total				Per day	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
3. Wages from forced labour*																		
(i)																		
(ii)																		
(iii)																		
(iv)																		
Total																		

*Specify the nature of forced labour rendered in the blank spaces provided.
Give full details of the form and purposes for which forced labour was rendered.

Rubric III B-4

Employment and earnings of workers during the current agricultural year ending.....(month)—*contd.*

(To be filled up separately for each earner—man, woman and child.)

Name of the earner	Total amount
Sex	Rs. A. P.
Details of earnings	
4. Income from occupations other than farming	
(i)	
(ii)	
(iii)	
(iv)	
(v)	
Total	
5. Remittances received	
6. Total earnings from agricultural labour, non-agricultural labour, forced labour, occupations other than farming and remittances received.	

Rubric III B-5

Employment and unemployment.

7. Number of days employed on—	
(i) Agricultural operations	
(ii) Non-agricultural occupations	
8. Number of days unemployed (for men only)	
Reasons :— (i) Sickness*	
If he had an attack of malaria, mention the number of days unemployed on that account.	
(ii) Weather	
(iii) Want of work	
(iv) Other reasons	

*The total number of days unemployed on account of sickness (inclusive of malaria) should be entered against this item.

Rubric III B-6.

Annual consumption expenditure of the family on cereals, pulses ,
etc., during the current year.

Items.	Quantity consumed from farm produce. (Mds.)	Quantity consumed from that received free or as wages.* (Mds.)	Purchased.		Total Quantity consumed. (Mds.)	Total cost of entire quantity consumed. Rs. A. P.
			Quantity. (Mds.)	Price paid. Rs. A. P.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cereals.						
1.						
2.						
3.						
4.						
5.						
6.						
7.						
8.						
Total .						
Pulses.						
1.						
2.						
3.						
4.						
5.						
Total .						
Sugar .						
Gur . .						
Tobacco .						
Other products used for domestic consumption.						

* In case a part of the quantity received free or as wages is utilised for purposes other than consumption, e.g., for making other purchases, such quantities should be deducted from the total quantity received free or as wages.

Rubric III B-7.

Annual expenditure of the family on (a) clothing and footwear and
(b) bedding and household requisites.

Clothing and footwear.			Clothing and footwear.		
Article.	Number.	Cost. Rs. A. P.	Article.	Number.	Cost. Rs. A. P.
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. MEN.			C. CHILDREN		
Dhoti . . .			(i) Male . . .		
Pyjama . . .					
			Total for male children . . .		
Footwear . . .					
			(ii) Female . . .		
Total for Men . . .					
B. WOMEN.					
Sarees . . .					
Blouses . . .			Total for female children . . .		
Salwar . . .			Total for clothing and footwear . . .		
			Bedding and household requisites.		
			Cots . . .		
			Quilts . . .		
			Mats . . .		
Footwear . . .					
Total for Women . . .			Total Bedding and household requisites.		

Rubric III B-8
Family Budget.
ANNUAL NET INCOME.

Sources. (1)	Amount of net income.		
	Rs.	As. (2)	P.
(1) Land owned			
(2) Land taken on rent			
(3) Land obtained free of rent			
(4) Wages from agricultural labour			
(5) Wages earned from non-agricultural labour			
(6) Earnings from forced labour			
(7) Income earned from occupations other than farming			
(8) Any other source			
Total			

HOW FAMILY BUDGET DEFICIT WAS MET.

1. New debts incurred during the year	Rs.	As.	P.
2. Remittances from outside			
3. Sale of capital assets (cattle, land, implements, etc.)			
4. Stocks at the beginning of the year			
5. Any other source*			
6. Total			

* Details should be given.

Rubric III B-10.
Annual Consumption Expenditure of the family.

Items. (1)	Quantity & Units. (2)	Value. (3)	Items. (4)	Quantity & Units. (5)	Value. (6)
1. Food		Rs. A. P.	4. House rent & repairs		Rs. A. P.
(i) Cereals			(i) Rent		
(ii) Pulses			(ii) Repairs		
(iii) Gur and/or Sugar			Total		
(iv) Spices			5. Ceremonies & Functions		
(v) Salt			(i) Marriages		
(vi) Vegetables			(ii) Funerals		
(vii) Meat and fish			(iii)		
(viii) Milk			(iv)		
(ix) Ghee			(v)		
(x) Other Milk products			Total		
(xi) Edible oil			6. Services		
(xii) Tea			(i) Brahmin		
(xiii) Coffee			(ii) Washerman		
(xiv) Others			(iii) Barber		
(xv) Food perquisites			(iv) Others		
(xvi)			Total		
(xvii)			7. Miscellaneous		
(xviii)			(i) Washing Soap		
(xix)			(ii) Bidi, Cigarettes, Tobacco, etc.		
Total			(iii) Pan, Supari, etc.		
2. (a) Clothing & Footwear			(iv) Intoxicants		
(i) Men			(a) Liquor		
(ii) Women			(b) Bhang		
(iii) Children			(c) Opium		
Total			(d) Others		
(b) Bedding & Household requisites			(v) Medicines		
3. Fuel & Lighting			(vi) Education		
(i) Fuel			(vii) Litigation		
(ii) Kerosene oil			(viii) Amusements		
(iii) Match Box			(ix) Travelling		
Total			(x) Others		
			Total		
			Total consumption expenditure.		

HOW FAMILY BUDGET SURPLUS WAS SPENT.

	Rs.	As.	P.
1. Debts repaid during the year.			
2. Interest on loan			
3. Purchase of capital assets (Cattle, land, implements, etc.)			
4. Any other expenditure			
Total			

Rubric III B-11

INDEBTEDNESS

Debits.	Total amount.	Amount according to agency from which borrowed					Rate of Interest.	Amount according to purpose of debt.			Estimated value of property mortgaged, if any.
		Em- ployers.	Shop- keepers.	Money lenders.	Co-opera- tive societies.	Others.		Produce- tion.	Consump- tion.	Social.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Total debts at the beginning of the previous year.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
2. New debts incurred during the year.											
3. Amount paid during the year.											
4. Interest accrued during the year.											
5. Total debts at the end of the year.											

N. B.—(i) Loan in kind and repayment of loans in kind should be evaluated at the average *wholesale* price given under item 8 in the General Village Questionnaire.

(ii) Item 5 is the sum of items 1, 2, and 4 *minus* item 3.

REMARKS.

(i) By the Investigator

(ii) By the Supervisor.

APPENDIX I

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR ENQUIRY

Intensive Family Questionnaire

Local calendar month.....year.....and
the corresponding English calendar month.....year.....

Daily diary of Employment, wages and earnings and expenditure on
cereals and pulses for the month of.....



Province..... Taluk.....
Zone..... Revenue Thana.....
District..... Village.....
Sub-Division..... Sample No.....
Family No..... House No.....

Signature of the Investigator with date.....

Signature of the Supervisor with date.....

Separate schedules are to be filled up for each Agricultural Labour Family.

(The information furnished in answer to the questionnaire is *confidential*¹ and is not intended for use in connection with the levy of a tax or in a judicial or quasi-judicial proceeding.)

Rubric III C-1—Agricultural Labour

Daily diary of employment and earnings of workers as wage earners in agricultural operations during the month of

Name of the earner..... Sex.....

(To be filled up separately for each earner—man, woman and child.)

[illegible]

Daily diary of employment and earnings of workers as wage earners in agricultural operations for the month of.....

Name of the earner..... S_{NEX}

(To be filled up separately for each earner—man, woman and child.)

[illegible]

Daily diary of employment and earnings of workers as wage earners in non-agricultural occupations during the month of.....

Name of the earner.....	Sex.....
-------------------------	----------

Name of the earner..... Sex.....

(To be filled up separately for each earner—man, woman and child.)

[illegible]

Rubric III C 2 Non-agricultural Labour--contd.

Daily diary of employment and earnings of workers as wage earners in non-agricultural occupations during the month of.....

Name of the earner..... 50X.....

(To be filled up separately for each earner--man, woman and child.)

[illegible]

Rubric III C-3-Forced Labour

Daily diary of employment and earnings of workers from forced labour rendered during the month of.....

Name of the earner.....

(To be filled up separately for each earner—man, woman and child)

[illegible]

Daily diary of consumption and expenditure of the family on cereals for the month of.....

II.—In case a part of the quantity received free or as wages is utilised for purposes other than consumption, $e.g.$, for making other purchases, such quantities should be deducted from the total quantity received free or as wages.

Daily diary of consumption and expenditure of the family on pulses for the month of.....

[illegible]

II See footnote on page 195.

APPENDIX II

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, MINISTRY OF LABOUR.

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR ENQUIRY.

INSTRUCTIONS TO INVESTIGATORS

These instructions should be carefully read before undertaking the enquiry and before the forms are actually filled in.

1. Introductory :—

The success of the investigation will depend very much on the degree to which the Supervisor and the Investigator will be able to win the confidence of the villager through the genuine understanding of his problems and the tact and the enthusiasm shown in getting the required information.

2. Definitions :—

(i) *Family*.—A family is a "household" with an independent common kitchen and living under the same roof, including temporary absentees but excluding guests.

(ii) *Main occupation*.—The main occupation of a person is the occupation in which he was engaged for 50 per cent. or more of the total number of days worked by him during the previous year. All other occupations should be treated as subsidiary occupations.

(iii) *Mainly agricultural family*.—An agricultural family is one in which the main occupation of the head of the family is agriculture. In addition, it includes all families in which, although the head may not have agricultural labour as his main occupation, 50 per cent. or more of the earners report agricultural labour as their main occupation.

(iv) *Agricultural labour family*.—An agricultural labour family is one in which either the head of the family or 50 per cent. or more of the earners report agricultural labour as their main occupation.

(v) *Family occupation*.—The family occupation is the main occupation of the head of the family. If, however, the head of the family is not an agricultural worker but 50 per cent. or more of earners in the family are so, the family should be taken as a family of agricultural workers.

(vi) *Agricultural labourers*.—A person who reports that he or she was engaged in agricultural operations as hired labourer for wages for 50 per cent. or more of the total number of days worked by him during the previous year, was taken as an agricultural labourer.

(vii) *Owners of land*.—(a) The term 'owners' included those who held land directly from Government and who had either proprietary rights in their land or who were crown tenants or grantees or who were mortgagees with possession of proprietary rights.

(b) Cultivating owners were those owners of land who either cultivated their entire land themselves or through hired labour.

(c) Non-cultivating owners were those who leased their entire land or let it on *barga*, *batai* and *adhi* etc. systems for a cultivating season or seasons.

(d) Partly cultivating and partly non-cultivating owners were those owners who cultivated a part of their land themselves or through hired labour and leased out a portion thereof to others.

(viii) *Tenants*.—(a) Cultivating tenants were those tenants who either cultivated the entire portion of the land themselves or through hired labour.

(b) Non-cultivating tenants were those tenants who leased out their entire land on *barga*, *batai*, *adhi* etc. systems.

(c) Partly cultivating and partly non-cultivating tenants were those tenants who cultivated a part of the land themselves or through hired labour and also leased out a portion thereof to others.

(d) *Bargadars, Bataidars, Adhiars etc.*—It was customary in almost all States for owners or tenants of land to lease out a part or the whole of their land on what is known as *Barga*, *Batai*, *Adhi*, etc. The *bargadars*, *bataidars*, etc., were thus very closely akin to tenants. They shared the produce along with the owners or tenants of land. Usually, the share was half or one-third of the produce. All such families were included under the sub-head 'cultivating tenants'.

(e) In case a family was both an owner and a tenant, it was classified as owner or tenant according to the proportion of land owned or taken on rent or free of rent.

(ix) *Children*.—Persons below 15 years of age were treated as children.

(x) *Earners*.—A person contributing to family income through his or her earnings was considered as an earner, however meagre the contribution may be.

(xi) *Helper*.—A helper was one who helped the earner of the family in his work without getting any separate remuneration for himself or herself. A member of the family who was earning as also helping was shown as earner.

(xii) *Holding*.—A holding was taken as land used wholly or partly for agricultural production and cultivated or intended to be cultivated alone or with the assistance of others, without regard to ownership, size or location. It included all cultivated (or intended to be cultivated) land irrespective of the particular crop grown in it. In case a holding was held jointly by more than one family and it was not possible to demarcate the shares of each family, the joint holding was recorded as a single entity of only one of the families. In the event of a holding being not cultivated due to some reason or the other during the period of the survey, its extent was indicated under uncultivated holding.

(xiii) *Pucca house*.—A house built entirely of bricks or stones was regarded as a *pucca* house. Other houses were considered as *Kacha*.

3. Study of the Village Economy :

The Investigator should first acquaint himself with the economy in the village, agricultural seasons, local calendar months, customs and habits of the villagers, their daily routine, types of occupations, customs and methods of wage payments. Before actually undertaking the enquiry, he should collect the retail and wholesale price quotations prevalent during the last year of all articles which the villagers consume. The prices prevalent in the markets from where the villagers purchase the commodities required by them will also be necessary in respect of each village.

4. Meeting with the head of the Family :

The Investigator should meet the head of the family at a time which is most convenient to the latter and when he is likely to be free. This requires prior knowledge of the daily routine of an agricultural worker. It is essential that the Investigator should not start putting questions to the worker all at once. After exchanging friendly greetings in accordance with local customs, he should briefly explain his *bonafides* and the purpose of the interview in terms intelligible to the villager. It should be explained that Government want to know from him his wage and other sources of income and details of his expenditure, with a view to considering how best his conditions may be improved. There should be no show of official authority. It should be impressed that there is no other object behind the enquiry, like the imposition of tax, police investigation, rationing, control etc. and that he will not be harmed in any way if he furnishes correct information. In fact, the Investigator should not ask for too much at the first interview. The first interview is only intended to put the interviewee in good cheer. If he is too busy or tired, the Investigator should not pursue his investigation. It will generally be an advantage to interview the leaders first with a view to enlisting their co-operation. Normally, the interviewee may not mind furnishing information relating to his own family in the presence of such leaders and their presence could be taken advantage of for scrutinising the particulars furnished by him.

5. Supplementary questions for securing correct information :

(i) Many items of the questionnaire cannot be answered directly by the villager. A number of hints may have to be given to enable him to recollect the facts. For example, reference should be made to local calendar months and festival dates. It may be that his replies may not be consistent with one another, but the Investigator should be patient all the time and should not argue with him. The interviewee may also try to exaggerate expenditure and minimise income with a view to furnishing a darker picture. Supplementary questions may have to be posed and the schedule should be finally filled up after a proper shifting of material collected.

(ii) The particulars asked for should be related to the current agricultural year, except where it is stipulated otherwise either in the instructions or in the questionnaires. The corresponding period of the English calendar year should also be stated.

(iii) All local weights and measures should be invariably converted into standard weights of maunds and seers (1 maund = 82-2/7 lbs.) and a statement showing the equivalents of all local weights and measures in terms of standard weights should be attached with the village note.

(iv) All local land measurements should be converted into standard measurements of square yards and acres and a statement showing the equivalents of all local land measurements in terms of standard measurements should be attached with the village note.

(v) Each Deputy Investigator and Investigator should be provided with a ready reckoner containing the conversions of all local weights and measures and land measurements into standard weights and measurements. A copy should be sent to the Headquarters also.

7. The Intensive Family Survey should be carried out for a sample of agricultural labour families. The data collected should refer to the current agricultural year. The monthly returns in Form III-A should be filled up for each month of the current agricultural year. Thus, there will be 12 monthly returns. At the end of the year an annual statement should be prepared in Form III-B from the 12 monthly returns.

In addition, a daily record of employment, earnings and expenditure on cereals and pulses for about half a dozen agricultural labour families in each village, should be maintained, where it is possible to secure the services of an intelligent village resident for doing so. For this purpose, Form III-C should be used. These are monthly returns containing day to day record for each month. There will thus be three sets of Forms III-A monthly returns, Form III-B annual returns and Form III-C monthly returns based on daily diary.

7. Form III-A.

(a) RUBRICS III-A 1 TO 4

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS

Before starting the intensive enquiry the Investigator should gather necessary data about the various crops raised in the different agricultural operations and the agricultural calendar and should be in a position to recount to the villager the operations in which he may have been engaged during the last month. The Investigator should carry on this enquiry with the aid of the village officials and one or two intelligent residents of the village who are intimately acquainted with the various operations and with the worker, and who would, therefore, be in a position to check up the answers given by the villagers.

(ii) The Investigator should enquire from the head of the family the number of days worked by each earner in the different operations during the month.

(iii) The next step should be to ascertain the wage rates for each operation. If it is piece rate, the rate per unit of work and the number of units worked on an average each day should be ascertained. In case wage rate for the same agricultural operations vary during the month under report, the different wage rates and the corresponding number of days worked should be separately entered.

(iv) Data in respect of wages earned from agricultural labour should be collected in respect of only those agricultural operations listed under item 1-(i) to (ix) in Rubric III-A-1, which are carried out during the month under report.

(v) The total cash time-wages should be entered in column (4) of Rubrics III-A-1, 2 and 3. If payment is made in piece wages, the cash value of piece wages (per day and total) should be entered in columns (7) and (8). If payment is made in kind, the cash value of the quantity supplied should be calculated at the average retail price for the month and entered in column (14). If the prices of certain commodities are not known in the village, the average retail price in the nearest Bazar from which the villagers made their purchases should be taken into consideration.

(vi) Under columns 15, 16 and 17 of Rubrics III-A-1, 2 and 3, perquisites will include :—

(a) House, house site and building materials

(b) Gruel, mid-day meal, etc.

(c) Vegetables

(d) Tobacco, pan, etc.

(e) Grass, hay, etc., and

(f) Any other customary allowances in consideration of the workers' services.

The value of perquisites should be noted in columns 16 and 17 of Rubrics III-A-1, 2 and 3 and the nature of perquisites in column (15). In regard to housing, the approximate monthly rental value should be taken into account.

(vii) Earnings should be given separately for (a) wages earned from agricultural labour, if any, (Rubric III-A-1); (b) wages earned from non-agricultural labour (Rubric III-A-2); (c) wages from forced labour and (d) income from occupations other than farming like trading etc. Only net income should be furnished in respect of (d) above.

(viii) If a worker works for half a day, it should be noted carefully. For example, if during the month a worker works for 20 full days and one half-day or two half-days, the number of days worked, under column (2) of Rubrics III-A-1 to 3 should be recorded as 20½ days or 21 days as the case may be.

Item 5 of Rubric III-A-4.

It is possible that in some sample villages some earners might be residing in neighbouring industrial towns and visiting the family only occasionally. If they send some remittances regularly for the maintenance of the family, such receipts forming part of the regular family income, should be taken into account and the figures entered against this item.

(b) RUBRIC III-A-5

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Employment

Item 7.—(i) The total number of days for which the earner concerned was employed for wages in agricultural operations during the month should be recorded against this item.

Item 7.—(ii) The total number of days for which the earner concerned was employed in non-agricultural labour during the month should be recorded against this item.

Unemployment

Item 8.—Total number of man-days unemployed.—The number of days for which the earner, if he is a male earner, was unemployed during the month should be recorded against this item.

Reasons of unemployment

(i) *Sickness.*—The number of days for which the earner was unemployed on account of sickness (inclusive of malaria) should be recorded against this item. The number of days for which the earner was unemployed solely on account of malaria should be recorded separately in the space provided.

(ii) *Weather.*—The number of days for which the earner was unemployed on account of bad weather, e.g. dust-storm etc., should be recorded against this item.

(iii) *Want of work.*—The number of days for which the earner was unemployed for want of work should be recorded against this item.

(iv) *Other reasons.*—The number of days for which the earner was unemployed on account of reasons other than those specified in items (i), (ii) and (iii) above should be recorded against this item.

(c) RUBRIC III-A-6

CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE OF THE FAMILY ON CEREALS AND PULSES

(i) The monthly consumption of cereals and pulses is the most important item in the family expenditure. The Investigator should, before starting the enquiry, make a very careful study of the dietary habits of and the types of foodstuffs consumed by the agricultural workers. He should check up the data given by the villagers by cross reference to the village officials and other intelligent residents of the village.

(ii) The agricultural workers in certain areas obtain cereals, pulses etc., from their employers either free or as wages. Such quantities received by all earners should be recorded in column (3) of this rubric. In case a part of the quantity received free or as wages is utilised for purposes other than consumption, e.g. for purchasing some other item or items, such quantities should be deducted from the total quantity received either free or as wages.

(iii) The total of figures recorded in column 2—Quantity consumed from farm produce, column 3—Quantity consumed from that received free or as wages and column 4—Quantity purchased, should be equal to the figure recorded under column 6—Total quantity consumed.

(iv) The quantity of cereals, pulses etc. taken on loan for consumption should also be included in column (4).

(v) For recording the price paid in column 5, the actual price paid, subject to verification, or if it is not available, the average retail price for the month under report should be taken into consideration.

(vi) The quantities recorded in columns 2 and 3 should be evaluated at the ruling retail price and the total cost of the quantities in columns 2, 3 and 4 should be entered in column 7.

(d) RUBRIC III-A-7

CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR AND BEDDING AND HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES

(i) Only items purchased or supplied free during the month under report should be entered. Items supplied free should be evaluated at the average retail price for the month.

(ii) The blank spaces should be utilised for entering items not specifically provided for.

(iii) Bedding and household requisites should include expenditure on coats, quilts, mats, bed-sheets, utensils, etc.

(e) RUBRIC III-A-8

FAMILY BUDGET

Income of the family

(i) Items (1), (2) and (3).—A single figure showing total gross income from land owned, taken on rent or obtained free of rent should be recorded in column (2) against items (1), (2) and (3) taken together.

(ii) It is possible that there will not be any income from land during certain months, while it may be considerable during some other months.

(iii) Figures for items (4), (5), (6) and (7) wages from agricultural labour, wages from non-agricultural labour, wages from forced labour, if any, and income from occupations other than farming should be the total of the corresponding figures for all earners given in Rubrics III-A-1 to 4—Employment and Earnings.

(iv) Wages from non-agricultural labour.—The figure should include only those non-agricultural occupations in which the earners are employed as wage earners.

(v) Income earned from occupations other than farming.—The figure should be the net income and include non-agricultural occupations like trading, cottage industries, if any, selling vegetables etc., in which earners are not employed as wage earners.

(f) RUBRIC III-A-9

DETAILS OF CALCULATION OF GROSS AND NET INCOME FROM LAND

(i) This rubric should be used for recording the details regarding area of land, yield, rate of the yield, value of the yield and expenses incurred during the last month for meeting the cost of cultivation. The net income should be arrived at by deducting the expenses incurred during the month from the gross income.

(ii) In column 7, under details of expenses, the following particulars should be taken into account:—

- (a) Land revenue and water charges ;
- (b) Rent ;
- (c) Bullock labour ;
- (d) Manual labour ;
- (e) Seed charges ;
- (f) Implements ; and
- (g) Other expenses.

(iii) It should be noted that during certain months the expenditure may be considerable, while it may not be much in some others.

(iv) The various items of production, together with the quantities produced should be listed. These should be evaluated at the actual price paid, subject to verification, or the average retail price for the month under report.

(v) If any land is let out or leased or is given or taken on *barga*, *batui*, *adhi*, etc., it is not necessary to enter all the details mentioned in columns 1 to 10. In such cases, the Investigator should only enter the amount of rent received from lessees etc., in column 6. The net value of the produce obtained from or by the *Bargadar*, *Bataidar*, *Adhiar*, etc., should similarly be entered in this column. A special note should invariably be recorded against the entries relating to such cases in order to show clearly that such entries in column 6 represent either the amount of rent received from lessees, etc. or the net value of produce obtained from or by *Bargadars*, *Bataidars*, *Adhiars*, etc. A remarks column is specially provided for in this rubric to enable the investigators to record their comments for clarifying the meaning of such entries.

(g) RUBRIC III-A-10

CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE OF THE FAMILY

Food.—(i) The quantity consumed and expenditure incurred on cereals, pulses, gur and or sugar furnished in columns 6 and 7 of Rubric III-A-6 should be recorded here. For the other items of food, the quantity purchased, wherever possible and the average retail price paid should be indicated against each item. The spaces left blank should be utilised for entering other items not specially mentioned.

(ii) The value of articles obtained as perquisites recorded in column 14 of Rubrics III-A-1 to 4—Employment and Earnings—should also be taken into consideration in recording expenditure in this part as these are accounted for on the income side.

(iii) Other milk products should include items like curd, butter, lassi etc.

CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR AND BEDDING AND HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES

Figures of expenditure furnished in Rubric III-A-7 should be recorded here.

Fuel and lighting.—The expenditure incurred on fuel (coal, soft coke, firewood, etc.), kerosene oil, match box etc., should be recorded here.

House-rent and repairs.—If a house has been provided to the worker by the employer, the approximate monthly rental value may be stated. To this should be added the cost of repairs, if any, paid by the workers during the month. If the house is owned, the monthly cost of repairs during the month should be taken into account in estimating the workers' expenditure on rent.

Ceremonies and functions.—Expenses on marriages, deaths, festivals, feasts etc., should be recorded under this item. The blank spaces should be utilised for entering items not specifically mentioned.

Services.—The expenditure incurred on the services of brahmin, washerman, barber, etc., should be recorded here.

Miscellaneous.—Other items may include expenditure incurred on any other item not specifically mentioned.

(h) RUBRIC-III-A-11.

BUDGET IN ABSTRACT.

(i) It should be ascertained whether the family had any amount left as surplus at the end of the month previous to the one under report. If there was any surplus it should be shown on the income side. If there was deficit it should be shown on the expenditure side.

(ii) Wages earned from agricultural and non-agricultural occupations and forced labour, income from occupations other than farming and gross income from land and income from any other source should be recorded on the income side.

(iii) The total consumption expenditure and the expenses of cultivation should be shown on the expenditure side.

(iv) If the total of income exceeds the total of expenditure, the difference should be shown as surplus. If the total of expenditure exceeds the total of income, the difference should be shown as deficit.

(v) In an agricultural labour family budget involving estimation of a variety of items like duration of employment, evaluation of payments in kind, quantity of cereals consumed etc., it is quite likely that the budget may not balance. Where the gap is considerable, every endeavour should be made to check up the various items of income and expenditure. It is likely that income for some miscellaneous occupations like digging of wells, cutting palmyra leaves etc., might not have been included. The workers' employer and other intelligent residents should also be consulted in this connection and if still the difference between the income and the expenditure cannot be reconciled satisfactorily, it should be left at that. Investigators are warned that in no case should any attempt be made to manipulate with a view to balancing the budget. In the case of agricultural workers possessing land, income and expenditure may not tally. In the earlier months of the agricultural seasons, expenses of cultivation may exceed the income and in such cases the manner in which the deficit was met should be examined and entries carefully made in the rubric provided for the purpose. Similarly, during the harvest months, income may exceed expenditure. In such cases also, the manner in which the surplus was spent should be examined and details entered carefully under the heading "How surplus was spent".

(i) RUBRIC III-A-12.

INDEBTEDNESS.

(i) Separate entries should be made for each debt against items 1 and 2.

(ii) The Investigators should find out if any property has been mortgaged without any written commitment for evading any legislative enactment.

(iii) If different rates of interest are paid for different loans, these may be stated.

(iv) Loans in kind and payments in kind should be evaluated at the average wholesale price, and then recorded in this part.

(v) An estimate of the value of property owned in the form of land, house, cattle, etc., may be given to indicate the percentage of property mortgaged.

8. Form III-B

Annual Return.

(i) The instructions in respect of Form III-A are equally applicable for filling up Form III-B.

(ii) This form should be filled up from the data contained in the twelve monthly returns (Form III-A).

(iii) It should be noted that this form should be filled up at the end of the year after Form III-A, for each of the twelve months of the current agricultural year, has been filled up.

9. Form III-C

Daily Diary.

(i) The collection of data should be restricted to about half a dozen agricultural labour families in the village.

(ii) The data should be collected daily in respect of employment and earnings of the workers in the family employed for wages in agricultural operations as also wage earners in non-agricultural occupations. In addition, data should be collected on expenditure on cereals and pulses. The instructions on these items in Form III-A should be borne in mind while collecting the daily data.

(iii) Separate forms should be used for preparing the daily diary of employment and earnings for the different earners in the family.

(iv) After collecting the data for each day of the month, a monthly statement on the basis of the daily data collected should be prepared.

10. General

(i) All entries in the schedules must be made in ink.

(ii) After the schedule has been filled up the Investigator should sign it at the appropriate places.

(iii) No item should be left unfilled. If necessary, a 'nil' entry should be made.

(iv) The Investigator should also note separately local terms and weights and measures. He should indicate whether any village official or school teacher or Secretary of a Co-operative Society can be found who may furnish similar schedules every month or year or half-year in future.

(v) Any case of doubt should be promptly referred to the Supervisor for clarification.

APPENDIX III

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR ENQUIRY

NOTE ON ESTIMATION AND PRECISION

1. Object of the note—

The object of this note is to describe briefly the estimation procedure adopted in the tabulation of the data collected during the Intensive Family Survey and to indicate the degree of precision attained.

2. Sampling Procedure—

The Survey covered all the 27 States of the Indian Union. The bigger States were, however, divided into homogeneous zones, making a total of seventy in all, on the basis of general agricultural and economic conditions. From each zone the requisite number of villages, with population of hundred or more were, selected at random, with equal probability and without replacement from the relevant village list prepared for this purpose. With a view to ensuring strict randomness, the selection of villages was done at the Head Quarters at Delhi and communicated to the State Supervisor. The number of villages selected from each zone was in proportion to the squareroot of the product of the number of inhabited villages within the zone and its total rural population. In all, 812 villages were selected. Within each selected village, from the list of the agricultural labor families prepared during the General Family Survey, the requisite number of families were selected at random, again with equal probability and without replacement, the sampling fraction being uniform within each zone, generally one-half. This stage of selection was done at the field by the investigator with the help of a table of random numbers supplied from the Head Quarters.

The design of the Intensive Family Survey was, thus, a stratified two-stage random sampling, with equal probability and without replacement at both stages. Also, within each zone, the second stage sampling fraction was uniform.

3. The Estimates—

The total consumption expenditure, the average expenditure on food, wage rates etc., were estimated on the basis of the stratified two-stage random sample. If we repeat the sampling again, we will not obtain the same estimates. For example, if there are 1,000 families and if a random sample of 100 families drawn from it shows that the average income of the 100 families is Rs. 495, then this is an estimate of the average annual income of the 1000 families. The question then is, could this figure be used with confidence as an estimate of the result that would have been obtained from a complete census covering all the 1000 families and if so, with what confidence. Perhaps, another random sample of 100 families might have given an estimate of Rs. 505 whereas the true average for the 1000 families might be Rs. 550. Hence an error might be committed in taking the estimate for the true value. This error arises due to "sampling variations" and the "bias" of the estimate.

4. Bias—

It is desirable that the average of the estimates based on all possible samples is equal to the value estimated. Estimates satisfying this property are called 'unbiased'. But there are certain estimates for which this average is different from the true value. This difference is called the "bias" and when expressed in units of the true value, it becomes the 'relative bias'. In some cases such a biased estimate is used provided that the bias is negligible or can be corrected for.

5. Precision :—

In referring to the sample error or to the precision of the sample results, the idea is to show how close the estimates obtained from the sample would be to those that would be obtained in a complete census, undertaken under the same conditions as obtained in the conduct of the sample Survey, i. e., with the same method of measurement, questionnaire, interview procedure, type of enumerators or investigators, supervision, tabulation methods, etc., and also to indicate how much the estimates will vary from sample to sample, all other conditions remaining the same.

The standard error is such a quantity. It measures the extent to which a sample result would differ from the true value and also from sample to sample. With a large sample it can be assumed that the chance that the difference between the true value and the unbiased estimate exceeds twice the standard error is about one in twenty and the chance that such a difference exceeds thrice the standard error is less than one in hundred. Using this knowledge we could provide a range around the estimate which would include the true value in 95 per cent. or 99 per cent. cases.

The standard error is proportional to the unit of measurement. But the co-efficient of variation is a relative measure of the sample variations; it is the standard error expressed in units of true value. The square of the co-efficient of variation is called the relative error.

6. Choice of the method of estimation —

For estimating any character, several methods can be provided. Also it has been indicated that based on each estimate, a range of values can be provided so that the chance that the range includes the true value is at a specified level, say nineteen in twenty cases. Obviously that estimate is to be used for which such a range is the minimum.

7. Ratio estimates —

Sometimes the process of estimation can be improved upon by using any available additional information on a correlated character. Thus the total number of agricultural labour families in a zone being known, for estimating the total consumption in the zone we could estimate the per family consumption and multiply it by the total number of agricultural labour families in the zone. The precision of such an estimate would be the same as that of the per family consumption estimate which, of course, is expected to be very high on account of the correlation between the total consumption and the number of agricultural labour families enumerated in the sample*.

It should, however, be mentioned that the ratio estimate would be slightly biased, but as in the present case, if the correlation between the two characters used for the ratio estimate is high, the gain in the precision would more than offset the bias in the estimate**. For this reason, a ratio estimate of the total consumption or expenditure on food based on the total number of consumption units in the zone would be more reliable than an unbiased linear estimate.

8. Notation —

From the observations on various characters recorded in the family schedules, estimates have been made of the population averages for each State and for the whole of India. These estimates are ratio estimates for the reasons already set forth.

*W. E. Deming : "Some Theory of Sampling"—1950—p. 167 line, 9.

***Ibid*, p—172. Remark 5.

The following notation is adopted in presenting the estimates, their bias and precision.

Character	Population	Notation Sample
Number of Zones in the State	G	—
Number of villages in the State	M	—
Number of A. L. Fs. (agricultural labour families) in the State	N	—
Number of villages in the i th Zone	M _i	m _i
Number of A. L. Fs. in the i th Zone	N _i	n _i
Number of A. L. Fs. in the j th village of the i th Zone	N _{ij}	n _{ij}
Value of x-character in the k th A. L. F. of the j th village of the i th Zone	X _{ijk}	x _{ijk}
Total of the x-character in the j th village of the i th Zone	X _{ij}	x _{ij}
Total of the X-character in the i th Zone	X _i	x _i
Total of the X-character in the State	X	x
Value of the ratio of two characters in the k th A. L. F. of the j th village of the i th Zone	R _{ijk}	r _{ijk}
Variance of an estimate	σ'	S ² (estimate)
Co-efficient of variation of an estimate	ν	c (estimate)
Bias of the estimate	δ	d (estimate)
Ratio of the totals of two characters	R	r (estimate)

9. Estimates of the totals and the averages.

An unbiased estimate of the State total, namely,

$$\begin{aligned}
 X &= \sum_{i=1}^G \sum_{j=1}^{M_i} \sum_{k=1}^{N_{ij}} X_{ijk} \quad \text{is} \\
 X' &= \sum_{i=1}^G \frac{M_i}{m_i} \sum_{j=1}^{m_i} \frac{N_{ij}}{n_{ij}} \sum_{k=1}^{n_{ij}} X_{ijk} \\
 &= \sum_{i=1}^G \frac{M_i}{m_i} \cdot \frac{1}{f_i} \cdot x_i
 \end{aligned}$$

where f_i is the uniform sampling fraction of the i th Zone*.

The estimate of an average is obtained on division of the estimate of the corresponding total by the number of units in the population.

The relative variance of this estimate is :

$$C_x^2 = \frac{1}{(\bar{x})^2} \left[\sum_{i=1}^G \frac{M_i^2}{\bar{f}_i^2} \frac{M_i - m_i}{M_i} \frac{B_i^2(x)}{m_i} + \sum_{i=1}^G \frac{(\bar{N}_i M_i)^2}{\bar{N}_i} \frac{\bar{N}_i - \bar{n}_i}{\bar{N}_i} \frac{S_{2i}^2(x)}{m_i - \bar{n}_i} \right] \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

$$\text{where } S_{1i}^2(x) = \frac{1}{m_i - 1} \sum_{j=1}^{m_i} (x_{ij} - \bar{x}_i)^2$$

$$S_{2i}^2(x) = \frac{1}{n_i} \sum_{j=1}^{m_i} \frac{n_{ij}}{n_{ij} - 1} \sum_{k=1}^{n_{ij}} (x_{ijk} - \bar{x}_{ij})^2,$$

$$\bar{x}_i = \frac{x_i}{m_i} \text{ and } \bar{x}_{ij} = \frac{x_{ij}}{n_{ij}},$$

$$\text{and } B_i^2(x) = S_{1i}^2(x) - \bar{n}_i (1 - f_i) S_{2i}^2(x).$$

* Hansen, Hurwitz and Madow : *Sample Survey Methods and Theory, Volume II : Theory—1953*, p. 144-(1.1.)

The estimate of the ratio of two characters is $R = x/y$ is $\gamma = x^1/y^1$

If the total y is known, a ratio estimate for x would be γy .

The relative bias of both these estimates is $C_x^2 - C_{xy}$(2)
where C_{xy} is defined as the product of x and y similar to C_x^2 and a consistent estimate of the relative variance is $C^1 = C_x^2 + C_y^2 - 2C_{xy}$(3)**

10. Expenditure per consumption unit.

Expenditure per consumption unit has been estimated for the several zones and the state of Madras. The co-efficient of variation of these estimates, as obtained by formula (3), is set out for the five major zones and the State of Madras in the attached Statement. The co-efficient of variation for the State as a whole is nearly 3%. Thus, neglecting the bias of the estimate, which is expected to be small, with 95% chance, the expenditure per consumption unit for the State lies between Rs. 107 and Rs. 121 (Rs. 114 \pm 7).

11. Comparison of the estimates of ratios and totals.

In order to compare the precision of the estimates of the expenditure on food per consumption unit and the total expenditure on food, the relative variances of these estimates were computed for Zone II of Madras. By formulae (2) and (3), the relative bias and the coefficient of variation of the expenditure per consumption unit were estimated to be 0.24% and 4.16% for this Zone; for the linear unbiased estimates of the total expenditure on food, the coefficient of variation was as high as 12.08%. The correlation between the expenditure on food and the number of consumption units per family was 0.94. This, no doubt, accounts for the considerably higher precision of the estimate of expenditure on food per consumption unit. In terms of "confidence intervals", with 95% chance, the total expenditure on food per consumption unit in the Zone would lie in the interval (1 ± 0.856) of the estimated value, whereas for obtaining the same degree of confidence for the estimate of the total expenditure on food, the interval based on a linear and unbiased estimate should be as large as (1 ± 2.416) of the estimated value. Incidentally, we see that if the total number of consumption units in the agricultural labour families of the Zone is known, the total expenditure on food in the Zone could be estimated more precisely, by the "ratio method" than by unbiased linear estimation.

12. Estimation of A. L. F's in a Zone.

Totals have been estimated by the "ratio method". For example, total consumption has been estimated by the "ratio method" by estimating first the consumption expenditure per family for the zone and multiplying this ratio by the total number of A. L. F's in the Zone. These figures are not provided by the Census. It was therefore necessary to estimate the total number of A. L. F's in the Zone. This number was estimated from the rural population figures provided by the Population Census of India, 1951. The proportion of the rural population in the A. L. F's and the average size of the A. L. F's were estimated from the sample of the zone. These estimates were then applied to the total rural population of the zone yielding successively the estimates of the population in the A. L. F's and the number of A. L. F's in the zone.

It should be pointed out here that the sampling was done exclusively in villages with a population of hundred or more. However, as such villages would be strewn over the whole area, resembling in many respects the neighbourhood, and as the proportion of such villages was only about 5% and the proportion of A. L. F's in such villages less than 1%, we expect the ratios estimated on the basis of this curtailed population to be valid for the whole zone.

13. Tabulation.

The ratio estimate of a character based on the number of A. L. F's in the zone is :

$$x'' = \frac{G}{\sum_{i=1}^n} \frac{N_i}{n_i} \quad x_1 = \frac{G}{\sum_{i=1}^n} \frac{N_i}{n_i} \quad \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{k=1}^n x_{ijk}$$

The computational procedure was as follows :—

- (1) The sample totals were obtained directly on the tabulator.
- (2) The totals x'' was built up by summing the product of the sample total of each zone and the ratio of the number of A. L. F's in the zone to those in the sample.

** *Ibid*, p. 159-(4.8) and p. 160-(4.17).

Ibid, p. 113-(14.1).

14. Expenditure per consumption unit per family and wage rates.

The coefficient of variation of the expenditure per consumption unit per family for the different States and the Indian Union was computed on the machine. Statement 3 of Chapter VIII—Cost and Standard of Living—of All-India Report provides the results. These coefficients of variation were obtained by using the “Consistent” estimates given by :

$$C^2(R_{ijk}) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^G \frac{N_i}{n_i} \sum_{j=1}^{m_i} \frac{n_{ij}}{n_i} r_{ijk}^2}{\frac{G}{\sum_{i=1}^G N_i}} \left[\frac{\sum_{i=1}^G \frac{N_i}{n_i} \sum_{j=1}^{m_i} \frac{n_{ij}}{n_i} r_{ijk}}{\frac{G}{\sum_{i=1}^G N_i}} \right]^2$$

Standard deviations and coefficients of variation have also been worked out for wage rates on the basis of the distribution of man-days worked by daily wage rate statistics. The results are set forth in Statements 11, 12 and 13 of Chapter V of All-India Report and in Table 4 of the Tabular Appendix to each State.

References

1. Hansen, Hurwitz and Madow.
“Sample Survey Methods and Theory”,
Volume II : Theory-1953.
2. W. E. Deming
“Some Theory of Sampling”—1950.
3. P. V. Sukhatme—Sampling Theory of Surveys with Applications.

STATEMENT

ESTIMATE OF ANNUAL EXPENDITURE PER CONSUMPTION UNIT AND ITS COEFFICIENT OF VARIATION FOR FIVE MAJOR ZONES AND THE STATE OF MADRAS

Zone	Number of Villages		Number of A. L. F's		Annual expenditure per consumption unit	Percentage Co-efficient of variation of annual expenditure per consumption unit.
	Total (Mi)	Sample (mi)	Total (Ni)	Sample (ni)		
					Rs.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I	9159	20	1,319,362	375	123	5.56
II	10796	22	1,344,504	411	116	4.16
III	4077	8	446,307	117	104	16.33
IV	8102	20	1,514,843	375	107	5.21
V	1556	8	396,274	147	119	7.76
State of Madras	35,123	84	5,114,814	1535	114	2.97

APPENDIX IV

HOURS OF WORK

There was no regularity in hours of work which depended on the goodwill and co-operation between the workers and the employers and on local custom. The length of the working day was also determined by seasonal needs. During harvesting and threshing, the casual workers were engaged for about 10 to 11 hours a day, with suitable rest intervals. It was also common to employ a worker on different agricultural operations on the same day especially when he was engaged on preparatory work for three to four hours. The working day was usually of 8 hours but it lasted for about 6 hours when a worker was employed on strenuous operations such as ploughing or harrowing. The position obtaining in the major States in the different Census Zones is briefly indicated below.

1. North India

Uttar Pradesh.—Hours of work generally varied from 7 to 8 per day for men. However for harvesting and threshing operations hours were about 9. For women, it was slightly less than that for men.

2. East India

Assam.—The length of the working day ranged from 8 to even 11 hours, excluding rest intervals. Working hours also varied among men, women and children. In certain villages men worked for 8 hours, while women and children had to work for 7 and 6 hours respectively. Ploughing was done only for about 4 hours. In such cases workers were asked to perform more than one type of work without the payment of additional wages.

Bihar.—On an average, men worked for about 8 hours a day and women and children for 7½ hours. The working day was longer in operations like transplanting, weeding, harvesting and threshing, and shorter in strenuous operations such as ploughing, embanking, etc.,. Sometimes workers were employed for half a day, i.e., for about 4 to 5 hours. The wage in such cases was lower than the daily wage; in most cases, one-half. A rest interval of about one hour was allowed. Before the rainy season, when the weather was extremely hot, the workers went to work very early in the morning and enjoyed a break of 2 to 3 hours during the day, working thereafter until late in the evening.

Orissa.—The working day for casual workers consisted of 6 to 7 hours excluding the period of rest. Work was done usually in two shifts, i.e., 3 to 4 hours in the morning and about 3 to 4 hours in the afternoon from 2 p.m. There was no rigidity about working hours and during the busy season workers did not grudge putting in an additional hour or two.

West Bengal.—Except in the slack season, the workers had to work for nearly 12 hours from early morning till late in the evening. They were allowed a rest period of one or two hours at the time of their mid-day meal. The working day in slack seasons consisted of 6 to 8 hours exclusive of rest intervals.

3. South India

Madras.—Hours of work for men varied for 7 to 9 a day and for women 5 to 7 a day.

Mysore.—The hours of work for men, women and children were nearly the same ranging from 6 to 8 per day for all operations, except for embanking in which women and children worked for shorter hours, viz., about 4 hours a day as against 7 for men.

Travancore-Cochin.—The hours of work varied from 6 to 9 for men, women and children according to the nature of the operation. Broadly speaking, hours of work were less (by about an hour or so) when wages were paid without perquisites.

4. West India

Bombay.—The average number of hours worked in a day was 7 to 8 for men, women and children, but women and children were sometimes permitted to work for 4 or 5 hours only and were paid proportionately less.

5. Central India

Madhya Pradesh.—The working day usually consisted of 8 hours but might be as much as 10 hours during the sowing season. The strong breeze in the early hours of morning and in the late hours of the evening was utilised for winnowing and threshing and it was customary to engage workers from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. and again from 6 p.m. to 10 p.m. during the winnowing and threshing season. In the case of women attending to household duties, the working day generally consisted of only 6 hours.

Madhya Bharat.—The average number of hours worked by men varied from 8 to 9 except for harvesting in which the hours worked were about 10. In the case of women the hours worked varied from 7 to 8 but for harvesting it was generally 9.

Hyderabad.—The agricultural labourers worked for 7 to 8 hours a day excluding rest intervals.

6. North-West India

Punjab.—The hours of work for men varied between 8 and 9; women worked for 7 to 9 on an average.

PEPSU.—The hours worked varied between 8 and 9 for men; women were generally engaged in harvesting and worked for about 7 hours a day.

Rajasthan.—The hours of work for men were generally 8 a day but in Bikaner they varied from 8 to 10. For women and children, hours ranged from 7 to 8 a day.

APPENDIX V

WEATHER AND CROP CONDITIONS DURING 1950-51

The year of the enquiry which extended from March, 1950 to February, 1951 had floods in northern and eastern parts of the country, failure of rains in Madras, locust attacks in the north-west region and earthquake in Assam followed by floods. The conditions obtaining in the different Census Zones are briefly indicated below :—

I. *North India*.—In North India rain-fall was deficient up to the first week of July. The sowing of *kharif* crops was, therefore, delayed in Western U.P. However, the eastern branch of the South West monsoons started in the beginning of June and the rain-fall was about normal in Eastern U. P. The western branch became effective from the first week of July and remained so in the month of August. The eastern branch brought heavy rains in U. P. in the beginning of August resulting in floods. The western branch of the monsoons withdrew from the North-West areas of U. P. by the beginning of September; but the eastern branch continued to give intermittent rains in eastern U. P. During the post-monsoon period October—September, there was no rain-fall in U.P. and this adversely affected the growing of *kharif* crops and delayed *rabi* sowings. In the winter season, January—February, the north-west monsoon provided normal rain-fall in east U. P. but in west U. P. the rain-fall was deficient. The locust swarms also affected several districts of U. P. in the month of February.

II. *East India*.—The States included in East India Zone receive most of the rain-fall from the eastern branch of south-west monsoons. From June to the third week of July the rain-fall was about normal or slightly above normal in this region. Particularly in the second week of June there was heavy rain-fall and the floods caused damage to crops in West Bengal, Orissa and North Bihar. The heavy rains in the first week of July in Bihar damaged crops in that State. Assam had a severe earthquake on the 15th August 1950 followed by a series of tremors. The earthquake shocks blocked the flow of the rivers resulting in floods and causing severe damage to the standing crops. The monsoon began to withdraw from the beginning of September. In the last two weeks of September, however, there was heavy downpour in Orissa. After that draughty conditions prevailed in Bihar and western Orissa.

Normal and good post-monsoon showers were received during October to December in this region of the country. But there was an absence of usual winter showers in East India and this adversely affected *rabi* crops in many districts of Bihar.

III. *South India*.—The western branch of south-west monsoons started on the coastal areas of Travancore-Cochin and Malabar by the end of May. But the States of Mysore and Madras did not receive showers from this branch till about the middle of July.

Normally good post-monsoon showers are received in Madras during the 3 months of October to December. Also in this period, north-east monsoons bring good rain-fall to Madras Deccan, Mysore and South-East Madras. However, taking the season as a whole rain-fall was below normal except in Mysore and the growing of *kharif* crops and their ripening stage were affected in Madras. Even during the winter season of January and February, north-east monsoon was a complete failure and in the fourth successive year Madras had wide spread damage to the rice crop.

IV. *West India*.—The western branch of the south-west monsoon brings most of the rain-fall in this region. The monsoons broke by the end of May, somewhat earlier than usual. But they failed to establish themselves in the inland areas. Thus whereas the western part received good rain-fall till the 1st week of July, Bombay, Deccan, Gujarat and Saurashtra were deficient in rain-fall up to that period. In the second week of July the monsoons extended to north-west and were responsible for heavy rains in Gujarat and Saurashtra and damaged the crops in these two areas. The monsoon began to withdraw from the beginning of September from the north-western side, but there were intermittent rains in the peninsular tract up to the middle of October.

During the post-monsoon period October to December there was no rain-fall in Gujarat, Saurashtra and Kutch and this adversely affected the growing of *kharif* crops. In the winter season January-February some rainfall is normally provided by the north-east monsoon but this year the rainfall in this season was below normal. The absence of winter showers affected wheat and *jowar* crops in Bombay and further damage to *rabi* crops was caused by the cold wave of the second half of February.

V. *Central India*.—As the south-west monsoon was not effective in the interior, the Central India States had deficient rain-fall up to the first week of July; thereafter the monsoon was quite effective till the end of August. In the month of September there was heavy down-pour resulting in floods in mid September in Hyderabad. The monsoon however had begun to withdraw from the month of September and there were only intermittent showers till about the middle of October.

During October to November which is the best post-monsoon period, there was no rain-fall in Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Hyderabad. Droughty conditions

prevailing in the year adversely affected the growing of *kharif* crops and delayed *rabi* sowing in Madhya Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh. The north-east monsoons were also in-effective in the winter season January-February and Hyderabad particularly suffered by this complete failure of rains. The cold wave of February affected certain parts of Madhya Pradesh damaging the *rabi* crops.

VI. *North-West India*.—The western branch of the monsoon broke by the end of May, 1950 but failed to establish itself in the inland areas up to the first week of July. The North-West India region, therefore, remained deficit in rain-fall up to that period and this delayed *kharif* sowing operation. This branch of the monsoon, however, became effective in this region by about 20th July, 1950 and remained active in the month of August. The Punjab received heavy rain-fall about the middle of August and the crops suffered due to resulting floods. Towards the beginning of September, there was also a heavy down-pour in East Rajasthan causing damage to crops. During the post-monsoon period September-October there was no rain-fall in Punjab and Rajasthan and this adversely affected the growing of *kharif* crop at their ripening stage. In the winter season January-February a cold wave swept over this region and damaged the *rabi* crops in the Punjab and Rajasthan. The absence of usual winter showers also adversely affected the *rabi* crops of wheat and *jowar* in the Punjab in the month of February. Again in this month there was the appearance of locust swarms in the Punjab, PEPSU and Rajasthan. These locusts caused a serious and extensive damage to wheat and oil seeds crop in five districts of the Punjab, in some parts of PEPSU and Rajasthan.

APPENDIX VI

MINIMUM WAGES IN AGRICULTURE

Minimum wages under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, have been fixed in the following States :—

(1) *Punjab*.—For attached workers annual wages varying in different districts and ranging from Rs. 250 to Rs. 360 a year, with meals, have been fixed. Payment of wages in foodgrains of an equivalent value with meals has been allowed. These rates have been fixed for adult male workers only as women and children are not employed as attached workers. For casual workers, a daily wage ranging from As. 12 to Rs. 2 with meals has been fixed for adult male workers and As. 12 to Re. 1 with meals to adult female workers. No rate has been fixed for women for ploughing, embanking, sowing or manuring, irrigating, threshing and winnowing which are presumably done exclusively by men. Payment at piece rates in accordance with local custom has been allowed for the harvesting of wheat and the winnowing and picking of cotton. The number of working hours per day and the number and quality of meals of the worker will be according to local practice.

(2) *Delhi*.—A minimum daily wage ranging from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 2-0-0 for adult male workers and from Rs. 1-4-0 to Rs. 1-8-0 for adult female workers has been fixed for casual workers. A monthly rate of Rs. 45 has been prescribed for attached workers. Part payment of wages in kind in the form of meals is allowed to the extent of 37½ per cent of the minimum wage payable. Attached workers receiving meals are entitled to a cash wage of Rs. 30 a month.

(3) *Kutch*.—Employers owning upto 5 acres of land have been exempted from paying the minimum rates of wages which have been fixed at Re. 0-12-0 a day for men, Re. 0-9-0 for women and Re. 0-5-0 for children. The working day has been deemed to consist of not more than 9 hours. Provision for paying overtime work at 1½ times the ordinary rate has been made.

(4) *Bihar*.—A minimum daily wage of 1 seer and 12 chataks of rice or wheat or 2 seers and 10 chataks of paddy and half a seer of sattoo has been fixed for ploughing, embanking, harrowing, manuring, sowing, weeding, irrigating, threshing, winnowing and miscellaneous operations in areas other than those irrigated by canal, lift irrigation, tube well or pumps of the Irrigation Department. The daily wage is higher by 2 chataks of rice or wheat or by 3 chataks of paddy in areas irrigated by canal etc. Wages can also be paid in gram, peas, maize, etc. The wages for uprooting paddy nurseries and for transplanting are higher. Piece rates have been prescribed for harvesting, at the rate of one-sixteenth share of the produce harvested. Provision has been made for the payment of wages either in cash or in kind. The rates are in force only in the district of Patna. Minimum Wages have since been fixed in the districts of Gaya and Shahabad.

The State Government have also conducted a rapid wage survey in Chotanagpur Division and have taken steps to constitute Committees for each district of that Division for purpose of recommending minimum wages to be fixed.

(5) *Ajmer*.—A minimum daily wage ranging from Re. 0-12-0 to Re. 1-0-0 for adults and Re. 0-8-0 for children has been prescribed. The higher rate of Re. 1-0-0 has been fixed for strenuous operations such as ploughing, embanking (digging) sowing and irrigating. The normal working day has been fixed at eight hours excluding rest intervals.

(6) *Bilaspur*.—For attached agricultural workers a rate of Rs. 15 per month for adults, Rs. 12 per month for adolescents and Rs. 8 per month for children has been fixed in addition to food and clothing. For casual workers the following daily minimum wages have been fixed :—

	Rs. A. P.
Adult Male	1 8 0
Adult Female	1 4 0
Adolescent	1 0 0
Child	0 10 0

(7) *Himachal Pradesh*.—A minimum all inclusive daily wage of Rs. 1-8-0 for men, Rs. 1-4-0 for women and Rs. 1-2-0 for children or adolescents has been prescribed for casual labourers. For attached workers, separate minimum wages have been fixed for agricultural and horticultural operations as given below :

	Agricultural operations.	Horticultural operations.
1. Adult Male	Rs. 336 yearly or Rs. 28 per month.	Rs. 360 yearly or Rs. 30 per month.
2. Adult Female	Rs. 300 yearly	Rs. 324 yearly or Rs. 27 per month
3. Child or Adolescent	Rs. 240 yearly or Rs. 20 per month.	Rs. 240 yearly or Rs. 20 per month.

These rates of minimum wages are all inclusive.

(8) *Uttar Pradesh*.—A minimum wage of Re. 1 a day or Rs. 26 a month without perquisites has been fixed for adult workers. For children (below 18 years), the rate is Re. 0-10-0 a day or Rs. 16-4-0 a month exclusive of perquisites. Payment in cash or in kind or partly in cash and partly in kind has been permitted, provided the value of the wages so paid is not less than the minimum prescribed. The order fixing minimum wages has been made applicable to all farms of 50 acres or over in the districts of Sultanpur, Partapgarh, Azamgarh, Banda, Bara Banki, Jaunpur, Rae Bareilly, Faizabad, Hamirpur, Ballia, Ghazipur and Jabalpur.

The State Government have since published proposals for fixing minimum wages for the employees of all farms and cultivations in the above mentioned 12 districts. As regards the remaining districts of the State, the State Government have also published proposals for fixation of minimum wages in all farms of 50 acres or above, except in the four hill districts of Almora, Garhwal, Tehri Garhwal and Nainital.

(9) *Coorg*.—The following minimum rates of wages have been fixed by the Chief Commissioner, Coorg, for employees in agriculture :

Category of workers employed in agriculture as defined in Part II of the Schedule to the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.	Minimum rates of wages per day.		
	Basic wage.	Cost of living allowance.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Men	1 2 0	0 3 0	1 5 0
Women	0 13 9	0 2 0	0 15 9
Adolescents	0 10 9	0 2 0	0 12 9
Children	0 9 0	0 1 6	0 10 6

(10) *PEPSU*.—Minimum rates have been fixed for all adult workers. The State has been divided into two regions (1) consisting of the districts of Kohistan and Mohindergarh and (2) consisting of all other districts. The rates fixed for the former are lower than those fixed for the latter. An attached adult male worker shall be paid at least Rs. 250 a year or Rs. 21 a month with meals in Kohistan and Mohindergarh and Rs. 300 a year or Rs. 25 a month with meals in the other districts. Instead of cash, food grains of equivalent value may be given. For ploughing, embanking, sowing, manuring, irrigation, threshing and harvesting of wheat an adult casual worker will get Re. 1 with meals or Rs. 1-8-0 without meals per day in Kohistan and Mohindergarh; and Rs. 1-8-0 with meals or Rs. 2 without meals in all other districts. For transplanting and weeding operations an adult worker will get Re. 0-12-0 with meals or Rs. 1-4-0 without meals per day in the former region, and Re. 1 with meals or Rs. 1-8-0 without meals per day in the latter. For picking of cotton and chillies and for winnowing of wheat only one minimum rate has been fixed for the whole State. For the former operation the rate is one-sixth of *Kapas* picked or one anna per seer of *Kapas* in accordance with the local custom. In the case of winnowing, one seer of wheat is the rate per maund of wheat winnowed. The number of working hours per day and the number and quality of meals to be given to labourers would be according to local practice.

(11) *Vindhya Pradesh*.—Minimum wages have been fixed for adult male and female attached workers at Rs. 22-8-0 and Rs. 18-12-0 per month respectively in the district of Sidhi only. An adult male casual worker will be paid Re. 0-10-0 per day and female Re. 0-8-0 per day. Food grains of equivalent value may be paid to all categories of workers.

(12) *Rajasthan*.—Minimum rates of wages for time work in agricultural employment have been fixed for adult male, adult female and child workers at Rs. 1-4-0, Re. 0-14-0 and Re. 0-10-0 a day respectively. These rates are inclusive of all privileges.

(13) *Assam*.—Minimum wages for casual and attached workers have been fixed in the whole of the district of Cachar in the Assam State. In ploughing, sowing and other combined operations the minimum wage is Rs. 1-4-0 per day of 5 hours. For transplanting and harvesting (including carrying) operations Rs. 1-8-0 per day for 8 hours, have been fixed. In threshing operation the minimum wage for 5 hours of work is Re. 1. In addition to the above cash wages, the existing amenities in the shape of supply of perquisites would remain unaltered. In transplanting and harvesting operations where the piece rate prevails, the minimum rate would be Rs. 3-8-0 per bigha.

The minimum wages for attached labourers would be Rs. 26 per month for adults and Rs. 10 for adolescents, i.e., between the age of 12 and 16. These rates are over and above free board, lodging, and other perquisites now provided.

These minimum rates of casual and attached workers are subject to the price of rice and paddy remaining at the existing level.

It has since been decided to extend the Act to the Community Project areas and National Extension Service Development Blocks in the State.

(14) *Madhya Pradesh*.—Proposals for fixing minimum wages for agricultural labourers in Yeotmal district have been finalised and the relevant notification is expected to be issued shortly. The State Government have also completed wage surveys undertaken in the Community Project areas of Amraoti and Raipur districts for the purposes of fixing minimum wages.

APPENDIX-VII

APPENDIX VII

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN INDIA

ESSENTIAL STATISTICS

Explanatory Notes

The statistics given are from the Agricultural Labour Enquiry (1950-51), unless otherwise indicated in the foot note, and are duly weighted.

Part A—Tables

Table I.—Area and population data from 1951 census ; family data from Agricultural Labour Enquiry.

Columns 12 to 14.—Estimates based on the rural population according to 1951 census and family proportion and size from agricultural labour enquiry.

Table II.—*Columns 6 to 20.*—Figures are unweighted averages of a total of 60,000 holdings surveyed.

Table III.—Women attached workers are few and hence separate figures for casual and attached women labourers are not given. Since the number of children employed is small, the table excludes children.

Columns 5 and 10.—This relates to only those workers in each month who reported wage-paid employment in that month.

No data on unemployment was collected in respect of women.

Table IV.—The percentages given in columns 2 to 7 include both time and piece payments. They do not add up to 100, since the share of children is not given. In each case the balance relates to children.

Wage rates given are weighted according to man-days worked.

Table VII.—*Col. 9.*—It relates to consumption expenditure only and excludes that incurred on ceremonies.

Col. 3.—The earning strength does not include helpers.

Part B—Tables

Rubric I.—*Col. 6.*—This refers only to the sown area for which village papers are available.

Columns 8 and 9.—The percentages are to the total sown area.

Rubric II.—The average size of family given in col. 2 (item 2) relates to all agricultural families.

Rubric V.—*Item 1.*—The percentages for men and women will not add up to 100, since the share of children is not given. Similarly, the percentages for wage ranges (items 2 to 8) for men (and women) do not add up to 100 but to only the percentage for men (or women) given against item 1.

Rubric VI.—Here also, the share of child workers according to different modes of wage payment has not been given and hence the percentage of man-days do not add up to 100.

Rubric VII.—*Item C.*—It relates only to wage earners in agricultural labour families.

N. B.—(1) *The number of agricultural labour family schedules accepted for tabulation in each Zone and State therein is given in Appendix.*

(2) *No tables are given for Bilaspur as there were practically no agricultural labour families.*

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN INDIA
ESSENTIAL STATISTICS

Part A
COMPARISON
BY
CENSUS ZONES AND MAJOR STATES

I. AREA, POPULATION AND

Census Zones and major States	Area (square miles)	Population (Million)	Density of Population (per square mile)	Rural population	
				Actual (million)	Per cent of (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
All India*	1,269,640	*361·2	312	*298·6	82·7
North India	113,409	63·2	557	54·6	86·3
Uttar Pradesh	113,409	63·2	557	54·6	86·3
East India	261,657	90·1	344	80·1	90·0
1. Assam	85,012	9·0	106	8·6	95·0
2. Bihar	70,330	40·2	572	37·5	93·1
3. Orissa	60,136	14·6	244	14·1	95·9
4. West Bengal	30,775	24·8	806	18·7	75·0
South India	168,009	75·6	450	60·7	80·0
1. Madras	127,790	57·0	446	45·8	80·0
2. Mysore	29,489	9·1	308	6·9	76·0
3. Travancore-Cochin	9,144	9·3	1,015	7·8	84·0
West India	149,609	40·7	272	28·0	65·0
1. Bombay	111,434	36·0	323	24·8	69·0
2. Saurashtra	21,451	4·1	193	2·7	66·3
Central India	289,399	52·3	181	44·1	80·0
1. Madhya Pradesh	130,272	21·2	163	18·4	86·5
2. Madhya Bharat	46,478	7·9	171	6·5	81·9
3. Hyderabad	82,168	18·7	227	15·2	81·0
North West India	284,342	*39·3	123	*31·1	80·0
1. Rajasthan	130,207	15·3	117	12·7	83·0
2. Punjab	37,378	12·6	338	10·2	81·0
3. PEPSU	10,078	3·5	347	2·8	81·0
4. Jammu & Kashmir	92,780	4·4	522	3·7	89·0

* Including Jammu and Kashmir.

Source : columns (2) to (6)—Census of India, Paper No. 1, 1952

RURAL FAMILIES

Rural families (percentages)					Estimated number of families (thousands)		
Land owners	Tenants	Agricultural labour		Non-agriculturists	Rural	Agricultural labour	
		With land	Without land			With land	Without land
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
22.2	27.2	15.2	15.2	20.2	57,976	8,838	8,821
7.7	56.1	5.7	8.6	21.9	11,056	634	929
7.7	56.1	5.7	8.6	21.9	11,056	634	929
16.3	29.9	19.0	13.7	21.1	15,418	2,911	2,109
51.6	20.1	6.7	4.0	17.6	1,625	110	67
3.0	38.8	25.6	14.3	18.2	6,694	1,707	954
36.8	4.1	23.8	19.2	16.3	2,856	680	548
7.0	37.8	10.5	13.3	31.4	4,000	411	521
23.0	6.1	27.3	22.8	20.8	12,283	3,361	2,816
21.0	5.7	28.3	24.7	20.3	9,481	2,733	2,382
41.4	5.6	27.4	14.6	11.0	1,286	352	188
19.0	8.1	20.8	18.7	33.4	1,466	272	244
44.8	18.4	8.8	11.6	16.4	5,179	477	627
46.9	18.9	9.6	10.8	13.8	4,574	462	520
29.1	17.1	2.2	17.8	33.8	494	11	88
25.0	22.0	14.6	22.1	16.3	8,987	1,310	1,975
6.9	39.0	14.9	25.2	14.0	3,848	556	940
39.7	23.8	7.5	12.4	16.6	1,234	106	174
34.9	4.2	19.5	22.6	18.8	3,101	606	702
42.2	25.1	2.7	7.1	23.0	5,053	145	365
36.7	35.5	3.7	5.6	18.5	2,110	80	122
44.1	17.1	1.6	8.5	28.7	1,809	30	153
45.9	15.8	0.6	12.6	25.1	531	3	67
69.7	14.0	2.7	0.7	12.9	249	15	4

II. LAND UTILISATION AND

Census Zones and major States	Total area sown (Acres)	Percentage of area sown to total	Percentage to area sown of area		Average size of cultivated holdings (Acres)	Percentage Upto 1	
			Irrigated	Double cropped		Num-	Area ber
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
All India.	267,545,902	42.9	17.8	13.4	7.5	16.8	1.0
North India	39,299,805	54.6	29.1	24.2	5.3	14.8	1.4
Uttar Pradesh	39,299,805	54.6	29.1	24.2	5.3	14.8	1.4
East India	45,527,545	37.6	22.4	20.4	4.5	21.4	2.1
1. Assam	5,261,039	15.8	22.3	15.6	5.3	6.0	..
2. Bihar	22,847,549	51.0	24.5	27.5	4.1	31.0	3.6
3. Orissa	6,580,525	32.0	25.4	15.3	5.6	18.0	2.0
4. West Bengal	10,451,756	58.0	17.7	11.8	4.7	15.9	1.2
South India	40,413,814	38.6	28.5	13.3	4.5	28.0	2.7
1. Madras	31,058,469	38.4	31.3	15.8	4.5	22.2	2.5
2. Mysore.	6,368,398	36.6	17.9	4.5	7.2	7.6	0.5
3. Travancore-Cochin	2,824,957	53.1	32.8	7.3	2.4	50.3	7.8
West India	45,362,859	56.0	4.5	3.2	12.3	11.2	0.5
1. Bombay	41,081,500	58.4	4.3	3.1	9.7	13.1	0.7
2. Saurashtra	3,539,859	60.5	5.3	4.2	29.6	0.4	..
Central India	68,916,529	37.0	5.6	7.5	12.2	7.4	0.3
1. Madhya Pradesh	28,487,149	34.3	6.0	12.2	13.9	5.6	0.2
2. Madhya Bharat	10,752,270	39.0	4.3	6.4	12.7	3.1	0.1
3. Hyderabad	24,064,108	45.4	6.2	0.6	14.1	11.4	0.4
North-West India	28,025,350	45.0	33.2	18.7	12.6	5.4	0.2
1. Rajasthan	8,273,149	40.3	17.5	16.9	16.9	3.3	0.1
2. Punjab	12,149,464	66.7	40.2	19.8	11.8	4.0	..
3. PEPSU	4,114,757	64.6	44.8	16.4	15.4	1.0	0.1
4. Jammu and Kashmir	2,257,795	28.2	34.8	13.1	3.8	13.7	1.9

Source :—Columns (2) to (5)—Census of India, Paper No. 2, 1952.

CULTIVATED HOLDINGS

distribution of holdings by size groups (acres)

1·1 to 2·5		2·6 to 5·0		5·1 to 10·0		10·1 to 25·0		25·1 to 50·0		Above 50	
Num- ber	Area	Num- ber	Area	Num- ber	Area	Num- ber	Area	Num- ber	Area	Num- ber	Area
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
21·3	4·6	21·0	9·9	19·1	17·6	16·2	32·5	4·2	19·0	1·4	15·4
26·2	8·3	25·1	16·7	20·6	26·4	11·4	30·6	1·4	8·8	0·5	7·8
26·2	8·3	25·1	16·7	20·6	26·4	11·4	30·6	1·4	8·8	0·5	7·8
24·4	9·1	26·4	20·8	18·4	27·6	8·0	25·1	1·0	7·4	0·4	7·9
18·0	6·0	38·0	26·4	26·0	34·0	10·9	30·2	1·1	2·0	..	1·4
25·5	10·3	20·5	17·9	14·3	24·2	7·1	24·9	1·1	8·6	0·5	10·5
30·0	8·1	24·2	15·2	16·3	20·0	9·1	23·6	2·3	13·1	0·1	18·0
20·6	7·4	30·0	23·0	23·6	33·9	8·7	25·2	0·9	5·8	0·3	3·5
27·1	9·5	20·9	16·3	14·0	21·1	7·9	25·4	1·6	11·8	0·5	13·2
29·8	10·5	22·5	17·4	15·1	22·6	8·5	27·0	1·6	12·7	0·3	7·3
18·0	4·2	29·3	15·1	25·6	24·8	15·2	31·8	3·3	15·0	1·0	8·6
24·6	15·9	13·2	18·7	7·4	20·5	3·9	23·3	0·5	6·9	0·1	6·9
15·6	2·1	13·9	4·1	20·4	11·9	25·4	32·6	10·1	28·6	3·4	20·2
18·0	3·0	17·2	6·0	20·6	16·1	23·1	36·1	6·0	22·0	2·0	16·1
1·5	0·1	2·9	0·4	7·8	1·9	39·2	23·0	35·3	42·2	12·9	32·4
12·3	1·5	16·4	4·5	22·1	12·0	28·4	33·7	9·6	24·1	3·8	23·9
13·4	1·6	18·4	4·8	21·6	11·2	26·9	30·6	9·9	23·7	4·2	27·9
10·5	1·4	17·4	5·0	23·8	13·9	34·4	42·4	8·1	21·1	2·7	16·1
11·4	1·3	13·2	3·5	20·0	10·2	28·0	31·5	11·6	27·9	4·4	25·2
14·4	2·0	16·9	5·1	22·5	13·4	31·0	39·3	8·0	22·3	1·8	17·7
8·7	0·9	13·6	3·0	21·4	8·8	33·3	31·0	14·7	30·0	5·0	26·2
7·0	1·0	12·0	3·0	26·0	16·0	42·0	54·0	8·0	21·0	1·0	5·0
5·4	0·6	11·5	2·6	20·6	9·5	45·1	44·6	13·4	28·9	3·0	13·7
30·3	13·3	30·8	29·8	20·3	36·4	4·6	16·4	0·3	2·2	..	..

III EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

(Average number of days

Census Zones and major States	Casual Men Workers				Unemp loyment	Self employ- ment
	Wage Employment					
	Total	Agricul- tural	Non-agri- cultural			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
All India	200	167	33	90	75	
North India	280	243	37	48	37	
Uttar Pradesh	280	243	37	48	37	
East India	215	171	44	77	73	
1. Assam	242	189	53	70		
2. Bihar	198	165	33	85	82	
3. Orissa	237	171	66	53	75	
4. West Bengal	238	188	50	94	33	
South India	173	151	22	116	76	
1. Madras	170	150	20	122	73	
2. Mysore	150	126	24	65	150	
3. Travancore-Cochin	216	185	31	108	41	
West India	171	148	23	128	66	
1. Bombay	168	145	23	185	12	
2. Saurashtra	198	178	20	108	59	
Central India	193	160	33	73	99	
1. Madhya Pradesh	214	191	23	76	75	
2. Madhya Bharat	190	133	57	101	74	
3. Hyderabad	157	123	34	103	105	
North-West India	141	111	30	120	104	
1. Rajasthan	153	131	22	100	112	
2. Punjab	111	79	32	168	86	
3. PEPSU	98	75	23	148	119	
4. Jammu and Kashmir	204	182	22	115	46	

OF AGRICULTURAL LABOUR

worked per year)

Attached Men Workers					Women Workers		
Wage Employment			Unemp- loyment	Self emp- loyment	Wage Employment		
Total	Agricul- tural	Non-agri- cultural			Total	Agricul- tural	Non-agri- cultural
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
326	315	11	19	20	134	120	14
345	335	10	11	9	143	119	24
345	335	10	11	9	143	119	24
323	303	20	14	28	123	99	24
340	322	18	12	13	155	136	19
281	246	35	22	62	111	91	20
337	319	18	7	21	150	113	37
316	301	15	17	32	188	152	36
301	300	1	20	44	139	132	7
329	328	1	23	13	140	134	6
268	260	8	33	64	130	120	10
298	298	..	..	67	147	133	14
340	335	5	16	9	116	103	13
340	336	4	5	20	113	102	11
339	336	3	18	8	129	107	22
325	316	9	16	24	141	125	16
329	323	6	14	22	122	112	10
328	313	15	22	15	131	108	23
327	318	9	7	31	159	141	18
288	270	18	38	39	115	98	17
337	315	22	19	9	125	113	12
250	231	19	58	57	64	35	29
339	335	4	23	3	51	50	1
232	201	31	60	73	297	227	70

IV. MODE OF WAGE PAYMENT AND

Census Zones and major States	Mode of wage payment								Average		
	(Percentage of mandays)										
	Cash		Kind		Cash and kind						
	With per- quisi- tes		With out per- quisi- tes		With per- quisi- tes		With out per- quisi- tes		MEN		
									Agricultural		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	All	Plou- ghing	Weed- ing
All India	20.1	35.9	10.2	21.1	2.1	7.7	17.5	16.8	14.3		
North India	40.0	15.6	16.3	18.8	5.4	2.8	18.8	17.1	16.3		
Uttar Pradesh	40.0	15.6	16.3	18.8	5.4	2.8	18.8	17.1	16.3		
East India	25.1	23.9	22.7	18.9	2.0	5.2	19.9	17.4	16.7		
1. Assam	39.7	56.2	..	0.5	2.3	0.7	29.8	27.2	33.6		
2. Bihar	19.0	22.0	35.4	17.8	1.7	1.6	20.2	16.5	16.6		
3. Orissa	3.0	37.7	4.0	32.5	1.9	18.0	11.5	11.3	11.8		
4. West Bengal	74.2	6.6	5.4	7.6	4.0	1.2	27.0	27.6	24.6		
South India	22.1	42.4	4.9	16.0	2.8	9.6	16.2	17.3	12.6		
1. Madras	20.4	44.1	5.4	15.9	2.0	10.1	15.5	17.6	12.8		
2. Mysore	19.4	43.0	4.4	10.7	5.4	12.2	14.6	14.7	11.0		
3. Travancore-Cochin	37.9	26.9	1.2	21.8	4.5	6.5	21.4	19.2	22.4		
West India	15.5	58.1	3.6	14.1	1.4	4.4	18.0	16.3	14.1		
1. Bombay	13.5	58.0	3.5	15.3	1.4	4.9	16.5	16.0	14.4		
2. Saurashtra	35.9	47.3	5.3	6.7	0.9	0.3	21.5	19.2	16.0		
Central India	0.6	42.8	0.9	39.2	0.7	9.8	12.8	13.1	9.6		
1. Madhya Pradesh	0.1	35.0	0.2	49.3	0.1	8.6	12.8	12.8	9.6		
2. Madhya Bharat	3.3	70.9	0.9	15.1	0.4	5.3	13.8	14.2	8.8		
3. Hyderabad	0.5	47.7	0.1	32.4	..	14.1	13.1	14.4	9.6		
North-West India	15.9	60.4	3.4	9.3	1.6	6.2	22.8	24.0	21.3		
1. Rajasthan	12.3	76.6	0.1	4.5	..	3.1	19.7	23.4	18.6		
2. Punjab	15.9	18.9	4.4	7.0	8.6	23.9	28.6	28.2	23.2		
3. PEPSU	52.7	12.6	1.5	17.2	6.4	3.4	45.0	35.5	40.0		
4. Jammu and Kashmir	96.3	0.1	2.2	..	1.4	..	25.1	24.0	24.0		

AVERAGE DAILY WAGE

aily wage (in annas)			Average daily wage (in annas)					
MEN			WOMEN					
Operations		Non-agricultural occupations	Agricultural Operations					Non-agricultural occupations
Trans-planting	Harvesting		All	Sowing	Weeding	Trans-planting	Harvesting	
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
18.5	20.2	17.2	10.8	9.6	8.6	11.5	12.7	9.8
17.3	25.3	18.6	16.8	14.1	11.8	12.5	22.7	12.2
17.3	25.3	18.6	16.8	14.1	11.8	12.5	22.7	12.2
2.4	25.7	17.5	15.7	14.6	12.4	15.9	18.9	11.1
28.8	30.4	28.8	22.0	24.0	24.0	25.6	25.6	17.6
20.8	28.8	17.6	17.6	16.0	13.8	16.0	28.8	12.8
11.7	13.6	12.2	7.9	6.9	7.7	7.5	8.5	7.4
28.3	28.0	26.0	16.6	16.8	14.5	17.9	17.3	13.4
13.4	15.5	17.7	9.8	9.5	8.2	9.8	11.2	9.2
12.8	14.4	17.6	9.5	8.0	9.6	9.6	11.2	8.5
13.8	14.7	17.4	9.4	9.9	8.8	9.0	10.6	10.1
19.2	25.6	17.6	13.3	12.8	11.2	11.2	17.6	11.2
17.4	20.0	18.6	12.5	10.2	10.4	13.4	15.8	11.4
17.6	17.6	17.6	11.5	9.6	9.6	12.8	14.4	9.6
19.2	28.8	19.2	19.5	12.8	16.0	16.0	27.2	12.8
11.8	14.4	13.8	8.2	8.2	6.6	7.7	10.1	8.0
11.2	14.4	14.4	8.0	8.0	6.4	9.6	9.6	8.0
10.1	18.6	13.4	9.4	9.1	7.4	8.2	13.0	7.5
12.8	14.4	14.4	8.0	8.0	6.4	6.4	9.6	8.0
24.0	26.7	26.2	15.8	14.9	16.2	17.5	17.5	13.5
17.8	20.0	18.6	15.2	14.9	15.9	15.9	16.3	13.0
23.0	39.8	28.3	21.1	..	20.8	9.4	48.8	15.2
33.0	58.2	33.8	13.7	..	16.0	16.0	72.0	13.6
25.6	25.6	16.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	17.6

V. RANGE OF

Census Zones and major States	MEN									
	Average daily wage (As.)	Co- effi- cient of vari- ation	Percentage of mandays in wage ranges							
			Less than 10 as.	10— 14 as.	14— 18 as.	18— 22 as.	22— 26 as.	26— 30 as.	30— 34 as.	34 as and above
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
All India	17.5	42.8	8.2	12.8	16.4	9.7	6.1	2.7	2.4	2.3
North India	18.8	36.2	5.4	16.5	17.8	26.6	14.1	4.7	3.4	3.1
Uttar Pradesh	18.8	36.2	5.4	16.5	17.8	26.6	14.1	4.7	3.4	3.1
East India	19.9	44.2	8.2	10.7	19.9	11.1	7.1	6.2	4.9	5.8
1. Assam	29.8	28.2	0.8	1.1	5.7	11.1	7.7	10.4	18.7	21.0
2. Bihar	20.2	35.6	2.5	9.2	23.9	13.9	8.1	4.7	3.5	3.5
3. Orissa	11.5	33.9	30.4	20.9	18.3	3.6	0.8	..	..	..
4. West Bengal	27.0	31.5	0.2	4.8	10.6	10.8	11.6	19.8	13.4	18.2
South India	16.2	38.3	7.8	12.4	15.5	8.3	5.5	1.1	1.2	0.6
1. Madras	15.5	38.1	8.3	13.5	15.5	8.2	3.7	0.3	1.1	0.6
2. Mysore	14.6	37.0	9.2	10.7	15.7	7.3	1.1	0.6	0.7	0.3
3. Travancore Cochin	21.4	29.4	2.1	6.0	14.7	10.2	23.4	7.4	2.8	1.7
West India	18.0	33.9	4.0	12.2	22.0	8.4	6.1	1.4	1.7	1.1
1. Bombay	17.6	30.1	4.4	13.1	23.8	7.6	5.3	1.0	1.1	0.4
2. Saurashtra	21.5	35.3	0.9	6.4	11.5	16.7	12.3	4.5	3.3	5.2
Central India	12.8	39.1	11.8	15.7	11.2	2.3	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.2
1. Madhya Pradesh	12.6	34.9	12.5	21.8	12.0	3.4	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.2
2. Madhya Bharat	13.7	56.9	16.9	14.0	12.5	1.4	1.5	0.4	0.9	2.7
3. Hyderabad	13.1	41.2	8.4	9.8	10.0	1.4	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.1
North-West India	22.8	40.8	2.7	3.8	21.4	9.7	9.2	1.9	4.3	9.7
1. Rajasthan	19.7	39.1	2.0	3.5	26.4	11.9	5.7	0.6	1.9	5.2
2. Punjab	28.6	46.5	6.8	4.3	11.1	5.9	18.8	5.3	10.7	27.0
3. PEPSU	45.0	22.9	..	0.9	0.7	0.9	2.9	2.5	9.6	52.3
4. Jammu and Kashmir	25.6	15.2	..	..	0.2	4.1	66.7	11.3	13.3	2.6

AGRICULTURAL WAGE RATES

WOMEN									
Average daily wage (As.)	Co-efficient of variation	Percentage of mandays in wage ranges							
		Less than 10 as.	10—14 as.	14—18 as.	18—22 as.	22—26 as.	26—30 as.	30—34 as.	34 as. and above
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
10.8	50.9	20.4	8.7	3.9	2.0	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.1
16.8	39.9	0.9	1.8	1.9	1.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
16.8	39.9	0.9	1.8	1.9	1.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
15.7	45.9	5.0	4.9	6.4	3.3	2.1	0.8	0.8	0.6
21.9	36.1	0.1	4.8	1.5	5.2	5.7	3.1	0.9	2.2
17.7	37.9	1.8	6.1	9.6	4.8	2.9	1.1	1.1	0.8
7.9	34.2	18.5	3.3	1.1	0.2	..	..	..	..
16.6	38.6	0.9	2.2	3.1	1.7	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.2
9.8	34.7	27.1	13.4	3.3	1.1	0.5	..	..	..
9.5	32.6	29.5	13.4	2.7	0.7	0.3	..	0.1	..
9.4	42.6	28.6	15.1	4.0	1.1	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.1
13.3	42.1	7.6	11.2	5.7	3.6	1.8	0.2	..	0.4
12.5	49.6	18.7	8.2	6.2	3.9	1.9	0.3	0.6	0.4
11.8	44.9	21.0	8.5	5.6	3.4	1.4	..	0.5	0.1
19.5	41.0	1.4	6.5	10.8	6.0	3.6	2.8	2.2	2.3
8.2	42.7	40.0	8.0	1.8	0.9	0.4	..	..	..
7.9	43.0	33.4	5.3	2.0	1.3	0.2	..	..	..
9.4	39.4	30.2	9.2	4.3	1.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	..
8.0	35.0	50.5	11.5	0.9	0.4	0.1	..	..	..
15.8	36.7	3.4	13.0	10.7	1.7	2.7	2.2	0.1	0.3
15.2	31.6	3.8	16.2	13.4	2.0	2.0	2.1	..	..
21.1	49.3	0.6	1.9	2.7	0.2	2.0	..	..	1.4
13.7	24.1	..	13.7	8.9	1.2	..	..	..	0.2
24.0	..	..	..	..	..	1.8	..	..	..

VI. MANDAYS AND
(All labour-Agricultural)

Census Zones and major States	Percentage of total number of casual workers			Percentage share of	
	Men	Women	Children	Men	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
All India	52.3	43.8	3.9	62.3	
North India	84.8	14.0	1.2	91.3	
Uttar Pradesh	84.8	14.0	1.2	91.3	
East India	62.0	34.9	3.1	74.0	
1. Assam	69.9	30.1	..	78.5	
2. Bihar	55.8	40.9	3.3	69.1	
3. Orissa	65.3	30.9	3.8	74.5	
4. West Bengal	86.6	12.0	1.4	89.5	
South India	48.6	48.3	3.1	54.4	
1. Madras	47.9	49.1	3.0	53.1	
2. Mysore	43.7	50.5	5.8	48.0	
3. Travancore-Cochin	57.3	41.4	1.3	69.4	
West India	47.8	48.5	3.7	57.6	
1. Bombay	47.8	48.5	3.7	57.8	
2. Saurashtra	48.2	46.8	5.0	59.1	
Central India	36.5	56.1	7.4	44.5	
1. Madhya Pradesh	48.0	43.8	8.2	51.5	
2. Madhya Bharat	44.0	49.9	6.1	54.5	
3. Hyderabad	33.3	60.1	6.6	33.8	
North-West India	59.7	36.6	3.7	65.2	
1. Rajasthan	53.7	43.0	3.3	58.4	
2. Punjab	78.9	18.3	2.8	91.0	
3. PEPSU	50.5	37.9	11.6	74.7	
4. Jammu and Kashmir	98.6	1.4	..	98.0	

WAGE-BILL—CASUAL LABOUR

Non-agricultural

total hired man-days employed			Percentage share of total wage-bill	
Women	Children	Men	Women	Children
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
34.9	2.8	73.0	25.0	2.0
7.6	1.1	92.4	6.5	1.1
7.6	1.1	92.4	6.5	1.1
23.8	2.2	78.9	19.3	1.8
21.5	..	83.4	16.6	..
28.6	2.3	72.3	25.5	2.2
22.4	3.1	81.3	16.3	2.1
9.6	0.9	93.3	5.9	0.8
43.4	2.2	66.7	31.7	1.6
44.8	2.1	65.3	33.1	1.6
48.1	3.9	58.9	37.7	3.4
29.3	1.3	78.3	20.8	0.9
39.6	2.8	66.6	31.0	2.4
39.5	2.7	67.7	29.9	2.4
37.2	3.7	62.8	34.2	3.0
49.6	5.9	56.1	39.4	4.5
41.8	6.7	63.6	31.7	4.7
41.4	4.1	64.2	32.6	3.2
61.0	5.2	45.9	49.8	4.3
31.8	3.1	73.2	24.2	2.6
38.2	3.4	64.3	32.2	3.5
7.7	1.3	93.3	5.5	1.2
20.2	5.1	90.0	7.9	2.1
2.0	..	98.1	1.9	..

VII. INCOME, EXPENDITURE

All Agricultural

Census Zones and major States	Size of family*	Size of earning strength	Annual Income per family					
			Total (Rs.)	Sources of Income		Percentage of total		
				Wages		Land	Others	
				Agricul- tural	Non- agricul- tural			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
All India	4.3	2.1	447	64.2	11.9	13.4	10.5	
North India	4.2	1.5	551	68.9	10.2	11.2	9.7	
Uttar Pradesh	4.2	1.5	551	68.9	10.2	11.2	9.7	
East India	4.3	2.0	506	63.2	14.6	10.7	11.5	
1. Assam	3.7	1.4	601	69.4	16.3	7.5	6.8	
2. Bihar	4.5	2.3	534	64.1	12.1	10.7	13.1	
3. Orissa	4.3	1.9	340	55.9	19.4	17.4	7.3	
4. West Bengal	3.9	1.4	622	65.0	16.4	7.2	11.4	
South India	4.2	2.1	382	62.1	9.4	19.1	9.4	
1. Madras	4.2	2.1	365	61.9	8.5	20.8	8.8	
2. Mysore	4.3	2.4	396	50.9	12.3	22.1	14.7	
3. Travancore-Cochin	4.8	2.2	541	70.9	14.2	5.5	9.4	
West India	4.3	2.3	391	73.7	10.7	6.4	9.2	
1. Bombay	4.2	2.3	368	73.4	10.5	7.5	8.6	
2. Saurashtra	4.5	2.3	579	76.7	8.4	0.7	14.2	
Central India	4.6	2.7	417	65.7	11.5	13.0	9.8	
1. Madhya Pradesh	4.5	2.6	390	74.1	10.3	11.5	4.1	
2. Madhya Bharat	4.8	2.4	399	53.6	16.0	12.0	18.4	
3. Hyderabad	4.7	2.9	455	59.8	10.7	14.7	14.8	
North-West India	4.7	2.0	651	56.8	12.0	13.5	17.7	
1. Rajasthan	4.4	2.1	604	50.7	8.4	27.6	13.3	
2. Punjab	5.0	2.0	607	58.0	15.5	4.0	22.5	
3. PEPSU	5.2	1.9	913	72.1	6.9	0.7	20.3	
4. Jammu and Kashmir	4.5	1.1	654	48.2	4.0	35.9	11.9	

*According to Intensive Family Survey.

AND INDEBTEDNESS

Labour Families

Annual expenditure per family						Indebtedness	
Total (Rs.)	Percentage of total					Percent- age of families in debt	Average debt per indebted family (Rs.)
	Food	Clothing and foot- wear	Fuel and lighting	House rent	Miscell- aneous		
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
461	85.3	6.3	1.1	0.8	6.5	44.5	105
548	84.7	7.8	1.1	0.7	5.7	21.9	32
548	84.7	7.8	1.1	0.7	5.7	21.9	32
528	87.9	4.9	1.1	1.0	5.1	33.7	76
589	85.0	4.5	1.3	1.2	7.9	33.2	17
574	89.9	4.5	0.9	0.9	3.8	41.8	95
331	84.9	6.3	1.5	1.2	6.1	16.9	50
636	85.4	4.7	1.3	0.9	7.7	31.9	34
397	81.3	6.8	1.3	1.3	9.3	51.8	102
379	82.3	7.1	1.0	1.0	8.6	48.9	84
429	75.9	8.7	1.8	3.2	10.4	77.1	253
540	79.9	3.9	1.3	2.2	12.7	54.3	39
392	83.4	8.7	1.8	0.5	5.6	39.9	108
367	84.2	8.3	1.6	0.2	5.7	40.3	106
590	80.3	11.8	2.1	1.2	4.6	45.0	119
423	87.4	6.1	0.9	0.2	5.4	54.9	103
410	89.3	5.4	0.7	0.2	4.4	49.6	45
372	81.8	8.8	1.4	0.2	7.8	57.1	153
46	87.1	5.8	1.1	0.2	5.8	62.4	145
674	84.7	7.7	0.9	0.5	6.2	75.8	5
578	85.0	9.3	0.7	0.2	4.8	64.5	
718	85.1	7.7	0.8	0.4	6.0	90.8	341
829	82.9	6.0	1.0	0.2	9.9	80.6	318
785	90.2	4.7	1.3	0.1	3.7	13.0	63

VIII. CONSUMPTION

Census Zones and major States	Per consumption				
	Rice	Wheat	Others	All cereals	Cereal content of perquisi- tes
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
All India	7·9	0·8	9·7	18·4	1·9
North India	1·8	2·0	19·5	23·3	1·5
Uttar Pradesh	1·8	2·0	19·5	23·3	1·5
East India	14·2	0·4	5·5	20·0	2·5
1. Assam	22·5	..	0·3	22·8	4·1
2. Bihar	10·8	0·6	8·1	19·5	2·1
3. Orissa	18·4	..	2·3	20·7	0·9
4. West Bengal	19·3	..	0·8	20·1	4·4
South India	7·5	0·1	7·9	15·5	2·0
1. Madras	7·9	..	8·0	15·9	1·5
2. Mysore	3·1	..	14·7	17·8	2·7
3. Travancore-Cochin	9·4	0·2	1·2	10·8	4·5
West India	1·3	1·2	13·6	16·2	2·2
1. Bombay	1·4	1·2	13·3	15·9	2·2
2. Saurashtra	0·1	1·8	17·6	19·5	3·9
Central India	5·2	1·0	12·6	18·8	0·6
1. Madhya Pradesh	8·2	1·3	10·0	19·5	0·3
2. Madhya Bharat	0·2	1·6	18·9	20·7	0·4
3. Hyderabad	3·7	0·1	13·0	16·8	0·8
North-West India	0·8	7·9	15·4	24·1	3·2
1. Rajasthan . . . . .	..	1·0	26·7	27·7	1·4
2. Punjab	0·6	12·6	8·8	22·0	3·2
3. PEPSU	0·3	13·8	6·9	21·0	5·1
4. Jammu and Kashmir	18·7	..	8·0	26·7	6·6

CEREALS PER DAY

(OUNCES)

unit*	Per Capita					
Total including perquisites	Rice	Wheat	Others	All cereals	Cereal content of perquisites	Total including perquisites
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
20.3	6.4	0.6	7.8	14.8	1.5	16.3
24.8	1.5	1.6	15.9	19.0	1.2	20.2
24.8	1.5	1.6	15.9	19.0	1.2	20.2
22.5	11.4	0.3	4.3	16.0	2.0	18.0
26.9	18.2	..	0.2	18.4	3.3	21.7
21.6	8.6	0.5	6.4	15.5	1.7	17.2
21.6	14.8	..	1.9	16.7	0.7	17.4
24.5	15.7	..	0.7	16.4	3.6	20.0
17.5	6.0	0.1	6.4	12.5	1.6	14.1
17.4	6.5	..	6.5	13.0	1.2	14.2
20.5	2.5	..	11.9	14.4	2.2	16.6
15.3	7.1	0.2	0.9	8.7	3.6	12.3
18.3	1.0	1.0	10.9	12.9	1.7	14.6
18.1	1.1	1.0	10.5	12.6	1.0	13.6
23.4	0.1	1.4	13.7	15.2	3.0	18.2
19.4	4.1	0.9	10.0	15.0	0.3	15.3
19.8	6.5	1.0	8.0	15.5	0.2	15.7
21.1	0.2	1.2	14.2	15.6	0.3	15.9
17.6	3.0	0.1	10.5	13.6	0.5	14.1
27.3	0.6	6.3	12.2	19.1	2.5	21.6
29.1	..	0.8	20.8	21.6	1.1	22.7
25.2	0.5	10.0	7.0	17.5	2.6	20.1
26.1	0.2	11.1	5.5	16.8	4.1	20.9
33.3	15.7	..	6.7	22.4	5.5	27.9

* Lusk's Co-efficients.

IX. ECONOMIC LEVELS

(Based on expenditure

(Percentage distribution and average size

Census Zones and major States	Percentage of families with annual expenditure per consumption unit				
	Upto Rs. 100	Rs. 101 to Rs. 150	Rs. 151 to Rs. 200	Rs. 201 to Rs. 250	Rs. 251 and above
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
All India	26.4	36.0	19.5	9.0	9.1
North India	7.6	28.8	27.4	16.1	20.1
Uttar Pradesh	7.6	28.8	27.4	16.1	20.1
East India	18.5	30.3	22.5	12.8	15.9
1. Assam	3.7	12.7	24.2	30.8	28.6
2. Bihar	10.3	32.6	26.7	13.3	17.1
3. Orissa	49.7	38.6	7.2	2.4	2.1
4. West Bengal	3.6	16.7	30.8	21.6	27.3
South India	34.1	39.0	17.0	5.9	4.0
1. Madras	36.0	39.0	16.4	5.3	3.3
2. Mysore	25.4	44.2	16.4	8.8	5.2
3. Travancore-Cochin	24.4	33.3	22.9	9.0	10.4
West India	39.1	36.2	14.5	5.6	4.6
1. Bombay	43.6	36.9	12.7	4.1	2.7
2. Saurashtra	2.7	36.0	28.9	16.2	16.2
Central India	32.3	44.6	15.4	5.8	1.9
1. Madhya Pradesh	36.3	38.8	16.4	7.3	1.2
2. Madhya Bharat	51.7	29.3	11.9	3.7	3.4
3. Hyderabad	24.3	54.4	14.3	4.9	2.1
North-West India	3.1	21.4	33.6	17.7	24.2
1. Rajasthan	5.0	27.1	35.3	15.4	17.2
2. Punjab	1.7	21.9	34.3	19.1	23.0
3. PEPSU	2.5	11.2	32.5	19.4	34.4
4. Jammu and Kashmir	..	13.0	40.6	20.3	26.1

OF LIVING

per consumption unit†)

of families in consumption units)

Average size of family with annual expenditure per consumption unit					Average expenditure per consumption unit		Average expenditure per capita (Rs.)
Upto Rs. 100	Rs. 101 to Rs. 150	Rs. 151 to Rs. 200	Rs. 201 to Rs. 250	Rs. 251 and above	Expenditure (Rs.)	Co-efficient of variation	
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
4.3	3.6	3.1	2.7	2.1	135	60.6	107
5.5	4.3	3.5	2.7	1.9	162	55.0	130
5.5	4.3	3.5	2.7	1.9	162	55.0	130
4.4	3.8	3.4	3.0	2.2	155	60.6	123
7.4	3.8	3.3	2.8	1.9	202	38.1	159
4.8	4.2	3.6	3.1	2.1	163	52.7	128
4.2	3.0	2.4	1.7	1.3	109	55.3	77
5.0	4.1	3.4	3.0	2.4	200	46.5	163
4.3	3.3	2.7	2.2	2.0	118	61.2	65
4.2	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.8	114	54.2	90
4.3	3.5	2.9	2.1	2.3	129	50.7	100
5.1	4.0	3.5	3.0	2.3	140	51.7	113
4.1	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.1	117	53.5	91
4.0	3.1	2.7	2.6	2.2	110	52.1	87
5.5	4.1	3.5	3.4	2.2	170	35.7	131
4.4	3.7	3.0	2.5	2.5	118	40.5	93
4.3	3.5	2.9	2.2	2.2	116	41.5	91
4.0	3.2	3.9	3.2	2.3	109	52.2	78
4.5	4.0	3.0	2.7	2.9	122	37.8	99
5.4	4.5	3.9	3.4	2.6	191	47.8	143
4.7	4.1	3.5	3.1	2.2	174	50.1	131
6.5	4.8	4.2	3.6	2.9	192	43.1	144
7.9	5.7	4.6	3.9	3.2	212	47.6	159
..	4.4	4.3	3.2	3.2	208	32.7	174

†According to Lusk's co-efficients.

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN INDIA
ESSENTIAL STATISTICS

Part B
ALL-INDIA, CENSUS ZONES
AND
STATES

I. AREA AND POPULATION

Area (Sq. miles)	Popu- lation (million)*	Density (per sq. mile)	Rural population		Area sown		Percentage to total area sown of area	
			Million	Percent- age	Sq. miles	Percent- age	Irri- gated	Double cropped
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1,269,640	361.2	312	298.6	82.7	418,400	42.9	17.8	13.4

II. AGRICULTURAL FAMILIES AND HOLDINGS

	All Agricultural families					Non-Agl. families
	All	Land owners	Tenants	Labour		
				with land	without land	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Percentage of families.	19.8	22.2	27.2	15.2	15.2	20.2
2. Average size of family	5.2	5.5	5.4	5.1	4.1	4.8
3. Percentage of holdings held.	90.1	34.7	34.8	20.6	...	9.9
4. Percentage area held	95.9	52.4	35.7	7.8	...	4.1
5. Average size of holdings (acres)	9.3	11.4	7.7	2.9	...	3.1

III. DISTRIBUTION OF HOLDINGS

V. RANGE OF AGRICULTURAL WAGE RATES
(Percentage of mandays worked—casual (abour))

Size of holdings (Acres)	Number	Area
	(Percentage)	
1. acre and below	16.8	1.0
2. 1.1—2.5	21.3	4.6
3. 2.6—5.0	21.0	9.9
4. 5.1—10.0	19.1	17.6
5. 10.1—25.0	16.2	32.5
6. 25.1—50.0	4.2	19.0
7. Over 50.0	1.4	15.4
All holdings	Average size (acres)	7.5
	Estimated No. (million)	35.5

	Men	Women
1. Total mandays	60.6	36.5
2. Wage range Less than 10 As.	8.2	20.4
3. 10—14 "	12.8	8.7
4. 14—18 "	16.4	3.9
5. 18—22 "	9.7	2.0
6. 22—26 "	6.1	0.8
7. 26—30 "	2.7	0.3
8. 30 As. and above	4.7	0.4
9. Average daily wage (As.)	17.5	10.8

IV. EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
(Average days per year)VI. MODE OF WAGE PAYMENT
(Percentage of mandays)

		Employment in			
		Agl. Lab.	Non-Agl. Lab.	em- ploy- ed	Self em- ploy- ed
1. Men	All	189	29	82	65
	Casual	167	33	90	75
	Attached	315	11	19	20
2. Women		120	14	...	...

	Cash	Kind	Cash & kind
1. With perquisites	20.1	10.2	2.1
2. Without perquisites	35.9	21.1	7.7
3. Total	56.0	31.3	9.8
4. Time rates	91.8	Piece rates 5.3	

* Including the population of Jammu and Kashmir.

VII. ANNUAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF AGRICULTURAL
LABOUR FAMILIES

Description (1)	Unit (2)	Category of labour families		
		All (3)	Casual (4)	Attached (5)
A. Distribution	%	100.0	90.3	9.7
B. Average size of family†	Persons	4.3	4.3	4.5
C. Earners per family :—				
Men	Persons	1.1	1.1	1.2
Women	"	0.8	0.8	0.7
Children	"	0.1	0.1	0.2
D. Average annual family income.	Rs.	447	442	489
Sources :				
(a) Agricultural wages	%	64.2	62.9	76.7
(b) Non-agricultural wages	"	11.9	12.2	7.3
(c) Land	"	13.4	14.0	7.8
(d) Others	"	10.5	10.9	8.2
E. Average annual consumption expenditure—Total	Rs.	461	457	494
(a) On food	%	85.3	85.1	86.2
(b) On clothing & footwear	"	6.3	6.3	6.3
(c) On fuel and lighting	"	1.1	1.1	1.0
(d) On house rent & repairs	"	0.8	0.9	0.6
(e) On miscellaneous	"	6.5	6.6	5.9
F. Indebtedness :—				
Families in debt	%	44.5	43.8	51.2
Average debt per indebted fami.	Rs.	105	100	143
G. Annual consumption expenditure.	Rs.	Per consumption unit 135		Per capita 107
Daily consumption of cereals.	Ozs.	20.3		16.3

VIII. ECONOMIC LEVELS OF LIVING

Annual consumption expenditure per consumption unit	upto Rs. 100	Rs. 101—150	Rs. 151—200	Rs. 201—250	Above Rs. 250
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Percentage of families	2.4	36.0	19.5	9.0	9.7
2. Size of family (Consumption units)	4.1	3.6	3.1	2.7	2.3

† According to the Intensive Family Survey.

NORTH INDIA

UTTAR PRADESH

I. AREA AND POPULATION

Area (Sq. miles)	Popu- lation (million)	Density (per sq. mile.)	Rural population		Area sown		Percentage to total area sown of area	
			Million	Percent- age	Sq. miles	Percent- age	Irri- gated	Double cropped
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
113,409	63.2	557	54.6	86.3	61,406	54.6	29.1	24.2

II. AGRICULTURAL FAMILIES AND HOLDINGS

	All Agricultural families					Non-Agl. families
	All	Land owners	Tenants	Labour		
				with land	without land	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Percentage of families	77.9	7.7	56.1	5.7	8.6	22.1
2. Average size of family	5.0	5.8	5.0	5.2	4.4	4.5
3. Percentage of holdings held	92.2	10.4	74.5	7.3	...	7.8
4. Percentage of area held	95.3	20.9	72.4	2.0	...	4.7
5. Average size of holdings (acres)	6.3	10.7	5.2	1.5	...	3.2

III. DISTRIBUTION OF HOLDINGS

V. RANGE OF AGRICULTURAL WAGE RATES
(Percentage of mandays worked—¹⁰⁰ casual labour)

Size of holdings (Acres)	Number	Area
	(Percentage)	
1. 1 acre and below	14.8	1.4
2. 1.1—2.5	26.2	8.3
3. 2.6—5.0	25.1	16.7
4. 5.1—10.0	20.6	26.4
5. 10.1—25.0	11.4	30.6
6. 25.1—50.0	1.4	8.8
7. Over 50.0	0.5	7.8
All holdings	Average size (acres)	5.3
	Estimated No. (million)	6.7

	Men	Women
1. Total mandays	91.6	7.3
Wage range		
2. Less than 10 As.	5.4	0.9
3. 10—14 "	16.5	1.8
4. 14—18 "	17.8	1.9
5. 18—22 "	26.6	1.7
6. 22—26 "	14.1	0.4
7. 26—30 "	4.7	0.2
8. 30 As. and above	6.5	0.4
9. Average daily wage (As.)	18.8	16.8

IV. EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
(Average days per year)

		Employment in		Un- em- ploy- ed	Self em- ploy- ed
		Agl. Lab.	Non- Agl. Lab.		
1. Men	All	255	34	44	32
	Casual	243	37	48	37
	Attached	335	10	11	9
2. Women		119	24	...	...

VI. MODE OF WAGE PAYMENT
(Percentage of mandays)

	Cash	Kind	Cash & kind
1. With perquisites	40.0	16.3	5.4
2. Without perquisites	15.6	18.8	2.8
Total	55.6	35.1	8.2
4. Time rates 96.8	Piece rates		2.1

VII. ANNUAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FAMILIES. UTTAR PRADESH

Description	Unit	Category* of labour families		
		All	Casual	Attached
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
A. Distribution	%	100.0	89.8	10.2
B. Average size of family*	Persons	4.2	4.2	4.1
C. Earners per family :—	Persons			
Men		1.2	1.2	1.2
Women	"	0.2	0.2	0.1
Children	"	..	..	..
D. Average annual family income	Rs.	551	551	562
Sources :—				
(a) Agricultural wages		68.9	68.8	70.1
(b) Non-agricultural wages.	"	10.2	10.7	5.9
(c) Land	"	11.2	11.2	11.2
(d) Others	"	9.7	9.3	12.8
E. Average annual consumption expenditure—Total	Rs.	548	549	541
(a) On food	%	84.7	84.7	84.3
(b) On clothing & footwear	"	7.8	7.8	8.1
(c) On fuel and lighting	"	1.1	1.1	1.1
(d) On house-rent & repairs	"	0.7	0.7	0.9
(e) On miscellaneous	"	5.7	5.7	5.6
F. Indebtedness :—				
Families in debt	%	21.9	21.8	22.9
Average debt per indebted family	Rs.	32	30	49
G. Annual consumption expenditure	Rs.	Per consumption unit		Per
		162		130
Daily consumption of cereals	Ozs.	24.8		20.2

VIII. ECONOMIC LEVELS OF LIVING

Annual consumption expenditure per consumption unit	upto Rs. 100	Rs. 101—150	Rs. 151—200	Rs. 201—250	Above Rs. 250
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Percentage of families	7.6	28.8	27.4	16.1	20.1
2. Size of family (Consumption units)	5.5	4.3	3.5	2.7	1.9

*According to Intensive Family Survey.

. AREA AND POPULATION

Area (Sq. miles)	Popu- lation (million)	Density (per sq. mile)	Rural population		Area sown		Percentage to total area sown of area	
			Million	Percent- age	Sq. miles	Percent- age	Irri- gated	D cropped
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
261,657	90.1	344	80.1	90.0	71,497	37.6	22.4	20.4

II. AGRICULTURAL FAMILIES AND HOLDINGS

	All Agricultural families					Non-Agl. families
	All	Land owners	Tenants	Labour		
				with land	without land	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Percentage of families .	78.9	16.3	29.9	19.0	13.7	21.1
2. Average size of family .	5.1	5.5	5.7	4.7	3.9	4.7
3. Percentage of holdings held.	88.9	21.2	42.7	25.0	..	11.1
4. Percentage of area held	94.7	33.8	51.0	9.9	..	5.3
5. Average size of holdings (acres).	5.7	7.2	5.4	1.8	..	2.2

III. DISTRIBUTION OF HOLDINGS V. RANGE OF AGRICULTURAL WAGE RATES
(Percentage of mandays worked—casual labour)

Size of holdings (Acres)	Number	Area		Men	Women
	(Percentage)				
1. 1 acre and below	21.4	2.1	1. Total mandays	73.9	23.9
2. 1.1—2.5	24.4	9.1	2. Wage range Less than 10 As.	8.2	5.0
3. 2.6—5.0	16.4	20.8	3. 10—14	10.7	4.9
4. 5.1—10.0	18.4	27.6	4. 14—18	19.9	6.4
5. 10.1—25.0	8.0	25.1	5. 18—22	11.1	3.3
6. 25.1—50.0	1.0	7.4	6. 22—26	7.1	2.1
7. Over 50.0	0.4	7.9	7. 26—30	6.2	0.8
All holdings	Average size (acres)	4.5	8. 30 As. and above	10.7	1.4
	Estimated No. (million)	10.4	9. Average daily Wage(As.)	19.9	15.7

IV. EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
(Average days per year)

		Employment in		Un- em- ploy- ed	Self em- ploy- ed
		Agl. Lab.	Non- Agl. Lab.		
1. Men	All	182	42	73	66
	Casual	171	44	77	73
	Attached	303	20	14	28
2. Women		99	24	..	..

VI. MODE OF WAGE PAYMENT
(Percentage of mandays)

	Cash	Kind	Cash & kind
1. With perquisites	25.1	22.7	2.0
2. Without perquisites	23.9	18.9	5.2
3. Total	49.0	41.6	7.2
4. Time rates 86.8	Piece rates		11.0

VII. ANNUAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF AGRICULTURAL
LABOUR FAMILIES

Description	Unit	Category of labour families		
		All	Casual	Attached
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
A. Distribution	%	100.0	93.7	6.3
B. Average size of family†	Persons	4.3	4.3	4.1
C. Earners per family:—				
Men	Persons	1.2	1.2	1.1
Women	"	0.6	0.6	0.5
Children	"	0.1	0.1	0.1
D. Average annual family income	Rs.	506	508	467
Sources:—				
(a) Agricultural wages	%	63.2	62.6	75.6
(b) Non-agricultural wages	"	14.6	14.8	9.4
(c) Land	"	10.7	11.0	6.4
(d) Others	"	11.5	11.6	8.6
E. Average annual consumption expenditure—Total	Rs.	528	533	459
(a) On food	%	87.9	88.0	86.3
(b) On clothing & footwear	"	4.9	4.9	4.8
(c) On fuel and lighting	"	1.1	1.1	1.1
(d) On house-rent & repairs	"	1.0	0.9	1.1
(e) On miscellaneous	"	5.1	5.1	6.7
F. Indebtedness:—				
Families in debt	%	33.7	34.0	29.9
Average debt per indebted family.	Rs.	76	77	55
G. Annual consumption expenditure.	Rs.	Per consumption unit		Per capita
		155		123
Daily consumption of cereals	Ozs	22.5		18.0

VIII. ECONOMIC LEVELS OF LIVING

Annual consumption expenditure per consumption unit	upto Rs. 100	Rs. 101—150	Rs. 151—200	Rs. 201—250	Above Rs. 250
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Percentage of families	18.5	30.3	22.5	12.8	15.9
2. Size of family (Consumption units)	4.4	3.8	3.4	3.0	2.2

† According to Intensive Family Survey.

I. AREA AND POPULATION

Area (Sq. miles)	Popu- lation (million)	Density (per sq. mile)	Rural population		Area sown		Percentage to total area sown of area	
			Million	Percent- age	Sq. miles	Percent- age	Irri- gated	Double cropped
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
85,012	9.0	106	8.6	95.0	8,220	15.8	22.3	15.6

II. AGRICULTURAL FAMILIES AND HOLDINGS

	All Agricultural families					Non-Agl. families
	All	Land owners	Tenants	Labour		
				with land	without land	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Percentage of families	82.5	51.6	20.1	6.8	4.0	17.5
2. Average size of family	5.3	5.5	5.3	4.8	3.5	4.2
3. Percentage of holdings held	90.5	58.9	24.2	7.4	..	9.5
4. Percentage of area held	94.6	73.6	19.0	2.0	..	5.4
5. Average size of holdings (acres)	6.0	6.6	4.2	1.8	..	2.8

III. DISTRIBUTION OF HOLDINGS

V. RANGE OF AGRICULTURAL WAGE RATES

(Percentage of mandays worked—casual labour)

Size of holdings (Acres)	Number	Area
	(Percentage)	
1. 1 acre and below	6.0	..
2. 1.1—2.5	18.0	6.0
3. 2.6—5.0	38.0	26.4
4. 5.1—10.0	26.0	34.0
5. 10.1—25.0	10.9	30.2
6. 25.1—50.0	1.1	2.0
7. Over 50.0	..	1.4
All holdings	Average size (acres)	5.3
	Estimated No. (million)	1.3

	Men	Women
1. Total mandays	76.5	23.5
2. Wage range Less than 10 As.	0.8	0.1
3. 10—14 "	1.1	4.8
4. 14—18 "	5.7	1.5
5. 18—22 "	11.1	5.2
6. 22—26 "	7.7	5.7
7. 26—30 "	10.4	3.1
8. 30 As. and above	39.7	3.1
9. Average daily wage(As.)	29.8	21.9

IV. EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
(Average days per year)

		Employment in		Un- em- ploy- ed	Self em- ploy- ed
		Agl. Lab.	Non- Agl. Lab.		
1. Men	All	208	48	61	48
	Casual	189	53	70	53
	Attached	322	18	12	13
2. Women		136	19	—	—

VI. MODE OF WAGE PAYMENT
(Percentage of mandays)

	Cash	Kind	Cash & kind
1. With perquisites	39.7	..	2.3
2. Without perquisites	56.2	0.5	0.7
3. Total	95.9	0.5	3.0
4. Time rates 99.4	Piece rates		..

VII ANNUAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FAMILIES

Description	Unit	Category of labour families		
		All	Casual	Attached
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
A. Distribution	%	100.0	88.8	11.2
B. Average size of family†	Persons	3.7	3.6	4.1
C. Earners per family :—				
Men	Persons	0.9	0.9	1.1
Women	"	0.4	0.4	0.2
Children	"	—	—	—
D. Average annual family income	Rs.	601	593	666
Sources :—				
(a) Agricultural wages	%	69.4	7.6	81.8
(b) Non-agricultural wages	"	16.3	17.8	6.5
(c) Land	"	7.5	7.4	7.6
(d) Others	"	6.8	7.2	4.1
E. Average annual consumption expenditure—Total	Rs.	589	581	660
(a) On food	%	85.0	85.4	83.0
(b) On clothing and footwear	"	4.5	4.7	3.9
(c) On fuel and lighting	"	1.3	1.2	1.5
(d) On house-rent and repairs	"	1.3	1.0	3.1
(e) On miscellaneous	"	7.9	7.7	8.5
F. Indebtedness :—				
Families in debt	%	33.2	33.1	34.1
Average debt per indebted family	Rs.	17	1.3	47
G. Annual consumption expenditure.	Rs.	Per consumption unit		Per capita
		202		159
Daily consumption of cereals	Ozs.	26.9		21.7

VIII. ECONOMIC LEVELS OF LIVING

Annual consumption expenditure per consumption unit	Upto Rs. 100	Rs. 101—150	Rs. 151—200	Rs. 201—250	Above Rs. 250
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Percentage of families	3.7	12.7	24.2	30.8	28.6
2. Size of family (Consumption units)	7.4	3.8	3.3	2.8	1.9

† According to Intensive Family Survey.

I. AREA AND POPULATION

Area (Sq. miles)	Popu- lation (million)	Density (per sq. mile)	Rural population		Area sown		Percentage to total area sown of area	
			Million	Percent- age	Sq. miles	Percent- age	Irri- gated	Double cropped
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
70,330	40.2	572	37.5	93.1	35,699	51.0	24.5	27.5

II. AGRICULTURAL FAMILIES AND HOLDINGS

	All Agricultural families					Non-Agl. families
	All	Land owners	Tenants	Labour		
				with land	without land	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Percentage of families	81.5	3.0	38.8	25.5	14.2	18.5
2. Average size of family	5.6	6.8	6.2	5.4	4.3	5.5
3. Percentage of holdings held	87.5	3.8	49.6	34.1	—	12.5
4. Percentage of area held	93.6	11.2	68.8	13.6	—	6.4
5. Average size of holdings (acres)	5.9	12.0	5.6	1.6	—	2.1

III. DISTRIBUTION OF HOLDINGS

Size of holdings (Acres)	Number	Area
	(Percentage)	
1. 1 acre and below	31.0	3.6
2. 1.1—2.5	25.5	10.3
3. 2.6—5.0	20.5	17.9
4. 5.1—10.0	14.3	24.2
5. 10.1—25.0	7.1	24.9
6. 25.1—50.0	1.1	8.6
7. Over 50.0	0.5	10.5
All holdings	Average size (acres)	4.1
	Estimated No. (million)	4.9

V. RANGE OF AGRICULTURAL WAGE RATES
(Percentage of mandays worked—casual labour)

	Men	Women
1. Total mandays	69.3	28.2
2. Wage range less than 10 As.	2.5	1.8
3. 10—14 „	9.2	6.1
4. 14—18 „	23.9	9.6
5. 18—22 „	13.9	4.8
6. 22—26 „	8.1	2.9
7. 26—30 „	4.7	1.1
8. 30 As. and above	7.0	1.9
9. Average daily wage(As.)	20.2	17.7

IV. EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
(Average days per year)

		Employment in			
		Agl. Lab.	Non- Agl. Lab.	Un- em- ploy- ed	Self em- ploy- ed
1. Men	All	167	33	84	81
	Casual	165	33	85	82
	Attached	246	35	22	62
2. Women		91	20	—	—

VI. MODE OF WAGE PAYMENT
(Percentage of mandays)

	Cash	Kind	Cash & kind
1. With perquisites	19.0	35.4	1.7
2. Without perquisites	22.0	17.8	1.6
3. Total	41.0	53.2	3.3
4. Time rates	81.1	Piece rates	16.4

VII. ANNUAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FAMILIES

Description	Unit	Category of labour families		
		All	Casual	Attached
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
A. Distribution	%	100.0	98.7	1.3
B. Average size of family†	Persons	4.5	4.5	3.7
C. Earners per family:—				
Men	Persons	1.2	1.2	1.2
Women	"	0.9	0.9	0.8
Children	"	0.1	0.1	...
D. Average annual family income	Rs.	534	533	565
Sources :—				
(a) Agricultural wages	%	64.1	64.2	69.6
(b) Non-Agricultural wages	"	12.1	12.2	14.3
(c) Land	"	10.7	10.7	3.9
(d) Others	"	13.1	12.9	12.2
E. Average annual consumption expenditure—Total	Rs.	574	575	552
(a) On food	%	89.9	89.9	86.8
(b) On clothing & footwear	"	4.5	4.5	5.3
(c) On fuel and lighting	"	0.9	0.9	0.5
(d) On house rent & repairs	"	0.9	0.9	0.4
(e) On miscellaneous	"	3.8	3.8	7.0
F. Indebtedness:—				
Families in debt	%	41.8	41.9	30.8
Average debt per indebted family	Rs.	95	96	33
G. Annual consumption expenditure	Rs.	Per consumption unit		Per capita
		163		128
Daily consumption of cereals	Ozs.	21.6		17.2

VIII. ECONOMIC LEVELS OF LIVING

Annual consumption expenditure per consumption unit	upto Rs. 100	Rs. 101—150	Rs. 151—200	Rs. 201—250	Above Rs. 250
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Percentage of families	10.3	32.6	26.7	13.3	17.1
2. Size of family (Consumption units)	4.8	4.2	3.6	3.1	2.1

† According to ...

I. AREA AND POPULATION

Area (Sq. miles)	Popu- lation (million)	Density (per sq. mile)	Rural population		Area sown		Percentage to total area sown of area	
			Million	Percent- age	Sq. miles	Percent- age	Irri- gated	Double cropped
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
60,136	14.6	244	14.1	95.9	10,282	32.0	25.4	15.3

II. AGRICULTURAL FAMILIES AND HOLDINGS

	All Agricultural families					Non-Agl. families
	All	Land owners	Tenants	Labour		
				with land	without land	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Percentage of families	83.9	36.8	4.1	23.8	19.2	16.1
2. Average size of family	5.1	5.7	4.9	5.0	4.0	4.3
3. Percentage of holdings held	89.7	51.9	6.1	31.7	...	10.3
4. Percentage of area held	96.2	78.1	4.2	12.9	...	3.8
5. Average size of holdings (acres)	7.3	8.4	3.8	2.4	...	2.1

III. DISTRIBUTION OF HOLDINGS

V. RANGE OF AGRICULTURAL WAGE RATES
(Percentage of mandays worked--casual labour).

Size of holdings (Acres)	Number	Area
	(Percentage)	
1. 1 acre and below	18.0	2.0
2. 1.1—2.5	30.0	8.1
3. 2.6—5.0	24.2	15.2
4. 5.1—10.0	16.3	20.0
5. 10.1—25.0	9.1	23.6
6. 25.1—50.0	2.3	13.1
7. Over 50.0	0.1	18.0
All holdings	Average size (acres)	5.6
	Estimated No. (million)	1.8

	Men	Women
1. Total mandays	74.0	23.1
2. Wage range Less than 10 As.	30.4	18.5
3. 10—14 "	20.9	3.3
4. 14—18 "	18.3	1.1
5. 18—22 "	3.6	0.2
6. 22—26 "	0.8	...
7. 26—30 "	...	...
8. 30 As. and above	...	...
9. Average daily wage (As.)	11.5	7.9

IV. EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
(Average days per year)

		Employ- ment in		Un- em- ploy- ed	Self em- ploy- ed
		Agl. Non- Lab.	Agl. Lab.		
I. Men	All	199	57	43	66
	Casual	171	66	53	75
	Attached	319	18	7	21
Women		113	37	...	...

VI. MODE OF WAGE PAYMENT
(Percentage of mandays)

	Cash	Kind	Cash & n
1. With perquisites	3.0	4.0	1.9
2. Without perquisites	37.7	32.5	18.0
3. Total	40.7	36.5	19.9
4. Time rates 94.1	Piece rates		3.0

VII. ANNUAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FAMILIES

Description (1)	Unit (2)	Category of labour families		
		All (3)	Casual (4)	Attached (5)
A. Distribution	%	100.0	85.8	14.2
B. Average size of family†	Persons	4.3	4.4	4.0
C. Earners per family :—	Persons			
Men	„	1.2	1.2	1.1
Women	„	0.5	0.4	0.6
Children	„	0.1	0.1	0.2
D. Average annual family income	Rs.	340	347	299
Sources :—				
(a) Agricultural wages	%	55.9	52.7	76.6
(b) Non-Agricultural wages	„	19.4	21.0	9.7
(c) Land	„	17.4	18.5	9.0
(d) Others	„	7.3	7.8	4.7
E. Average annual consumption expenditure—Total	Rs.	331	337	296
(a) On food	%	84.9	84.6	86.1
(b) On clothing & footwear	„	6.3	6.5	5.7
(c) On fuel and lighting	„	1.5	1.8	1.4
(d) On house-rent & repairs	„	1.2	1.2	1.4
(e) On miscellaneous	„	6.1	5.9	5.4
F. Indebtedness :—				
Families in debt	%	16.9	15.5	25.3
Average debt per indebted family	Rs.	50	43	76
G. Annual consumption expenditure	Rs.	Per consumption unit 109		Per capita 77
Daily consumption of cereals	Ozs.	21.6		17.4

VIII. ECONOMIC LEVELS OF LIVING

Annual consumption expenditure per consumption unit	upto Rs. 100	Rs. 101—150	Rs. 151—200	Rs. 201—250	Above Rs. 250
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Percentage of families	49.7	38.6	7.2	2.4	2.1
2. Size of family (Consumption units)	4.2	3.0	2.4	1.7	1.3

† According to Intensive Family Survey.

WEST BENGAL

I. AREA AND POPULATION

Area (Sq. miles)	Popu- lation (million)	Density (per sq. mile.)	Rural population		Area sown		Percentage to total area sown of area	
			Million	Percent- age	Sq. miles	Percent- age	Irri- gated	Double cropped
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
30.775	24.8	806	18.7	75.0	16,331	58.0	17.7	11.8

II. AGRICULTURAL FAMILIES AND HOLDINGS

	All Agricultural families					Non-Agl. families
	All	Land owners	Tenants	Labour		
				with land	without land	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Percentage of families	68.6	7.0	37.8	10.4	13.4	31.4
2. Average size of family	4.9	5.0	5.3	4.9	3.6	4.3
3. Percentage of holdings held	89.3	11.7	58.8	18.8	—	10.7
4. Percentage of area held	94.8	22.4	75.1	7.3	—	5.2
5. Average size of holdings (acres)	6.2	7.4	5.5	1.8	—	2.2

III. DISTRIBUTION OF HOLDINGS

V. RANGE OF AGRICULTURAL WAGE RATES (Percentage of mandays worked—casual labour)

Size of holdings (Acres)	Number	Area
	(Percentage)	
1. 1 acre and below	15.9	1.2
2. 1.1—2.5	20.6	7.4
3. 2.6—5.0	30.0	23.0
4. 5.1—10.0	23.6	33.9
5. 10.1—25.0	8.7	25.2
6. 25.1—50.0	0.9	5.8
7. Over 50.0	0.3	3.5
All holdings	Average size (acres)	4.7
	Estimated No. (million)	2.2

	Men	Women
1. Total mandays	89.4	9.6
2. Wage range Less than 10 As.	0.2	0.9
3. 10—14 "	4.8	2.2
4. 14—18 "	10.6	3.1
5. 18—22 "	10.8	1.7
6. 22—26 "	11.6	1.0
7. 26—30 "	19.8	0.4
8. 30 As. and above	31.6	0.3
9. Average daily wage(As.)	27.0	16.6

IV. EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT (Average days per year)

		Employ- ment in	Un- em- ploy- ed	Self em- ploy- ed
		Non Agl. Lab.		
1. Men	All al — 0	46	85	34
	u — 1	50	94	33
	Cas — 3	15	17	32
We	Attac — 0	15	17	32
	52	36	..	..

VI. MODE OF WAGE PAYMENT (Percentage of mandays)

	Cash	Kind	Cash & kind
1. With perquisites	74.2	5.4	4.0
2. Without perquisites	6.6	7.6	1.2
3. Total	80.8	13.0	5.2
4. Time rates 96.0	Piece rates		3.0

WEST BENGAL

VII. ANNUAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FAMILIES

Description	Unit	Category of labour families		
		All	Casual	Attached
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
A. Distribution	%	100.0	90.6	9.4
B. Average size of family†	Persons	3.9	3.9	4.3
C. Earners per family :—				
Men	Persons	1.1	1.1	1.2
Women	„	0.2	0.2	...
Children	„	...	...	0.1
D. Average annual family income	Rs.	622	612	718
Sources :—				
(a) Agricultural wages	%	65.0	63.7	74.9
(b) Non-agricultural wages	„	16.4	17.3	8.4
(c) Land	„	7.2	7.5	4.9
(d) Others	„	11.4	11.5	11.8
E. Average annual consumption expenditure—Total	Rs.	636	629	702
(a) On food	%	85.4	85.2	86.5
(b) On clothing & footwear	„	4.7	4.9	3.7
(c) On fuel and lighting	„	1.3	1.3	1.3
(d) On house-rent & repairs	„	0.9	1.0	0.5
(e) On miscellaneous	„	7.7	7.6	8.0
F. Indebtedness:—				
Families in debt	%	31.8	31.3	37.5
Average debt per indebted family	Rs.	34	34	35
G.		Per consumption unit		Per capita
Annual consumption expenditure	Rs.	200		163
Daily consumption of cereals	Ozs.	24.5		20.0

VIII. ECONOMIC LEVELS OF LIVING

Annual consumption expenditure per consumption unit	upto Rs. 100	Rs. 101—150	Rs. 151—200	Rs. 201—250	Above Rs. 250
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Percentage of families	3.6	16.7	30.8	21.6	27.3
2. Size of family (Consumption units)	5.0	4.1	3.4	3.0	2.4

According to Intensive Family Survey.

MANIPUR

I. AREA AND POPULATION

Area (Sq. miles)	Popu- lation (million)	Density (per sq. mile.)	Rural population		Area sown		Percentage to total area sown of area	
			Million	Percent- age	Sq. miles	Percent- age	Irri- gated	Double cropped
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
8,628	0.6	67	0.6	99.5	NA	45.1	NA	NA

II. AGRICULTURAL FAMILIES AND HOLDINGS

	All Agricultural families					Non-Agl. families
	All	Land owners	Tenants	Labour		
				with land	without land	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Percentage of families	78.1	52.3	24.3	0.3	0.2	21.9
2. Average size of family	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.0	2.0	3.9
3. Percentage of holdings held	88.4	59.4	28.5	0.5	...	11.6
4. Percentage of area held	94.6	67.0	27.4	0.2	...	5.4
5. Average size of holdings (acres)	3.0	3.1	2.7	0.7	...	1.3

III. DISTRIBUTION OF HOLDINGS V. RANGE OF AGRICULTURAL WAGE RATES (Percentage of mandays worked—casual labour)

Size of holdings (Acres)	Number / Area	
	(Percentage)	
1. 1 acre and below	13.1	2.3
2. 1.1—2.5	37.0	23.5
3. 2.6—5.0	39.4	48.8
4. 5.1—10.0	9.7	22.0
5. 10.1—25.0	0.8	3.4
6. 25.1—50.0	...	...
7. Over 50.0	...	...
All holdings	Average size (acres)	2.8
	Estimated No. (million)	0.1

	Men	Women
1. Total mandays	88.9	11.1
2. Wage range Less than 10 As.	1.6	...
3. 10—14 "	...	...
4. 14—18 "	47.2	8.4
5. 18—22 "	32.0	2.7
6. 22—26 "	8.1	...
7. 26—30 "	...	...
8. 30 As. and above	...	...
9. Average daily wage(As.)	18.1	16.8

IV. EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT (Average days per year)

		Employment in		Un- em- ploy- ed	Self em- ploy- ed
		Agl. Lab.	Non- Agl. Lab.		
1. Men	All	96	6	120	143
	Casual	88	10	122	145
	Attached	124	...	48	193
2. Women		33	...	...	...

VI. MODE OF WAGE PAYMENT (Percentage of mandays)

	Cash	Kind	Cash & kind
1. With perquisites	...	...	...
2. Without perquisite	86.6	8.7	4.7
3. Total	86.6	8.7	4.7
4. Time rates 100.0	Piece rates		...

VII. ANNUAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FAMILIES

Description (1)	Unit (2)	Category of labour families		
		All (3)	Casual (4)	Attached (5)
A. Distribution	%	100.0	60.0	40.0
B. Average size of family†	Persons	2.5	2.4	2.7
C. Earners per family :—				
Men	Persons	1.0	1.0	1.0
Women	"	0.2	0.2	0.2
Children	"	...	...	...
D. Average annual family income	Rs.	320	301	348
Sources :—				
(a) Agricultural wages	%	31.6	34.9	27.3
(b) Non-agricultural wages	"	3.4	6.0	...
(c) Land	"	4.4	6.6	1.1
(d) Others	"	60.6	52.5	71.6
E. Average annual consumption expenditure—Total	Rs.	323	292	369
(a) On food	%	80.8	80.5	81.6
(b) On clothing & footwear	"	7.1	7.2	7.0
(c) On fuel and lighting	"	3.1	3.1	3.0
(d) On house-rent & repairs	"	...	...	...
(e) On miscellaneous	"	9.0	9.2	8.4
F. Indebtedness :—				
Families in debt	%	6.7	6.7	...
Average debt per indebted family	Rs.	116	116	...
G. Annual consumption expenditure	Rs.	Per consumption unit 149		Per capita 129
Daily consumption of cereals	Ozs.	35.6		31.8

VIII. ECONOMIC LEVELS OF LIVING

Annual consumption expenditure per consumption unit (1)	upto Rs. 100 (2)	Rs. 101—150 (3)	Rs. 151—200 (4)	Rs. 201—250 (5)	Above Rs. 250 (6)
1. Percentage of families	...	60.0	33.3	6.7	...
2. Size of family (Consumption units)	...	2.5	1.9	1.8	...

†According to Intensive Family Survey.

I. AREA AND POPULATION

Area (Sq. miles)	Popu- lation (million)	Density (per sq. mile.)	Rural population		Area sown		Percentage to total area sown of area	
			Million	Percent- age	Sq. miles	Percent- age	Irri- gated	Double cropped
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
4.032	0.6	159	0.6	93.0	604	14.6	N.A.	18.2

II. AGRICULTURAL FAMILIES AND HOLDINGS

	All Agricultural families					Non-Agl. families
	All	Land owners	Tenants	Labour		
				with land	without land	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Percentage of families	94.2	62.2	14.0	1.8	16.2	5.8
2. Average size of family	5.1	5.5	4.8	4.1	3.9	4.0
3. Percentage of holdings held	100.0	79.3	18.4	2.3	...	...
4. Percentage of area held	100.0	85.9	13.6	0.5	...	...
5. Average size of holdings (acres)	3.8	4.0	2.7	0.7	...	..

III. DISTRIBUTION OF HOLDINGS V. RANGE OF AGRICULTURAL WAGE RATES
(Percentage of mandays worked—casual labour)

Size of holdings (Acres)	Number | Area	
	(Percentage)	
1. 1 acre and below	2.8	0.4
2. 1.1—2.5	37.6	17.2
3. 2.6—5.0	38.3	34.5
4. 5.1—10.0	16.6	29.6
5. 10.1—25.0	4.7	18.3
6. 25.1—50.0	...	...
7. Over 50.0	...	...
All holdings	Average size (acres)	3.7
	Estimated No. (million)	0.1

	Men	Women
1. Total mandays	91.6	8.4
2. Wage range Less than 10 As.	...	...
3. 10—14 "	...	...
4. 14—18 "	...	...
5. 18—22 "	...	...
6. 22—26 "	...	...
7. 26—30 "	4.3	1.1
8. 30 As. and above	87.3	7.3
9 Average daily wage (As.)	35.2	32.8

IV. EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
(Average days per year)

		Employment in		Un- em- ploy- ed	Self em- ploy- ed
		Agl. Lab.	Non- Agl. Lab.		
1. Men	All	252	31	79	3
	Casual	252	31	79	3
	Attached	...	...	...	...
2. Women		128	...	...	...

VI. MODE OF WAGE PAYMENT
(Percentage of mandays)

	Cash	K	Cash & kind
1. With perquisites	100.0	...	...
2. Without perquisites	...	..	...
3. Total	100.0	...	...
4. Time rates 100.0	Piece rates		...

VII. ANNUAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FAMILIES

Description (1)	Unit (2)	Category of labour families		
		All (3)	Casual (4)	Attached (5)
A. Distribution	%	100.0	100.0	...
B. Average size of family†	Persons	4.0	4.0	...
C. Earners per family :—				
Men	Persons	1.0	1.0	...
Women	„	0.2	0.2	...
Children	„	...	...	...
D. Average annual family income	Rs.	675	675	...
Sources :—				
(a) Agricultural wages	%	89.2	89.2	...
(b) Non-agricultural wages	„	9.6	9.6	...
(c) Land	„	...	...	...
(d) Others	„	1.2	1.2	...
E. Average annual consumption expenditure—Total	Rs.	908	908	...
(a) On food	%	89.3	89.3	...
(b) On clothing & footwear	„	2.8	2.8	...
(c) On fuel and lighting	„	0.7	0.7	...
(d) On house-rent & repairs	„	1.4	1.4	...
(e) On miscellaneous	„	5.8	5.8	...
F. Indebtedness :—				
Families in debt	%	90.9	90.9	...
Average debt per indebted family	Rs.	254	254	...
G. Annual consumption expenditure	Rs.	Per consumption unit 282		Per capita 227
Daily consumption of cereals	Ozs.	28.1		22.5

VIII. ECONOMIC LEVELS OF LIVING

Annual consumption expenditure per consumption unit (1)	upto Rs. 100 (2)	Rs. 101—150 (3)	Rs. 151—200 (4)	Rs. 201—250 (5)	Above Rs. 250 (6)
1. Percentage of families	6.1	12.1	81.8
2. Size of family (Consumption units)	5.6	5.5	2.7

† According to Intensive Family Survey

SOUTH INDIA

I. AREA AND POPULATION

Area (Sq. miles)	Popu- lation (million)	Density (per Sq. mile)	Rural population		Area sown		Percentage to total area sown of area	
			Million	Percent- age	Sq. miles	Percent- age	Irri- gated	Double cropped
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
168,009	75.6	450	60.7	80.0	63,146	38.6	28.5	13.3

II. AGRICULTURAL FAMILIES AND HOLDINGS

	All Agricultural families					Non- Agl. families
	All	Land owners	Tenants	Labour		
				with land	without land	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Percentage of families	79.3	23.0	6.0	27.4	22.9	20.7
2. Average size of family	4.7	5.4	5.8	4.7	3.8	4.8
3. Percentage of holdings held	85.0	34.2	10.7	40.1	..	15.0
4. Percentage of area held	93.9	54.4	18.5	21.0	..	6.1
5. Average size of holdings (acres)	6.5	7.7	7.7	2.3	..	1.9

III. DISTRIBUTION OF HOLDINGS

V. RANGE OF AGRICULTURAL WAGE RATES (Percentage of mandays worked—casual labour)

Size of holdings (Acres)	Number | Area	
	(Percentage)	
1. acre and below	28.0	2.7
2. 1.1—2.5	27.1	9.5
3. 2.6—5.0	20.9	16.3
4. 5.1—10.0	14.0	21.1
5. 10.1—25.0	7.9	25.4
6. 25.1—50.0	1.6	11.8
7. Over 50.0	0.5	13.2
All holdings	Average size (acres)	4.5
	Estimated No. (million)	7.2

	Men	Women
1. Total mandays	52.4	45.4
2. Wage range Less than 10 As.	7.8	27.1
3. 10—14 ..	12.4	13.4
4. 14—18 ..	15.5	3.3
5. 18—22 ..	8.3	1.1
6. 22—26 ..	5.5	0.5
7. 26—30 ..	1.1	..
8. 30 As. and above	1.8	..
9. Average daily wage (As.)	16.2	9.8

IV. EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT (Average days per year)

		Employ- ment in		Un- em- ploy- ed	Sel em- ploy- ed
		Agl. Lab.	Non- Agl. Lab.		
I. Men	All	160	21	115	69
	Casual	151	22	116	76
	Attached	300	1	20	44
Women		132	7	..	..

VI. MODE OF WAGE PAYMENT (Percentage of mandays)

	Cash	Kind	Cash & kind
1. With perquisites	22.1	4.9	2.8
2. Without perquisites	42.4	16.0	9.6
3. Total	64.5	20.9	12.4
4. Time rates 95.5	Piece rates 2.3		

VII. ANNUAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF AGRICULTURAL
LABOUR FAMILIES

Description (1)	Unit (2)	Category of labour families		
		All (3)	Casual (4)	Attached (5)
A. Distribution	%	100.0	98.7	1.3
B. Average size of family†	Persons	4.2	4.2	4.3
C. Earners per family :—				
Men	Persons	1.0	1.0	1.2
Women	„	0.9	0.9	0.9
Children	„	0.1	0.1	0.2
D. Average annual family income	Rs.	382	382	414
Sources :—				
(a) Agricultural wages	%	62.1	61.8	83.1
(b) Non-agricultural wages	„	9.4	9.7	5.1
(c) Land	„	19.1	19.1	7.2
(d) Others	„	9.4	9.4	4.6
E. Average annual consumption expenditure—Total	Rs.	397	396	437
(a) On food	%	81.3	81.5	84.2
(b) On clothing & footwear	„	6.8	6.8	6.6
(c) On fuel and lighting	„	1.3	1.3	0.9
(d) On house-rent & repairs.	„	1.3	1.3	0.5
(e) On miscellaneous	„	9.3	9.1	7.8
F. Indebtedness :				
Families in debt	%	51.8	51.8	55.2
Average debt per indebted family	Rs.	102	103	67
G.		Per consumption unit		Per capita
Annual consumption expenditure	Rs.	11		95
Daily consumption of cereals	Ozs.	17.5		14.1

VIII. ECONOMIC LEVELS OF LIVING

Annual consumption expenditure per consumption unit	upto Rs. 100	Rs. 101—150	Rs. 151—200	Rs. 201—250	Above Rs. 250
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Percentage of families	34.1	39.0	17.0	5.9	4.0
2. Size of family (Consumption units)	4.3	3.3	2.7	2.2	2.0

*According to Intensive Family Survey.

I. AREA AND POPULATION

Area (Sq. miles)	Popu- lation (million)	Density (per sq. mile)	Rural population		Area sown		Percentage to total area sown of area	
			Million	Percent- age	Sq. miles	Percent- age	Irri- gated	Double cropped
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
127,790	57.0	446	45.8	80.0	48,529	38.4	31.3	15.8

II. AGRICULTURAL FAMILIES AND HOLDINGS

	All Agricultural families					Non-Agl. families
	All	Land Owners	Tenants	Labour		
				with land	without land	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Percentage of families	79.7	21.0	5.7	28.3	24.7	20.3
2. Average size of family	4.7	5.1	5.5	5.0	4.0	4.8
3. Percentage of holdings held	87.5	33.0	9.5	45.0	..	12.5
4. Percentage of area held	93.2	56.0	10.6	26.6	..	6.8
5. Average size of holdings (acres)	5.9	7.6	5.0	2.6	..	2.4

III. DISTRIBUTION OF HOLDINGS

V. RANGE OF AGRICULTURAL WAGE RATES
(Percentage of mandays worked—casual labour)

Size of holdings (Acres)	Number	Area
	(Percentage)	
1. Acre and below	22.2	2.5
2. 1.1—2.5	29.8	10.5
3. 2.6—5.0	22.5	17.4
4. 5.1—10.0	15.1	22.6
5. 10.1—25.0	8.5	27.0
6. 25.1—50.0	1.6	12.7
7. Over 50.0	0.3	7.3
All holdings	Average size (acres)	4.5
	Estimated No. (million)	5.4

	Men	Women
1. Total mandays	51.2	46.7
2. Wage range Less than 10 As.	8.3	29.5
3. 10—14 "	13.5	13.4
4. 14—18 "	15.5	2.7
5. 18—22 "	8.2	0.7
6. 22—26 "	3.7	0.3
7. 26—30 "	0.3	..
8. 30 As. and above	1.7	0.1
9. Average daily wage (As.)	15.5	9.5

IV. EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
(Average days per year)

		Employ- ment in		Un- em- ploy ed	Self em- ploy ed
		Agl. Lab.	Non- Agl. Lab.		
1. Men	All	159	19	116	71
	Casual	150	20	122	73
	Attached	328	1	23	13
2. Women		134	6	..	..

VI. MODE OF WAGE PAYMENT
(Percentage of Mandays)

	Cash	Kind	Cash & kind
1. With perquisites	20.4	5.4	2.0
2. Without perquisites	44.1	15.9	10.1
3. Total	64.5	21.3	12.1
4. Time rates	6.1	Piece rates	1.8

**VII. ANNUAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF AGRICULTURAL
LABOUR FAMILIES**

Description	Unit	Category of labour families		
		All	Casual	Attached
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
A. Distribution	%	100.0	98.6	1.4
B. Average size of family†	Persons	4.2	4.2	4.3
C. Earners per family :—				
Men	Persons	1.0	1.0	1.2
Women	„	0.9	0.9	0.9
Children	„	0.1	0.1	0.2
D. Average annual family income	Rs.	365	364	379
Sources :—				
(a) Agricultural wages	%	61.9	61.8	85.0
(b) Non-agricultural wages	„	8.5	8.5	5.3
(c) Land	„	20.8	20.9	7.6
(d) Others	„	8.8	8.8	2.1
E. Average annual consumption expenditure—Total	Rs.	379	379	412
(a) On food	%	82.3	82.3	84.0
(b) On clothing & footwear	„	7.1	7.1	6.8
(c) On fuel and lighting	„	1.0	1.0	1.0
(d) On house-rent & repairs	„	1.0	1.0	0.5
(e) On miscellaneous	„	8.6	8.6	7.7
F. Indebtedness :—				
Families in debt	%	48.9	48.9	51.4
Average debt per indebted family	Rs.	84	85	44
G. Annual consumption expenditure	Rs.	Per consumption unit		Per capita
		114		90
Daily consumption of cereals	Ozs.	17.4		14.2

VIII. ECONOMIC LEVELS OF LIVING

Annual consumption expenditure per consumption unit.	upto Rs. 100	Rs. 101—150	Rs. 151—200	Rs. 201—250	Above Rs. 250
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Percentage of families	36.0	39.0	16.4	5.3	3.3
2. Size of family (Consumption units)	4.2	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.8

†According to the Intensive Family Survey.

I. AREA AND POPULATION

Area (Sq. miles)	Popu- lation (million)	Density (per sq. mile)	Rural population		Area sown		Percentage to total area sown of area	
			Million	Percent- age	Sq. miles	Percent- age	Irri- gated	Double cropped
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
29,489	9.0	308	6.9	76.0	9,950	36.6	17.9	4.5

II. AGRICULTURAL FAMILIES AND HOLDINGS

	All Agricultural families					Non-Agl. families
	All	Land owners	Tenants	Labour		
				with land	without land	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Percentage of families	89.0	41.4	5.6	27.4	14.6	11.0
2. Average size of family	5.2	5.8	5.6	5.1	3.7	4.0
3. Percentage of holdings held	97.5	54.6	7.7	35.2	...	2.5
4. Percentage of area held	98.0	72.0	7.0	19.0	...	2.0
5. Average size of holdings (acres)	8.3	9.5	7.2	3.9	...	3.2

III. DISTRIBUTION OF HOLDINGS

V. RANGE OF AGRICULTURAL WAGE RATES
(Percentage of mandays worked—casual labour)

Size of holdings (Acres)	Number (Percentage)	Area (Percentage)
1. 1 acre and below	7.6	0.5
2. 1.1—2.5	18.0	4.2
3. 2.6—5.0	29.3	15.1
4. 5.1—10.0	25.6	24.8
5. 10.1—25.0	15.2	31.8
6. 25.1—50.0	3.3	15.0
7. Over 50.0	1.0	8.6
All Holdings	Average size (acres)	7.2
	Estimated No. (million)	40.8

	Men	Women
1. Total mandays	45.6	50.1
2. Wage range Less than 10 As.	9.2	28.6
3. 10—14	10.7	15.1
4. 14—18	15.7	4.0
5. 18—22	7.3	1.1
6. 22—26	1.1	0.8
7. 26—30	0.6	0.1
8. 30 As. and above	1.0	0.4
9. Average daily wage (As.)	14.6	9.4

IV. EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
(Average days per year)

VI. MODE OF WAGE PAYMENT
(Percentage of mandays)

		Employ- ment in		Un- em- ploy ed	Self em- ploy ed
		Agl. Lab.	Non- Agl. Lab.		
1. Men.	All	130	24	65	146
	Casual	126	24	65	150
	Attached	260	8	33	64
2. Women		120	10	...	

	Cash	Kind	cash & kind
1 With perquisites	19.4	4.4	5.4
2. Without perquisites	43.0	10.7	12.2
3. Total	62.4	15.1	17.6
4. Time rates 1.56	Piece rates		0.6

VII. ANNUAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FAMILIES

Description (1)	Unit (2)	Category of labour families		
		All (3)	Casual (4)	Attached (5)
A. Distribution	%	100.0	98.4	1.6
B. Average size of family†	Persons	4.3	4.3	4.5
C. Earners per family :—	Persons			
Men	„	0.9	0.9	1.1
Women	„	1.1	1.1	1.3
Children	„	0.1	0.1	0.5
D. Average annual family income	Rs.	396	392	671
Sources :—				
(a) Agricultural wages	%	50.9	50.2	75.6
(b) Non-agricultural wages	„	12.3	12.6	3.6
(c) Land	„	22.1	22.5	5.3
(d) Others	„	14.7	14.7	15.5
E. Average annual consumption expenditure—Total	Rs.	429	426	622
(a) On food	%	75.9	75.7	84.3
(b) On clothing & footwear	„	8.7	8.8	6.3
(c) On fuel and lighting	„	1.8	1.8	1.1
(d) On house-rent & repairs	„	3.2	3.2	0.3
(e) On miscellaneous	„	10.4	10.5	8.0
F. Indebtedness :—				
Families in debt	%	77.1	77.0	84.2
Average debt per indebted family	Rs.	253	254	181
G. Annual consumption expenditure	Rs.	Per consumption unit 129		Per capita 100
Daily consumption of cereals	Ozs.	20.5		16.6

VIII. ECONOMIC LEVELS OF LIVING

Annual consumption expenditure per consumption unit (1)	upto Rs. 100 (2)	Rs. 101—150 (3)	Rs. 151—200 (4)	Rs. 201—250 (5)	Above Rs. 250 (6)
1. Percentage of families	25.4	44.2	16.4	8.8	5.2
2. Size of family (Consumption units)	4.3	3.5	2.9	2.1	2.3

† According to the Intensive Family Survey.

TRAVANCORE-COCHIN

I. AREA AND POPULATION

Area (Sq. miles)	Popu- lation (million)	Density (per sq. mile)	Rural population		Area sown		Percentage to total area sown of area	
			Million	Per- centage	Sq. miles	Per- centage	Irri- gated	Double cropped
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
9,144	9.3	1,015	7.8	84.0	4,414	53.1	32.8	7.3

II. AGRICULTURAL FAMILIES AND HOLDINGS

	All Agricultural families					Non-Agl. families
	All	Land Owners	Tenants	Labour		
				with land	without land	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Percentage of families	66.6	19.0	8.1	20.8	18.7	33.4
2. Average size of family	5.5	6.1	6.7	5.4	4.5	5.3
3. Percentage of holdings held	74.0	28.7	12.5	32.8	..	26.0
4. Percentage of area held	86.6	47.3	28.5	10.8	..	13.4
5. Average size of holdings (acres)	4.1	4.0	5.5	0.8	..	1.2

III. DISTRIBUTION OF HOLDINGS

V. RANGE OF AGRICULTURAL WAGE RATES (Percentage of mandays worked—casual labour)

Size of holdings (Acres)	Number	Area
	(Percentage)	
1. acre and below	50.3	7.8
2. 1.1—2.5	24.6	15.9
3. 2.6—5.0	13.2	18.7
4. 5.1—10.0	7.4	20.5
5. 10.1—25.0	3.9	23.3
6. 25.1—50.0	0.5	6.9
7. Over 50.0	0.1	6.9
All holdings	Average Size (acres)	2.4
	Estimated No. (million)	0.9

	Men	Women
1. Total mandays	68.3	30.5
2. Wage range Less than 10 As.	2.1	7.6
3. 10—14	6.0	11.2
4. 14—18	14.7	5.7
5. 18—22	10.2	3.6
6. 22—26	23.4	1.8
7. 26—30	7.4	0.2
8. 30 As. and above	4.5	0.4
9. Average daily wage (As.)	21.4	13.3

IV. EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT (Average days per year)

		Employ- ment		Un- em- ploy- ed	Self em- ploy- ed
		Agl. Lab.	Non- Agl. Lab.		
1. Men	All	185	30	108	42
	Casual	185	31	108	41
	Attached	298	..	..	67
2. Women		133	14	..	..

VI. MODE OF WAGE PAYMENT (Percentage of mandays)

	Cash	Kind	Cash & kind
1. With perquisites	37.9	1.2	4.5
2. Without perquisites	26.9	21.8	6.5
3. Total	64.8	23.0	11.0
4. Time rates 91.8	Piece rates		7.0

TRAVANCORE-COCHIN

**VII. ANNUAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF AGRICULTURAL
LABOUR FAMILIES**

Description	Unit	Category of labour families		
		All	Casual	Attached
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
A. Distribution	%	100.0	100.0	..
B. Average size of family*	Persons	4.8	4.8	..
C. Earners per family :—				
Men	Persons	1.2	1.2	..
Women	„	0.8	0.8	..
Children	„	..	..	..
D. Average annual family income	Rs.	541	541	..
Sources :—				
(a) Agricultural wages	%	70.9	70.9	..
(b) Non-agricultural wages	„	14.2	14.2	..
(c) Land	„	5.5	5.5	..
(d) Others	„	9.4	9.4	..
E. Average annual consumption expenditure—Total	Rs.	540	540	..
(a) On food	%	79.9	79.9	..
(b) On clothing & footwear	„	3.9	3.9	..
(c) On fuel and lighting	„	1.3	1.3	..
(d) On house-rent and repairs	„	2.2	2.2	..
(e) On miscellaneous	„	12.7	12.7	..
F. Indebtedness :—				
Families in debt	%	54.3	54.3	..
Average debt per indebted family	Rs.	39	39	..
G.		Per consumption unit		Per capita
Annual consumption expenditure	Rs.	140		113
Daily consumption of cereals†	Ozs.	15.3		12.3

VIII. ECONOMIC LEVELS OF LIVING

Annual consumption expenditure per consumption unit	upto Rs. 100	Rs. 101—150	Rs. 151—200	Rs. 201—250	Above Rs. 250
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Percentage of families	24.4	33.3	22.9	9.0	10.4
2. Size of family (Consumption units)	5.1	4.0	3.5	3.0	2.3

*According to the Intensive Family Survey.

†Intake of cereals was supplemented by tapioca to a considerable extent.

1. AREA AND POPULATION

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1,586	0.2	145	0.2	93.0	253	16.0	3.7	0.3

II. AGRICULTURAL FAMILIES AND HOLDINGS

	All Agricultural families					Non-Agl. families
	All	Land owners	Tenants	Labour		
				with land	without land	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Percentage of families	81.9	49.1	21.2	6.8	4.8	18.1
2. Average size of family	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.0	3.6
3. Percentage of holdings held	94.4	52.5	31.3	10.6	...	5.6
4. Percentage of area held	98.8	28.7	68.2	1.9	...	1.2
5. Average size of holdings (acres)	29.5	9.7	38.6	3.3	...	3.7

III. DISTRIBUTION OF HOLDINGS V. RANGE OF AGRICULTURAL WAGE RATES
(percentage of mandays worked—casual labour)

Size of holdings (Acres)	Number	Area
	(Percentage)	
1. 1 acre and below	8.9	0.3
2. 1.1—2.5	15.1	1.4
3. 2.6—5.0	36.6	7.2
4. 5.1—10.0	19.0	7.3
5. 10.1—25.0	11.5	9.2
6. 25.1—50.0	4.2	8.1
7. Over 50.0	4.7	66.5
All holdings	Average size (acres)	17.1
	Estimated No. (million)	0.03

	Men	Women
1. Total mandays	75.0	20.6
2. Wage range Less than—10 As.	0.5	0.2
3. 10—14 "	13.9	9.9
4. 14—18 "	20.6	3.4
5. 18—22 "	19.0	4.9
6. 22—26 "	9.4	1.6
7. 26—30 "	5.4	0.6
8. 30 As. and above	6.2	...
9. Average daily wage (As.)	19.3	15.9

IV. EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
(Average days per year)

		Employment in		Un- em- ploy- ed	Self em- ploy- ed
		Agl. Lab.	Non Agl. Lab.		
1. Men	All	130	101	91	43
	Casual	111	113	91	50
	Attached	210	26	92	37
2. Women		58	54	...	...

VI. MODE OF WAGE PAYMENT
(Percentage of mandays)

	Cash	Kind	Cash & kind
1. With perquisites	13.8	20.9	16.8
2. Without perquisites	36.0	6.4	1.7
3. Total	49.8	27.3	18.5
4. Time rates 95.6	Piece rates		...

VII. ANNUAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FAMILIES

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Description	Unit	Category of labour families		
		Allj	Casual	Attached
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
A. Distribution	%	100.0	87.5	12.5
B. Average size of family*	Persons	4.7	4.7	4.6
C. Earners per family :—				
Men	Persons	1.1	1.0	1.4
Women	"	0.5	0.5	0.6
Children	"	0.1	0.1	0.2
D. Average annual family income	Rs.	645	644	653
Sources :—				
(a) Agricultural wages	%	38.9	33.6	76.0
(b) Non-agricultural wages]	"	44.7	48.9	14.7
(c) Land	"	6.8	7.9	..
(d) Others	"	9.6	9.6	9.3
E. Average annual consumption expenditure—Total	Rs.	667	663	693
(a) On food	%	84.3	83.4	90.1
(b) on clothing & footwear	"	6.0	6.2	3.6
(c) On fuel and lighting	"	1.2	1.3	0.7
(d) On house rent and repairs	"	0.3	0.4	..
(e) On miscellaneous	"	8.2	8.7	5.6
F. Indebtedness :—				
Families in debt	%	82.5	82.9	80.0
Average debt per indebted family	Rs.	110	118	55
G. Annual consumption expenditure	Rs.	Per consumption unit		Per capita
		205		142
Daily consumption of cereals	Ozs.	29.5		20.6

VIII. ECONOMIC LEVELS OF LIVING

Annual consumption expenditure per consumption unit	upto Rs. 100	Rs. 101—150	Rs. 151—200	Rs. 201—250	Above Rs. 250
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Percentage of families	5.0	12.5	27.5	22.5	32.5
2. Size of family (Consumption units)	4.7	4.4	4.3	2.7	2.3

* According to the Intensive Family Survey.

I. AREA AND POPULATION

Area (Sq. miles)	Popu- lation (million)	Density (per sq. mile)	Rural population		Area sown		Percentage to total area sown of area	
			Million	Percent- age	Sq. miles	Percent- age	Irri- gated	Double cropped
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
149,609	40.7	272	28.0	65.0	70,880	56.0	4.5	3.2

II. AGRICULTURAL FAMILIES AND HOLDINGS

	All Agricultural families					Non-Agl. families
	All	Land Owners	Tenants	Labour		
				with land	without land	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Percentage of families	83.6	44.8	18.4	8.8	11.6	16.4
2. Average size of family	5.1	5.4	5.5	4.6	4.0	4.4
3. Percentage of holdings held	95.0	57.8	26.0	11.2	..	5.0
4. Percentage of area held	97.2	65.9	27.0	4.3	..	2.8
5. Average size of holdings (acres)	13.3	14.0	12.8	5.0	..	7.1

III. DISTRIBUTION OF HOLDINGS

Size of holdings (Acres)	Number	Area
	(Percentage)	
1. 1 acre and below	11.2	0.5
2. 1.1—2.5	15.6	2.1
3. 2.6—5.0	13.9	4.1
4. 5.1—10.0	20.4	11.9
5. 10.1—25.0	25.4	32.6
6. 25.1—50.0	10.1	28.6
7. Over 50.0	3.4	20.2
All holdings	Average size (acres)	12.3
	Estimated No. (million)	3.2

RANGE OF AGRICULTURAL WAGE RATES
(Percentage of mandays worked—casual labour)

1. Total mandays	Men	Women
	56.9	40.2
2. Wage range Less than 10 As.	4.0	18.7
3. 10—14 "	12.2	8.2
4. 14—18 "	22.0	6.2
5. 18—22 "	8.4	3.9
6. 22—26 "	6.1	1.9
7. 26—30 "	1.4	0.3
8. 30 As. and above	2.8	1.0
9. Average daily wage(As.)	18.0	12.5

IV. EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
(Average days per year)

		Employment in		Un- em- ploy- ed	Self em- ploy- ed
		Agl. Lab.	Non- Agl. Lab.		
1. Men	All	176	20	113	56
	Casual	148	23	144	50
	Attached	335	5	16	9
2. Women		103	13	..	..

VI. MODE OF WAGE PAYMENT
(Percentage of mandays)

	Cash	Kind	Cash & kind
1. With perquisites	15.5	3.6	1.4
2. Without perquisites	58.1	14.1	4.4
3. Total	73.6	17.7	5.8
4. Time rates 95.9	Piece rates 1.2		

VII. ANNUAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF AGRICULTURAL
LABOUR FAMILIES

Description (1)	Unit (2)	Category of labour families		
		All (3)	Casual (4)	Attached (5)
A. Distribution	%	100.0	89.4	10.6
B. Average size of family †	Persons	4.3	4.2	4.7
C. Earners per family :—	Persons			
Men	„	1.1	1.1	1.3
Women	„	1.0	1.0	0.7
Children	„	0.1	0.1	0.1
D. Average annual family income	Rs.	391	375	528
Sources :—				
(a) Agricultural wages	%	73.7	71.5	86.4
(b) Non-agricultural wages	„	10.7	12.0	3.2
(c) Land	„	6.4	6.4	7.0
(d) Others	„	9.2	10.1	3.4
E. Average annual consumption expenditure—Total	Rs.	392	375	535
(a) On food	%	83.4	82.7	89.2
(b) On clothing & footwear	„	8.7	9.3	5.6
(c) On fuel and lighting	„	1.8	1.8	1.3
(d) On house rent & repairs	„	0.5	0.3	0.4
(e) On miscellaneous	„	5.6	5.9	3.5
F. Indebtedness :—				
Families in debt	%	39.9	39.5	43.6
Average debt per indebted family	Rs.	108	110	86
G. Annual consumption expenditure	Rs.	Per consumption unit 117		Per capita 91
Daily consumption of cereals	Ozs.	18.3		14.6

VIII. ECONOMIC LEVELS OF LIVING

Annual consumption expenditure per consumption unit (1)	upto Rs. 100 (2)	Rs. 101—150 (3)	Rs. 151—200 (4)	Rs. 201—250 (5)	Above Rs. 250 (6)
1. Percentage of families	39.1	36.2	14.5	5.6	4.6
2. Size of family (Consumption units)	4.1	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.1

† According to the Intensive Family Survey.

AND POPULATION

Area (Sq. miles)	Popu- lation (million)	Density (per sq. mile)	Rural population		Area sown		Per centage to total area sown of area	
			Million	Percent- age	Sq. miles	Percent- age	Irri- gated	Double cropped
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
111,434	36.0	323	24.8	69.0	64,190	58.4	4.3	3.1

II. AGRICULTURAL FAMILIES AND HOLDINGS

	All Agricultural families					Non- Agl. families
	All	Land owners	Tenants	Labour		
				with land	without land	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Percentage of families	86.2	46.9	18.9	9.6	10.8	13.8
2. Average size of family	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.0	4.2	4.6
3. Percentage of holdings held	95.7	57.8	25.7	12.2	..	4.3
4. Percentage of area held	96.0	58.0	26.0	12.0	..	4.0
5. Average size of holdings (acres)	9.9	11.7	8.8	3.7	..	4.6

III. DISTRIBUTION OF HOLDINGS V. RANGE OF AGRICULTURAL WAGE RATE
(Percentage of mandays worked—casual labour)

Size of holdings (Acres)	Number	Area
	(Percentage)	
1. 1 acre and below	13.1	0.7
2. 1.1—2.5	18.0	3.0
3. 2.6—5.0	17.2	6.0
4. 5.1—10.0	20.6	16.1
5. 10.1—25.0	23.1	36.1
6. 25.1—50.0	6.0	22.0
7. Over 50.0	2.0	16.1
All holdings	Average size (acres)	9.7
	Estimated No. (million)	3.0

	Men	Women
1. Total mandays	56.7	40.5
2. Wages range Less than 10 As.	4.4	21.0
3. 10—14 "	13.1	8.5
4. 14—18 "	23.8	5.6
5. 18—22 "	7.6	3.4
6. 22—26 "	5.3	1.4
7. 26—30 "	1.0	..
8. 30 As. and above	1.5	0.6
9. Average daily wage (As.)	17.6	11.8

IV. EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
(Average days per year)

		Employment in		Un- em- ploy- ed	Self em- ploy- ed
		Agl. Lab.	Non- Agl. Lab.		
1. Men	All	173	20	115	57
	Casual	145	23	185	12
	Attached	336	4	5	20
2. Women		102	11	..	..

VI. MODE OF WAGE PAYMENT
(Percentage of mandays)

	Cash	Kind	Cash & Kind
1. With perquisites	13.5	3.5	1.4
2. Without perquisites	58.0	15.3	4.9
3. Total	71.5	18.8	6.3
4. Time rates 96.6	Piece rates		..

VII. ANNUAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FAMILIES

BOMBAY

Description	Unit	Category of labour families		
		All	Casual	Attached
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
A. Distribution	%	100.0	89.4	10.6
B. Average size of family†	Persons	4.2	4.2	4.9
C. Earners per family :—				
Men	Persons	1.1	1.1	1.3
Women	"	1.1	1.0	0.7
Children	"	0.1	0.1	0.1
D. Average annual family income	Rs.	368	352	499
Sources :—				
(a) Agricultural wages	%	73.4	71.5	85.1
(b) Non-agricultural wages	"	10.5	11.7	3.3
(c) Land	"	7.5	7.4	7.6
(d) Others	"	8.6	9.4	4.0
E. Average annual consumption expenditure—Total	Rs.	367	350	511
(a) On food	%	84.2	83.2	90.6
(b) On clothing & footwear	"	8.3	8.8	4.9
(c) On fuel and lighting	"	1.6	1.7	1.1
(d) On house rent & repairs	"	0.2	0.2	0.3
(e) On miscellaneous	"	5.7	6.1	3.1
F. Indebtedness :—				
Families in debt	%	40.3	39.9	43.6
Average debt per indebted family	Rs.	106	111	68
G. Annual consumption expenditure	Rs.	Per consumption unit		Per capita
		110		87
Daily consumption of cereals	Ozs.	18.1		13.6

VIII. ECONOMIC LEVELS OF LIVING

Annual consumption expenditure per consumption unit	upto Rs. 100	Rs. 101—150	Rs. 151—200	Rs. 201—250	Above Rs. 250
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Percentage of families	43.6	36.9	12.7	4.1	2.7
2. Size of family (Consumption units)	4.0	3.1	2.7	2.6	2.2

† According to the Intensive Family Survey.

I. AREA AND POPULATION

Area (Sq. miles)	Popu- lation (million)	Density (per sq. mile)	Rural population		Area sown		Percentage to total area sown of area	
			Million	Percent- age	Sq. miles	Percent- age	Irri- gated	Double cropped
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
21,451	4.1	193	2.7	66.3	55.31	60.5	5.3	4.2

II. AGRICULTURAL FAMILIES AND HOLDINGS

	All Agricultural families					Non-Agl. families
	All	Land owners	Tenants	Labour		
				with land	without land	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Percentage of families	66.2	29.1	17.1	2.2	17.8	33.8
2. Average size of family	5.9	6.1	6.7	6.1	4.7	4.9
3—Percentage of holdings held	96.8	55.8	36.6	4.4	..	3.2
4—Percentage of area held	98.2	51.4	44.4	2.4	..	1.8
5. Average size of holdings (acres)	30.8	27.2	35.8	16.3	..	17.2

III. DISTRIBUTION OF HOLDINGS

Size of holdings (Acres)	Number	Area
	(Percentage)	
1. 1 acre and below	0.4	..
2. 1.1—2.5	1.5	0.1
3. 2.6—5.0	2.9	0.4
4. 5.1—10.0	7.8	1.9
5. 10.1—25.0	39.2	23.0
6. 25.1—50.0	35.3	42.2
7. Over 50.0	12.9	32.4
All holdings	Average size (acres)	29.6
	Estimated No. (million)	0.2

V. RANGE OF AGRICULTURAL WAGE RATES
(Percentage of mandays worked—casual labour)

	Men	Women
1. Total mandays	60.8	35.6
2. Wage range Less than 10 As.	0.9	1.4
3. 10—14 „	6.4	6.5
4. 14—18 „	11.5	10.8
5. 18—22 „	16.7	6.0
6. 22—26 „	12.3	3.6
7. 26—30 „	4.5	2.8
8. 30 As. and above	8.5	4.5
9. Average daily wage (As.)	21.5	19.5

IV. EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
(Average days per year)

		Employment		Un- em- ploy- ed	Self- em- ploy- ed
		Agl. Lab.	Non- Agl. Lab.		
1. Men	All	199	18	97	51
	Casual	178	20	108	59
	Attached	336	3	18	8
Women		107	22	..	..

VI. MODE OF WAGE PAYMENT
(Percentage of mandays)

	Cash	Kind	Cash & kind
1. With perquisites	35.9	5.3	0.9
2. Without perquisites	47.3	6.7	0.3
3. Total	83.2	12.0	1.2
4. Time rates 89.7	Piece rates		6.7

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VII. ANNUAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF AGRICULTURAL
LABOUR FAMILIES

Description	Unit	Category of labour families		
		All	Casual	Attached
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
A. Distribution	%	100.0	89.2	10.8
B. Average size of family †	Persons	4.5	4.6	3.7
C. Earners per family :—				
Men	Persons	1.1	1.1	1.2
Women	„	0.9	1.0	0.6
Children	„	0.1	0.1	0.1
D. Average annual family income	Rs.	579	555	782
Sources :—				
(a) Agricultural wages	%	76.7	73.7	94.0
(b) Non-agricultural wages	„	8.4	9.7	1.1
(c) Land	„	0.7	0.1	4.0
(d) Others	„	14.2	16.5	0.9
E. Average annual consumption expenditure—Total	Rs.	590	572	740
(a) On food	%	80.3	80.2	80.6
(b) On clothing & footwear	„	11.8	12.1	10.0
(c) On fuel and lighting	„	2.1	2.2	1.8
(d) On house-rent & repairs	„	1.2	1.1	1.7
(e) On miscellaneous	„	4.6	4.4	6.0
F. Indebtedness :—				
Families in debt	%	45.0	44.4	50.0
Average debt per indebted family	Rs.	119	102	243
G. Annual consumption expenditure	Rs.	Per consumption unit		Per capita
		170		131
Daily consumption of cereals	Ozs.	23.4		18.2

VIII. ECONOMIC LEVELS OF LIVING

Annual consumption expenditure per consumption unit	Upto Rs. 100	Rs. 101—150	Rs. 151—200	Rs. 201—250	Above Rs. 250
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Percentage of families	2.7	36.0	28.9	16.2	16.2
2. Size of family (Consumption units)	5.5	4.1	3.5	3.4	2.8

† According to the Intensive Family Survey.

I. AREA AND POPULATION

KUTCH

Area (Sq. mile)	Popu- lation (million)	Density (Pers sq. Mile)	Rural population		Area sown		Percentage to total area sown of area	
			Million	Percent- age	Sq. miles	Percent- age	Irri- gated	Double cropped
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
16,724	0.6	34	0.5	80.0	1,159	15.0	9.3	3.1

II. AGRICULTURAL FAMILIES AND HOLDINGS

	All Agricultural families					
	All	Land owners	Tenants	Labour		
				with land	without land	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Percentage of families	55.5	28.6	6.5	3.3	17.1	44.5
2. Average size of family	4.2	4.6	5.0	4.3	3.1	4.4
3. Percentage of holdings held	84.8	60.7	15.9	8.2	...	15.2
4. Percentage of area held	91.3	68.7	17.5	5.1	...	8.7
5. Average size of holdings (acres)	24.1	24.9	24.2	13.7	...	12.7

III. DISTRIBUTION OF HOLDINGS

V. RANGE OF AGRICULTURAL WAGE RATES (Percentage of mandays worked—casual labour)

Size of holdings (Acres)	Number	Area
	(Percentage)	
1. 1 Acre and below	...	...
2. 1.1—2.5	0.9	0.1
3. 2.6—5.0	5.5	0.9
4. 5.1—10.0	23.2	7.3
5. 10.1—25.0	40.0	28.8
6. 25.1—50.0	23.6	41.8
7. Over 50.0	6.8	21.1
All holdings	Average size (acres)	22.0
	Estimated No. (million)	0.5

	Men	Women
1. Total mandays	46.0	53.5
2. Wage range Less than —10 As.	...	...
3. 10—14 "	...	3.0
4. 14—18 "	1.5	22.4
5. 18—22 "	2.8	13.4
6. 22—26 "	14.5	11.3
7. 26—30 "	3.9	0.8
8. 30 As. and above	23.3	2.6
9. Average daily wage (As.)	29.0	18.9

V. EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT (Average days per year)

		Employment in		Un- em- ploy- ed	Self em- ploy- ed
		Agl. Lab.	Non- Agl. Lab.		
1. Men	All	172	68	104	23
	Casual	157	67	113	28
	Attached	297	47	19	2
2. Women		134	64	...	...

VI. MODE OF WAGE PAYMENT (Percentage of mandays)

	Cash	Kind	Cash & kind
1. With perquisites	...	...	...
2. Without perquisites	97.4	2.1	...
3. Total	97.4	2.1	...
4. Time rates 99.5	Piece rates		...

VII. ANNUAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FAMILIES

Description	Unit	Category of labour families		
		All	Casual	Attached
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
A. Distribution	%	100.0	93.3	6.7
B. Average size of family†	Persons	3.5	3.4	4.2
C. Earners per family :—				
Men	Persons	0.7	0.7	1.0
Women	..	0.9	0.9	1.0
Children	..	...	...	...
D. Average annual family income	Rs.	570	557	747
Sources :—				
(a) Agricultural wages	%	65.1	62.7	91.3
(b) Non-agricultural wages	..	30.2	32.3	8.7
(c) Land	..	0.7	0.7	...
(d) Others	..	4.0	4.3	...
E. Average annual consumption expenditure—Total	Rs.	593	582	742
(a) On food	%	79.9	79.9	80.9
(b) On clothing & footwear	..	6.8	6.9	6.5
(c) On fuel and lighting	..	4.7	4.6	4.4
(d) On house-rent & repairs	..	0.7	0.7	0.5
(e) On miscellaneous	..	7.9	7.9	7.7
F. Indebtedness :—				
Families in debt	..	1.1	1.2	...
Average debt per indebted family	Rs.	70	70	...
G. Annual consumption expenditure	Rs.	Per consumption unit		Per capita
		210		169
Daily consumption of cereals	Ozs.	22.1		18.1

VIII. ECONOMIC LEVELS OF LIVING

Annual consumption expenditure per consumption unit	Upto Rs. 100	Rs. 101—150	Rs. 151—200	Rs. 201—250	Above Rs. 250
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Percentage of families	...	8.9	33.3	24.5	33.3
2. Size of family (Consumption units)	...	3.5	3.9	2.7	1.8

† According to the Intensive Family Survey

CENTRAL INDIA

I. AREA AND POPULATION

Area (Sq. miles)	Population (million)	Density (per sq. mile)	Rural population		Area sown		Percentage to total area sown of area	
			Million	Percentage	Sq. miles	Percentage	Irrigated	Double cropped
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
289,399	52.3	181	44.1	80.0	107,682	37.0	5.6	7.5

II. AGRICULTURAL FAMILIES AND HOLDINGS

	All Agricultural families					Non-Agl. families
	All	Land owners	Tenants	Labour		
				with land	without land	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Percentage of families	83.7	25.0	22.0	14.6	22.1	16.3
2. Average size of family	5.0	5.4	5.3	2.9	4.3	4.5
3. Percentage of holdings held	92.2	43.7	28.8	19.7	..	7.8
4. Percentage of area held	96.8	59.5	27.4	9.9	..	3.2
5. Average size of holdings (acres)	14.5	16.9	13.0	4.3	..	12.6

III. DISTRIBUTION OF HOLDINGS

Size of holdings (Acres)	Number	Area
	(Percentage)	
1. 1 acre and below	7.4	0.3
2. 1.1—2.5	12.3	1.5
3. 2.6—5.0	16.4	4.5
4. 5.1—10.0	22.1	12.0
5. 10.1—25.0	28.4	33.7
6. 25.1—50.0	9.6	24.1
7. Over 50.0	3.8	23.9
All holdings	Average size (acres)	12.2
	Estimated No. (million)	4.9

RANGE OF AGRICULTURAL WAGE RATES (Percentage of mandays worked—casual labour)

	Men	Women
1. Total mandays	42.9	51.1
2. Wage range Less than 10 As.	11.8	40.0
3. 10—14 „	15.7	8.0
4. 14—18 „	11.2	1.8
5. 18—22 „	2.3	0.9
6. 22—26 „	1.0	0.4
7. 26—30 „	0.3	..
8. 30 As. and above	0.6	..
9. Average daily wage (As.)	12.8	8.2

IV. EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT (Average days per year)

		Employment in		Un- em- ploy- ed	Self em- ploy- ed
		Agl. Lab.	Non-Agl. Lab.		
1. Men	All	221	24	54	66
	Casual	160	33	73	99
	Attached	316	9	16	24
2. Women		125	16	..	..

V. MODE OF WAGE PAYMENT (Percentage of mandays)

	Cash	Kind	Cash & Kind
1. With perquisites	0.6	0.9	0.7
2. Without perquisites	42.8	39.2	9.8
3. Total	43.4	40.1	10.5
4. Time rates 88.4	Piece rates		5.6

CENTRAL INDIA

**VII. ANNUAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF AGRICULTURAL
LABOUR FAMILIES**

Description	Unit	Category of labour families		
		All	Casual	Attached
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
A. Distribution	%	100.0	74.3	25.7
B. Average size of family†	Persons	4.6	4.6	4.6
C. Earners per family :—				
Men	Persons	1.2	1.1	1.3
Women	"	1.1	1.1	1.0
Children	"	0.2	0.2	0.2
D. Average annual family income	Rs.	417	413	431
Sources :—				
(a) Agricultural wages	%	65.7	60.8	79.1
(b) Non-agricultural wages	"	11.5	13.5	6.3
(c) Land	"	13.0	13.8	10.0
(d) Others	"	9.8	11.9	4.6
E. Average annual consumption expenditure—Total	Rs.	428	423	441
(a) On food	%	87.4	87.7	87.1
(b) On clothing & footwear	"	6.1	5.9	6.1
(c) On fuel and lighting	"	0.9	1.0	0.9
(d) On house rent & repairs	"	0.2	0.2	0.4
(e) On miscellaneous	"	5.4	5.2	5.5
F. Indebtedness :—				
Families in debt	%	54.9	53.9	57.6
Average debt per indebted family	Rs.	103	102	105
G. Annual consumption expenditure	Rs.	Per consumption unit		Per capita
		118		93
Daily consumption of cereals	Ozs.	19.4		15.3

VIII. ECONOMIC LEVELS OF LIVING

Annual consumption expenditure per consumption unit	Upto Rs. 100	Rs. 101—150	Rs. 151—200	Rs. 201—250	Above Rs. 250
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Percentage of families	32.3	44.6	15.4	5.8	1.9
2. Size of family (Consumption units)	4.4	3.7	3.0	2.5	2.5

†According to the Intensive Family Survey

I. AREA AND POPULATION

Area (Sq. miles)	Popu- lation (million)	Density (per sq. mile)	Rural population		Area sown		Percentage to total area sown of area	
			Million	Percent- age	Sq. miles	Percent- age	Irri- gated	Double cropped
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
130,272	21.2	163	18.3	86.5	44,511	34.3	6.0	12.2

II. CULTURAL FAMILIES AND HOLDINGS

	All Agricultural families					Non-Agl. families
	All	Land owners	Tenants	Labour		
				with land	without land	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Percentage of families	86.0	6.9	39.0	14.9	25.2	14.0
Size of family	4.8	5.3	5.2	5.1	4.0	4.4
Percentage of holdings held	91.7	10.9	61.1	19.7	..	8.3
Percentage of area held	96.4	28.3	58.5	9.6	..	3.6
Size of holdings (acres)	19.5	36.4	13.4	6.8	..	6.1

DISTRIBUTION OF HOLDINGS

V. RANGE OF AGRICULTURAL WAGE RATES
(Percentage of mandays Worked—casual labour)

Holdings (acres)	Number	Area
	(Percentage)	
Below	5.6	0.2
	13.4	1.6
	18.4	4.8
	21.6	11.2
5. 10.1—25.0	26.9	30.6
6. 25.1—50.0	9.9	23.7
7. Over 50.0	4.2	27.9
Average size (acres)		13.9
Estimated No. (million)		11.9

1. Total mandays	Men	Women
	51.1	42.2
2. Wage range Less than 10 As.	12.5	33.4
3. 10—14 "	21.8	5.3
4. 14—18 "	12.0	2.0
5. 18—22 "	3.4	1.3
6. 22—26 "	0.7	0.2
7. 26—30 "	0.2	..
8. 30 As. and above	0.5	..
9. Average daily wage (As.)	12.6	7.9

MENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
Average days per year)

	Employment in		Un- em- ploy- ed	Self em- ploy- ed
	Agl. Lab.	Non- Agl. Lab.		
	239	16	53	83
al	191	23	76	75
ched	323	6	14	23
	112	10	..	..

VI. MODE OF WAGE PAYMENT
(Percentage of mandays)

	Cash	Kind	Cash & kind
1. With perquisites	0.1	0.2	0.1
2. Without perqui- sites	35.0	49.3	8.6
3. Total	35.1	49.5	8.7
4. Time rates	83.0	Piece rates	10.3

MADHYA PRADESH

**VII. ANNUAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF AGRICULTURAL
LABOUR FAMILIES**

Description	Unit	Category of labour families		
		All	Casual	Attached
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
A. Distribution	%	100.0	73.5	26.5
B. Average size of family†	Persons	4.5	4.5	4.4
C. Earners per family :—				
Men	Persons	1.2	1.1	1.2
Women	„	1.0	1.1	0.9
Children	„	0.2	0.2	0.2
D. Average annual family income	Rs.	390	375	431
Sources :—				
(a) Agricultural wages	%	74.1	70.1	84.0
(b) Non-agricultural wages	„	10.3	12.0	5.8
(c) Land	„	11.5	13.1	7.9
(d) Others	„	4.1	4.8	2.3
E. Average annual consumption expenditure—Total	Rs.	410	398	445
(a) On food	%	89.3	89.4	88.1
(b) On clothing & footwear	„	5.4	5.3	6.1
(c) On fuel and lighting	„	0.7	0.8	0.9
(d) On house-rent & repairs	„	0.2	0.2	0.2
(e) On miscellaneous	„	4.4	4.3	4.7
F. Indebtedness :—				
Families in debt	%	49.6	49.9	48.6
Average debt per indebted family	Rs.	45	41	59
G.		Per consumption unit		Per capita
Annual consumption expenditure	Rs.	116		91
Daily consumption of cereals	Ozs.	19.8		15.7

VIII. ECONOMIC LEVELS OF LIVING

Annual consumption expenditure per consumption unit	Upto Rs. 100	Rs. 101—150	Rs. 151—200	Rs. 201—250	Above Rs. 250
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Percentage of families	36.3	38.8	16.4	7.3	1.2
2. Size of family (Consumption units)	4.3	3.5	2.9	2.2	2.2

† According to the Intensive Family Survey.

MADHYA BHARAT

I. AREA AND POPULATION

Area (Sq. miles)	Popu- lation (million)	Density (per sq. mile)	Rural population		Area sown		Percentage to total area sown of area	
			Million	Percent- age	Sq. miles	Percent- age	Irri- gated	Double cropped
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
46,478	7.9	171	6.5	81.9	16,800	39.0	4.3	6.4

II. AGRICULTURAL FAMILIES AND HOLDINGS

	All Agricultural families					Non- agl. families
	All	Land owners	Tenants	Labour		
				with land	without land	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Percentage of families	86.2	39.7	23.8	8.6	14.1	13.8
2. Average size of family	5.6	5.9	5.9	5.1	4.4	4.4
3. Percentage of holdings held	93.1	52.8	30.5	9.8	—	6.9
4. Percentage of area held	97.0	66.4	23.9	6.7	—	3.0
5. Average size of holdings (acres)	14.0	16.0	9.9	8.7	—	5.5

III. DISTRIBUTION OF HOLDINGS

Size of holdings (Acres)	Number	Area
	(Percentage)	
1. 1 acre and below	3.1	0.1
2. 1.1—2.5	10.5	1.4
3. 2.6—5.0	17.4	5.0
4. 5.1—10.0	23.8	13.9
5. 10.1—25.0	34.4	42.4
6. 25.1—50.0	8.1	21.1
7. Over 50.0	2.7	16.1
All holdings	Average size (acres)	12.7
	Estimated No. (million)	0.8

V. RANGE OF AGRICULTURAL WAGE RATES (Percentage of mandays worked—casual labour)

	Men	Women
1. Total mandays	50.3	45.6
Wage range		
2. Less than 10 As	16.9	30.2
3. 10—14 „	14.0	9.2
4. 14—18 „	12.5	4.3
5. 18—22 „	1.4	1.2
6. 22—26 „	1.5	0.4
7. 26—30 „	0.4	0.1
8. 30 As. and above	3.6	0.2
9. Average daily wage (As)	13.7	9.4

IV. EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT (Average days per year)

		Employment in		Un- em- ploy- ed	Self em- ploy- ed
		Agl. Lab.	Non- Agl. Lab.		
1. Men	All	173	48	82	62
	Casual	133	57	101	74
	Attached	313	15	22	15
2. Women		108	23	..	..

VI. MODE OF WAGE PAYMENT (Percentage of mandays)

	Cash	Kind	Cash kind
1. With perquisites	3.3	0.9	0.4
2. Without perquisites	70.9	15.1	5.3
3. Total	74.2	16.0	5.9
4. Time rates	93.2	Piece rates	2.

VIII. AVERAGE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FAMILIES.

Description (1)	Unit (2)	Category of labour families		
		All (3)	Casual (4)	Attached (5)
A. Distribution	%	100.0	82.9	17.1
B. Average size of family†	Persons	4.8	4.7	5.0
C. Earners per family :—				
Men	Persons	1.1	1.1	1.2
Women	„	1.0	1.0	1.0
Children	„	0.1	0.1	0.2
D. Average annual family income	Rs.	399	407	364
Sources:—				
(a) Agricultural wages	%	53.6	49.0	78.5
(b) Non-agricultural wages	„	16.0	18.0	5.5
(c) Land	„	12.0	13.0	6.7
(d) Others	„	18.4	20.0	9.3
E. Average annual consumption expenditure—Total	Rs.	372	374	361
(a) On food	%	81.8	81.6	82.0
(b) On clothing & footwear	„	8.8	8.8	8.9
(c) On fuel and lighting	„	1.4	1.3	1.4
(d) On house-rent & repairs	„	0.2	0.3	0.5
(e) On miscellaneous	„	7.8	8.0	7.2
F. Indebtedness:—				
Families in debt	%	57.1	54.4	70.2
Average debt per indebted family	Rs.	153	132	229
G. Annual consumption expenditure	Rs.	Per consumption unit 109		Per capita 78
Daily consumption of cereals	Ozs.	21.1		15.9

IV. ECONOMIC LEVELS OF LIVING

Annual consumption expenditure per consumption unit (1)	upto Rs. 100 (2)	Rs. 101—150 (3)	Rs. 151—200 (4)	Rs. 201—250 (5)	Above Rs. 250 (6)
1. Percentage of families	51.7	29.3	11.9	3.7	3.4
2. Size of family (Consumption units)	4.0	3.2	3.9	3.2	2.3

† According to the Intensive Family Survey.

I. AREA AND POPULATION

Area (Sq. miles)	Popu- lation (million)	Density (per sq. mile)	Rural population		Area sown		Percentage to total area sown of area	
			Million	Percent- age	Sq. miles	Percent- age	Irrigated	Double cropped
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
82,168	1.87	227	15.2	81.0	37,600	45.4	6.2	0.6

II. AGRICULTURAL FAMILIES AND HOLDINGS

	All Agricultural families					Non-Agl. families
	All	Land owners	Tenants	Labour		
				with land	without land	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Percentage of families	81.2	34.9	4.2	19.5	22.6	18.8
2. Average size of family	4.9	5.3	5.1	5.2	4.2	4.7
3. Percentage of holdings held	92.0	55.5	6.7	29.8	—	8.0
4. Percentage of area held	96.8	74.9	8.1	13.8	—	3.2
5. Average size of holdings (acres)	17.0	19.0	16.9	6.5	—	5.8

III. DISTRIBUTION OF HOLDINGS

V. RANGE OF AGRICULTURAL WAGE RATES (Percentage of man-days worked—casual labour)

Size of holdings (Acres)	Number | Area	
	(Percentage)	
1. 1 acre and below	11.4	0.4
2. 1.1—2.5	11.4	1.3
3. 2.6—5.0	13.2	3.5
4. 5.1—10.0	20.0	10.2
5. 10.1—25.0	28.0	31.5
6. 25.1—50.0	11.6	27.9
7. Over 50.0	4.4	25.2
All holdings	Average size (acres)	14.1
	Estimated No. (million)	1.7

	Men	Women
1. Total mandays	31.1	63.4
Wage range		
2. Less than 10 As.	8.4	50.5
3. 10—14 „	9.8	11.5
4. 14—18 „	10.0	0.9
5. 18—22 „	1.4	0.4
6. 22—26 „	0.9	0.1
7. 26—30	0.2	..
8. 30 As. and above	0.4	..
9. Average daily wage (As.)	13.1	8.0

IV. EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT (Average days per year)

VI. MODE OF WAGE PAYMENT (Percentage of mandays)

		Employment in			
		Agl. Lab.	Non- Agl. Lab.	Un- em- ploy- ed	Self em- ploy- ed
1. Men	All	212	23	54	76
	Casual	123	34	103	105
	Attached	318	9	7	31
2. Women		141	18	..	..

	Cash	Kind	Cash & Kind
1. With perquisites	0.5	0.1	..
2. Without perquisites	47.0	32.4	41.1
3. Total	47.5	32.5	41.1
4. Time rates	4.1	Piece rates 9	

VII. AVERAGE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF AGRICULTURAL
LABOUR FAMILIES

Description (1)	Unit (2)	Category of labour families		
		All (3)	Casual (4)	Attached (5)
A. Distribution	%	100.0	74.5	25.5
B. Average size of family†	Persons	4.7	4.7	4.7
C. Earners per family :—				
Men	Persons	1.2	1.2	1.4
Women	„	1.2	1.2	1.1
Children	„	0.2	0.2	0.3
D. Average annual family income	Rs.	455	460	439
Sources :—				
(a) Agricultural wages	%	59.8	54.9	74.9
(b) Non-agricultural wages	„	10.7	12.3	5.6
(c) Land	„	14.7	15.5	12.2
(d) Others	„	14.8	17.3	7.3
E. Average annual consumption expenditure—Total	Rs.	464	467	453
(a) On food	%	87.1	87.2	87.0
(b) On clothing & footwear	„	5.8	6.0	5.7
(c) On fuel and lighting	„	1.1	0.8	1.1
(d) On house-rent & repairs	„	0.2	0.2	0.2
(e) On miscellaneous	„	5.8	5.8	6.0
F. Indebtedness:—				
Families in debt	%	62.4	61.0	66.5
Average debt per indebted family	Rs.	145	152	125
G. Annual consumption expenditure	Rs.	Per consumption unit 122		Per capita 99
Daily consumption of cereals	Ozs.	17.6		14.1

VIII. ECONOMIC LEVELS OF LIVING

Annual consumption expenditure per consumption unit	upto Rs. 100	Rs. 101—150	Rs. 151—200	Rs. 201—250	Above Rs. 250
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Percentage of families	24.3	54.4	14.3	4.9	2.1
2. Size of family (Consumption units)	4.5	4.0	3.0	2.7	2.9

† According to the Intensive Family Survey.

I. AREA AND POPULATION

Area (Sq. miles)	Popu- lation (million)	Density (per sq. mile)	Rural population		Area sown		Percentage to total area sown of area	
			Million	Percent- age	Sq. miles	Percent- age	Irri- gated	Double cropped
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
23,603	3.6	152	3.3	91.4	6,348	28.3	4.8	19.4

II. AGRICULTURAL FAMILIES AND HOLDINGS

	All Agricultural families					Non-Agl. families
	All	Land owners	Tenants	Labour		
				with land	without land	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Percentage of families	82.2	54.6	7.4	4.3	15.9	17.8
2. Average size of family	5.1	5.5	4.9	4.4	4.0	4.6
3. Percentage of holdings held	93.9	77.8	10.3	5.8	..	6.1
4. Percentage of area held	96.2	86.9	6.7	2.6	..	3.8
5. Average size of holdings (acres)	9.7	10.2	6.0	4.0	..	5.7

III. DISTRIBUTION OF HOLDINGS

Size of holdings (Acres)	Number	Area
	(Percentage)	
1. 1 acre and below	6.7	0.4
2. 1.1—2.5	17.6	3.2
3. 2.6—5.0	22.2	9.0
4. 5.0—10.0	27.2	21.2
5. 10.1—25.0	20.2	34.4
6. 25.1—50.0	4.1	15.7
7. Over 50.0	2.0	16.1
All holdings	Average size (acres)	9.1
	Estimated No. (million)	0.4

V. RANGE OF AGRICULTURAL WAGE RATES
(Percentage of mandays Worked—Casual labour)

	Men	Women
1. Total mandays	49.1	46.1
2. Wage range Less than 10 As.	27.5	35.4
3. 10—14 ..	10.4	4.5
4. 14—18 ..	6.3	4.6
5. 18—22 ..	2.9	0.8
6. 22—26 ..	1.4	0.5
7. 26—30 ..	0.6	0.3
8. 30 As. and above	..	..
9. Average daily wage (As).	10.2	8.5

IV. EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
(Average days per year)

		Employment in		Un- em- ploy- ed	Self em- ploy- ed
		Agl. Lab.	Non- Agl. Lab.		
1. Men	All	226	68	36	35
	Casual	212	84	38	21
	Attached	251	33	29	52
2. Women		155	40	..	..

VI. MODE OF WAGE PAYMENT
(Percentage of mandays)

	Cash	Kind	Cash & kind
1. With perquisites	2.3	13.9	0.2
2. Without perquisites	33.9	39.9	5.0
3. Total	36.2	53.8	5.2
4. Time rates 93.7	Piece rates		1.5

VII. ANNUAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FAMILIES

Description	Unit	Category of labour families		
		All	Casual	Attached
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
A. Distribution	%	100·0	74·0	26·0
B. Average size of family†	Persons	4·6	4·1	4·9
C. Earners per family :— Meg	Persons	1·1	1·0	1·4
Women	„	1·1	1·0	1·2
Children	„	0·1	0·1	0·1
D. Average annual family income.	Rs.	378	378	355
Sources :—				
(a) Agricultural wages	%	61·9	61·3	63·5
(b) Non-agricultural wages	„	26·6	29·5	17·9
(c) Land	„	6·5	4·3	13·2
(d) Others	„	5·0	4·9	5·4
E. Average annual consumption expenditure—Total	Rs.	372	378	355
(a) On food	%	89·4	89·8	88·0
(b) On clothing & footwear	„	5·3	5·2	5·7
(c) On fuel and lighting	„	1·0	0·9	0·7
(d) On house rent & repairs	„	..	..	0·5
(e) On miscellaneous	„	4·3	4·1	5·1
F. Indebtedness :— Families in debt	%	43·0	32·2	73·8
Average debt per indebted family	Rs.	95	87	106
G.		Per consumption unit		Per capita
Annual consumption expenditure	Rs.	110		81
Daily consumption of cereals	Ozs.	30·4		22·7

VIII. ECONOMIC LEVELS OF LIVING

Annual consumption expenditure per consumption unit	upto Rs. 100	Rs. 101—150	Rs. 151—200	Rs. 201—250	Above Rs. 250
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Percentage of families	35·2	42·2	16·9	2·4	3·3
2. Size of family (Consumption units)	4·4	3·2	2·3	2·3	2·2

† According to the Intensive Family Survey.
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I. AREA AND POPULATION

Area (Sq. miles)	Popu- lation (million)	Density (per sq. mile)	Rural population		Area sown		Percentage to total area sown of area	
			Million	Percent- age	Sq. miles	Percent- age	Irri- gated	Double cropped
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
6,878	0.8	122	0.7	84.0	24.23	35.3	1.1	3.7

II. AGRICULTURAL FAMILIES AND HOLDINGS

	All Agricultural families					Non-Agl. families
	All	Land owners	Tenants	Labour		
				with land	without land	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Percentage of families	87.9	37.0	4.8	8.4	37.7	12.1
2. Average size of family	4.8	5.2	4.5	5.1	4.3	3.7
3. Percentage of holdings held	97.3	68.8	9.7	18.8	..	2.7
4. Percentage of area held	99.1	88.6	6.3	4.2	..	0.9
Average size of holdings (acres)	22.9	24.5	12.4	4.2		65

III. DISTRIBUTION OF HOLDINGS

Size of holdings (Acres)	Number	Area
	(Percentage)	
1. 1 acre and below	10.2	0.1
2. 1.1—2.5	3.2	0.3
3. 2.6—5.0	4.8	1.0
4. 5.1—10.0	19.9	7.5
5. 10.1—25.0	42.5	36.5
6. 25.1—50.0	12.4	23.9
7. Over — 50.0	7.0	30.7
All holdings	Average size (acres)	19.1
	Estimated No. (million)	0.07

V. RANGE OF AGRICULTURAL WAGE RATE
(Percentage of mandays worked—casual labour)

	Men	Women
1. Total mandays	35.4	55.1
2. Wage range Less than— 10 As.	9.2	20.7
3. 10—14 „	7.3	7.5
4. 14—18 „	5.8	1.7
5. 18—22 „	0.6	2.1
6. 22—26 „	10.9	21.1
7. 26—30 „	...	0.5
8. 30 As. and above	1.6	1.5
9. Average daily wage As	16.2	16.1

IV. EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
(Average days per year)

		Employment in		Un- em- ploy- ed	Self em- ploy- ed
		Agl. Lab.	Non- Agl. Lab.		
1. Men	All	203	24	32	106
	Casual	105	38	71	151
	Attached	275	13	11	66
2. Women		75	15	..	...

VI. MODE OF WAGE PAYMENT
(Percentage of mandays)

	Cash	Kind	Cash & kind
1. With perquisites	...	..	...
2. Without perquisites	81.1	6.4	3.0
3. Total	81.1	6.4	3.0
4. Time rates 63.2	Piece rates		27.3

VII. AVERAGE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FAMILIES

Description	Unit	Category of labour families		
		All	Casual	Attached
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
A. Distribution	%	100.0	53.0	47.0
B. Average size of family*	Persons	4.4	4.2	4.6
C. Earners per family :—				
Men	Persons	1.2	1.0	1.4
Women	„	1.1	1.2	1.0
Children	„	0.3	0.2	0.4
D. Average annual family income	Rs.	464	415	519
Sources :—				
(a) Agricultural wages	%	68.5	58.3	77.6
(b) Non-agricultural wages	„	11.9	15.4	8.7
(c) Land	„	12.5	16.1	9.2
(d) Others	„	7.1	10.2	4.5
E. Average annual consumption expenditure—Total	Rs.	452	417	492
(a) On food	%	80.8	80.5	81.1
(b) On clothing & footwear	„	9.6	8.9	10.4
(c) On fuel and lighting	„	1.0	1.0	1.0
(d) On house rent & repairs	„	0.7	1.2	0.4
(e) On miscellaneous	„	7.9	8.4	7.1
F. Indebtedness :—				
Families in debt	%	41.9	41.9	41.8
Average debt per indebted family	Rs.	12.8	13.6	118
G. Annual consumption expenditure	Rs.	Per consumption unit		Per capita
		142		103
Daily consumption of cereals	Ozs.	26.3		22.6

VIII. ECONOMIC LEVELS OF LIVING

Annual consumption expenditure per consumption unit	upto Rs. 100	Rs. 101—150	Rs. 151—200	Rs. 201—250	Above Rs. 250
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Percentage of families	13.7	49.5	24.8	4.3	7.7
2. Size of family (Consumption units)	3.8	3.7	2.8	2.7	2.6

According to the Intensive Family Survey.

NORTH-WEST INDIA

I. AREA AND POPULATION

Area (Sq. miles)	Popu- lation (million)*	Density (per sq. mile)	Rural population		Area sown		Percentage to total area sown of area	
			Million	Percent- age	Sq. miles	Percent- age	Irri- gated	Double cropped
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
284.342	39.3	1.23	31.4	80.9	43,789	45.0	33.2	18.7

II. AGRICULTURAL FAMILIES AND HOLDINGS

	All Agricultural families					Non-Agl. families
	All	Land owners	Tenants	Labour		
				with land	without land	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Percentage of families	77.0	42.2	25.0	2.7	7.1	23.0
2. Average size of family	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.0	4.4	4.0
3. Percentage of holdings held	92.6	58.1	31.0	3.5	..	7.4
4. Percentage of area held	96.8	60.9	34.1	1.8	..	3.2
5. Average size of holdings (acres)	13.4	13.7	13.1	6.3	..	5.4

III. DISTRIBUTION OF HOLDINGS V. RANGE OF AGRICULTURAL WAGE RATES (Percentage of mandays worked -- casual labour)

Size of holdings (Acres)	Number	Area		Men	Women
	(Percentage)				
1. 1 acre and below	5.4	0.2	1. Total mandays	62.7	34.1
2. 1.1—2.5	14.4	2.0	2. Wage range Less than 10 As.	2.7	3.4
3. 2.6—5.0	16.9	5.1	3. 10—14 "	3.8	13.0
4. 5.1—10.0	22.5	13.4	4. 14—18 "	21.4	10.7
5. 10.1—25.0	31.0	39.3	5. 18—22 "	9.7	1.7
6. 25.1—50.0	8.0	22.3	6. 22—26 "	9.2	2.7
7. Over 50.0	1.8	17.7	7. 26—30 "	1.9	2.2
All holding	Average size (acres)	12.6	8. 30 As. and above	14.0	0.4
	Estimated No. (million)	3.1	9. Average daily wage (As.)	22.8	15.8

IV. EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT (Average days per year)

		Employment in		Un- em- ploy- ed	Self em- ploy- ed
		Agl. Lab.	Non- Agl. Lab.		
1. Men	All	177	25	82	81
	Casual	111	30	120	104
	Attached	270	18	38	39
2. Women		98	17	..	..

VI. MODE OF WAGE PAYMENT (Percentage of mandays)

	Cash	Kind	Cash & kind
1. With perquisites	15.9	3.4	1.6
2. Without perquisites	60.4	9.3	6.2
3. Total	76.3	12.7	7.8
4. Time Rates	96.2	Piece Rates	0.6

*Includes the population of Jammu and Kashmir.

NORTH-WEST INDIA
VII. ANNUAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF AGRICULTURAL
LABOUR FAMILIES

Description	Unit	Category of labour families		
		All	Casual	Attached
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
A. Distribution	%	100.0	61.0	39.0
B. Average size of family*	Persons	4.7	4.7	4.5
C. Earners per family:—				
Men	Persons	1.2	1.2	1.3
Women	"	0.5	0.6	0.2
Children	"	0.1	0.1	0.1
D. Average annual family income	Rs.	651	606	721
Sources :—				
(a) Agricultural wages	%	56.8	46.5	70.5
(b) Non-agricultural wages	"	12.0	12.7	10.8
(c) Land	"	13.5	22.0	2.4
(d) Others	"	17.7	18.8	16.3
E. Average annual consumption expenditure—Total	Rs.	674	634	735
(a) On food	%	84.7	85.0	84.7
(b) On clothing and footwear	"	7.7	7.9	7.4
(c) On fuel and lighting	"	0.9	0.8	0.8
(d) On house-rent and repairs	"	0.5	0.5	0.3
(e) On miscellaneous	"	6.2	5.8	6.8
F. Indebtedness :—				
Families in debt	%	75.8	70.6	83.8
Average debt per indebted family	Rs.	335	313	364
G.		Per consumption unit		Per capita
Annual consumption expenditure	Rs.	191		143
Daily consumption of cereals	Ozs.	27.3		21.6

VIII. ECONOMIC LEVELS OF LIVING

Annual consumption expenditure per consumption unit	upto Rs. 100	Rs. 101—150	Rs. 151—200	Rs. 201—250	Above Rs. 250
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Percentage of families	3.1	21.4	33.6	17.7	24.2
2. Size of family (Consumption units)	5.4	4.5	3.9	3.4	2.6

*According to the Intensive Family Survey.

AREA AND POPULATION

Area (Sq. miles)	Popul- ation (millions)	Density (per sq. mile)	Total population		Area sown		Percentage to total area sown of area	
			Million	Per- centage	Sq. miles	Per- centage	Irri- gated	Double cropped
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
130,207	15.3	117	12.7	83.0	12,927	40.3	17.5	16.9

II. AGRICULTURAL FAMILIES AND HOLDINGS

	All Agricultural families						Non- Agl. families
	All	Land owners	Tenants	with land	without land		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		(7)
1. Percentage of families	81.5	36.7	35.5	5.6	5.6		8.5
2. Average size of family	5.1	5.1	5.3	4.5	3.7		4.2
3. Percentage of holdings held	91.9	43.6	44.0	4.3	18.1		18.1
4. Percentage of area held	95.4	43.9	48.7	2.8	4.6		4.6
5. Average size of holdings (acres)	17.7	17.1	18.7	11.2	9.6		9.6

III. DISTRIBUTION OF HOLDINGS

V. RANGE OF AGRICULTURAL WAGE RATES
(Percentage of mandays worked casual labour)

Size of holdings (Acres)	Number (Percentage)		Men		Women	
1. 1 acre and below	3.3	0.1	57.2		39.5	
2. 1.1—2.5	8.7	0.9				
3. 2.6—5.0	13.6	3.0				
4. 5.1—10.0	21.4	8.8				
5. 10.1—25.0	33.3	31.0				
6. 25.1—50.0	14.7	30.0				
7. Over 50.0	5.0	26.2				
Average size (acres)		16.9				
Estimated No. (million)		1.4				
1. Total mandays			57.2		39.5	
2. Wage range Less than—10 As.			2.0		3.8	
3. 10—14 "			3.5		16.2	
4. 14—18 "			26.4		13.4	
5. 18—22 "			11.9		2.0	
6. 22—26 "					2.6	
7. 26—30 "					2.1	
8. 30 As. and above						
9. Average daily wage (As.)			19.7		15.2	

IV. EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
(Average days per year)

VI. MODE OF WAGE PAYMENT
(Percentage of mandays)

	Employment				Un- em- ployed	Self- em- ployed	Mode of wage payment			
	Agl. Lab.	Non- Agl. Lab.					With perquisites	Without perquisites	Cash	Cash & kind
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1. Men	131	22	100	112						
2. Women	113	12								
3. Total	88.9	4.6								
4. Time rates	96.6									

*According to the Intensive Family Survey.

VII. ANNUAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FAMILIES

Description		Unit	Category of labour families		
(1)	(2)	(3)	All	Casual	Attached
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
A. Distribution†					
	%		100.0	83.0	17.0
B. Average size of family†					
	Persons		4.4	4.7	3.0
C. Earners per family†					
Men	Persons		1.2	1.2	1.1
Women	"		0.8	0.9	0.1
Children	"		0.1	0.1	0.1
D. Average annual family income					
	Rs.		604	631	472
Sources :—					
(a) Agricultural wages	%		50.7	46.4	78.0
(b) Non-agricultural wages	"		8.4	8.2	9.9
(c) Land	"		27.6	31.1	4.4
(d) Others	"		13.3	14.3	7.7
E. Average annual consumption expenditure—Total					
	Rs.		578	605	450
(a) On food			85.0	84.8	86.2
(b) On clothing & footwear			9.3	9.3	8.9
(c) On fuel and lighting			0.7	0.7	0.9
(d) On house rent & repairs			0.2	0.2	—
(e) On miscellaneous			4.8	5.0	4.0
F. Indebtedness :					
Families in debt	%		64.5	64.5	64.6
Average debt per indebted family	Rs.		347	370	238
G. Annual consumption expenditure					
	Rs.		—	—	—
Per consumption unit					
	Rs.		—	—	—
Per capita					
	Rs.		—	—	—
VIII. ECONOMIC LEVELS OF LIVING					
Annual consumption expenditure per consumption unit	Rs. 100		161-200	201-250	Above Rs. 250
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)
Percentage of families	Total		27.1	35.3	15.4
Size of family (Consumption unit)	4.7		4.1	3.1	2.2

†According to the Intensive Family Survey.

I. AREA AND POPULATION

Area (Sq. miles)	Popu- lation (million)	Density (per sq. mile)	Rural population		Area sown		Percentage to total area sown of area	
			Million	Percent- age	Sq. miles	Percent- age	Irri- gated	Double cropped
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
37,378	12.6	338	10.2	81.0	18,984	66.7	40.2	19.8

II. AGRICULTURAL FAMILIES AND HOLDINGS

	All Agricultural families					Non-Agl. families
	All	land owners	Tenants	Labour		
				with land	without land	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Percentage of families	71.3	44.1	17.1	1.6	8.5	28.7
2. Average size of family	5.9	5.9	6.4	5.6	4.9	5.1
3. Percentage of holdings held	95.5	63.7	29.1	2.7	..	4.5
4. Percentage of area held	98.5	71.2	26.4	0.9	..	1.5
5. Average size of holdings (acres)	12.4	13.2	10.7	4.0	...	4.1

III. DISTRIBUTION OF HOLDINGS

Size of holdings (Acres)	Number	Area
	(Percentage)	
1. 1 acre and below	4.0	...
2. 1.1—2.5	7.0	1.0
3. 2.6—5.0	12.0	3.0
4. 5.1—10.0	26.0	16.0
5. 10.1—25.0	42.0	54.0
6. 25.1—50.0	8.0	21.0
7. Over 50.0	1.0	5.0
All holdings	Average size (acres)	11.8
	Estimated No. (million)	1.0

V. RANGE OF AGRICULTURAL WAGE RATES
(Percentage of mandays worked—casual labour)

	Men	Women
1. Total mandays	89.9	8.8
2. Wage range Less than 10 As.	6.8	0.6
3. 10—14 "	4.3	1.9
4. 14—18 "	11.1	2.7
5. 18—22 "	5.9	0.2
6. 22—26 "	18.8	2.0
7. 26—30 "	5.3	...
8. 30 As. and above	37.7	1.4
9. Average daily wage (As.)	28.6	21.1

IV. EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
(Average days per year)

		Employment in		Un- em- ploy- ed	Self em- ploy- ed
		Agl. Lab.	Non- Agl. Lab.		
1. Men	All	164	24	101	76
	Casual	79	32	168	86
	Attached	231	19	58	57
2. Women		35	29	...	...

VI. MODE OF WAGE PAYMENT
(Percentage of mandays)

	Cash	Kind	Cash & kind
1. With perquisites	15.9	4.4	8.6
2. Without perquisites	18.9	27.0	23.9
3. Total	34.8	31.4	32.5
4. Time rates 96.1	Piece rates		2.6

VII. ANNUAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FAMILIES

Description	Unit	Category of labour families		
		All	Casual	Attached
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
A. Distribution	%	100.0	47.3	52.7
B. Average size of family†	Persons	5.0	4.9	5.0
C. Earners per family :—				
Men	Persons	1.3	1.3	1.4
Women	„	0.2	0.2	0.2
Children	„	0.1	..	0.1
D. Average annual family income	Rs.	607	513	691
Sources :—				
(a) Agricultural wages	%	58.0	44.8	66.9
(b) Non-agricultural wages	„	15.5	19.3	13.0
(c) Land	„	4.0	6.8	2.0
(d) Others	„	22.5	29.1	18.1
E. Average annual consumption expenditure—Total	Rs.	718	639	788
(a) On food	%	85.1	85.0	85.2
(b) On clothing & footwear	„	7.7	7.0	8.2
(c) On fuel and lighting	„	0.8	0.9	0.8
(d) On house rent & repairs	„	0.4	0.5	0.4
(e) On miscellaneous	„	6.0	6.6	5.4
F. Indebtedness :—				
Families in debt	%	90.8	87.7	93.5
Average debt per indebted family	Rs.	341	258	411
G. Annual consumption expenditure	Rs.	Per consumption unit		Per capita
		192		144
Daily consumption of cereals	Ozs.	25.2		20.1

VIII. ECONOMIC LEVELS OF LIVING

Annual consumption expenditure per consumption unit	upto Rs. 100	Rs. 101—150	Rs. 151—200	Rs. 201—250	Above Rs. 250
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Percentage of families	1.7	21.9	34.3	19.1	23.0
2. Size of family (Consumption units)	6.5	4.8	4.2	3.5	2.9

†According to the Intensive Family Survey.

HAIKAREA AND POPULATION

Area (Sq. miles)		Population (million)	Density (per sq. mile)	Rural population		Area sown		Percentage to total area sown of area	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
10,078	3.5	347	2.8	81.0	6,429	64.6	44.8	16.4	

II. AGRICULTURAL FAMILIES AND HOLDINGS

	All Agricultural families					Non-Agr. families	
	All	Land owners	Tenants	with land	without land		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Percentage of families	74.9	45.9	15.8	6.8	12.6	25.1	
2. Average size of family	5.6	5.5	6.2	6.2	5.8	4.6	
3. Percentage of holdings held	96.2	67.7	27.2	1.3	...	3.8	
4. Percentage of area held	98.5	74.5	23.5	0.5	...	1.5	
5. Average size of holdings (acres)	16.0	17.0	13.3	3.7	...	6.6	

III. DISTRIBUTION OF HOLDINGS

Size of holdings (Acres)	Number (Percentage)	Area (Percentage)
1. 1 acre and below	1.0	0.1
2. 1-1-2.5	5.4	0.6
3. 2.6-5.0	11.5	2.6
4. 5.1-10.0	20.6	9.5
5. 10.1-25.0	45.1	44.6
6. 25.1-50.0	13.4	28.9
7. 50.0 and over	3.0	13.7
Average size (acres)		15.4
All holdings	Estimated No. (millions)	0.3

V. RANGE OF AGRICULTURAL WAGE RATES
(Percentage of mandays worked—casual labour)

	Men	Women
1. Total mandays	69.8	24.0
2. Wage range Less than 10 As.	...	...
3. 10-14	6.9	3.7
4. 14-18	6.7	8.9
5. 18-22	0.9	1.3
6. 22-26	2.9	...
7. 26-30	2.5	...
8. 30 As. and above	61.9	65.3
9. Average daily wage (As.)	43.6	13.7

IV. EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
(Average days per year)

	Employment in		Un- em- ploy- ed	Self em- ploy- ed
	Agri. Lab.	Non- Agri. Lab.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Men	273	8	43	41
2. Women	50	1	..	..

VI. MODE OF WAGE PAYMENT
(Percentage of mandays)

	Mode of wage payment	
	Cash	Kind
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. With perquisites	52.7	1.5
2. Without perquisites	47.3	98.5
3. Total	100.0	100.0

VII. ANNUAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF AGRICULTURAL AREA I

LABOUR-FAMILIES

Description	Unit	Category of labour families		
		All	Casual	Attached
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
A. Distribution				
B. Average size of family*				
Persons		5.2	5.9	5.0
C. Earners per family, %				
Men	Persons	1.3	1.4	1.2
Women	"	0.2	0.3	0.2
Children	"	0.1	0.1	0.1
D. Average annual family income				
Rs.		913	824	938
Sources:—				
(a) Agricultural wages	%	72.1	58.0	75.6
(b) Non-agricultural wages	"	6.9	11.4	5.7
(c) Land	"	0.7	1.7	0.5
(d) Others	"	20.3	28.9	18.2
E. Average annual consumption expenditure—Total				
Rs.		829	799	838
(a) On food	%	82.9	81.8	83.1
(b) On clothing & footwear	"	6.0	6.6	5.8
(c) On fuel and lighting	"	1.0	1.2	1.0
(d) On house rent & repairs	"	0.2	0.2	0.3
(e) On miscellaneous	"	9.9	10.2	9.8
F. Indebtedness:—				
Families in debt	%	80.6	65.7	84.8
Average debt per indebted family	Rs.	118	227	559
G. Annual consumption expenditure				
Rs.		151	207	250
VIII. ECONOMIC LEVELS OF LIVING				
Annual consumption expenditure per consumption unit	upto Rs. 100	Rs. 101-150	Rs. 151-200	Above Rs. 200
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Percentage of families	2.5	32.5	18.4	46.6
Size of family (Consumption units)	7.9	5.7	4.6	3.2

* According to the Intensive Family Survey

* The above figures include figures for Bikaner. The above figures include figures for Bikaner. Census Report No. 2, 1932.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

I. AREA AND POPULATION

Area (Sq. miles)	Popu- lation (million)	Density (per sq. mile)	Rural population		Area sown		Percentage to total area sown of area	
			Million	Percent- age	Sq. miles	Percent- age	Irri- gated	Double cropped
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
10,451	1.0	94	0.9	95.8	9.95*	28.4*	30.0*	61.9*

II. AGRICULTURAL FAMILIES AND HOLDINGS

	All Agricultural families					Non-Agl. families
	All	Land owners	Tenants	Labour		
				with land	without land	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Percentage of families	80.7	43.7	23.7	6.1	7.2	19.3
2. Average size of family	5.1	5.3	5.7	4.1	1.9	4.4
3. Percentage of holdings held	88.3	49.5	30.8	8.0	...	11.7
4. Percentage of area held	93.9	61.1	29.5	3.3	...	6.1
5. Average size of holdings (acres)	4.1	4.5	3.5	1.5	...	1.9

III. DISTRIBUTION OF HOLDINGS

Size of holdings (Acres)	Number	Area
	(Percentage)	(Percentage)
1. 1 acre and below	11.4	1.1
2. 1.1—2.5	36.2	15.9
3. 2.6—5.0	20.3	27.3
4. 5.1—10.0	22.2	35.0
5. 10.1—25	9.7	19.1
6. 25.1—50.0	0.2	1.1
7. Over 50.0	...	...
All holdings	Average size (acres)	3.6
	Estimated No. (million)	0.1

V. RANGE OF AGRICULTURAL WAGE RATES (Percentage of mandays worked—casual labour)

	Men	Women
1. Total mandays	42.1	52.5
2. Wage range Less than 10 As.	...	0.4
3. 10—14 "	7.3	2.9
4. 14—18 "	7.2	6.7
5. 18—22 "	5.5	4.1
6. 22—26 "	9.4	20.3
7. 26—30 "	8.4	14.7
8. 30 As. and above	4.3	3.4
9. Average daily wage (As.)	21.0	5

IV. EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT (Average days per year)

		Employment in		Un- em- ploy- ed	Self- em- ploy- ed
		Agl. Lab.	Non- Agl. Lab.		
1. Men	All	106	112	49	98
	Casual	76	103	65	121
	Attached	189	139	19	18
2. Women		109	51	...	...

VI. MODE OF WAGE PAYMENT (Percentage of mandays)

	Cash	Kind	Cash & kind
1. With perquisites	7.1	49.9	1.7
2. Without perquisites	8.0	7.6	0.3
3. Total	15.1	77.5	2.0
4. Time rates 94.6	Piece rates ...		

*The above figures include figures for Bhaaur State also since no separate figures are available in Census Paper No. 2, 1952.

HIMACHAL PRADESH
VII. ANNUAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF AGRICULTURAL
LABOUR FAMILIES

Description	Unit	Category of labour families		
		All	Casual	Attached
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
A. Distribution	%	100.0	73.0	27.0
B. Average size of family*	Persons	3.2	3.6	2.0
C. Earners per family				
Men	Persons	0.9	0.9	1.0
Women	"	0.7	0.8	0.3
Children	"	..	..	..
D. Average annual family income	Rs.	628	613	668
Sources :—				
(a) Agricultural wages	%	39.2	38.2	41.6
(b) Non-agricultural wages	"	33.6	29.7	43.4
(c) Land	"	17.8	19.4	13.9
(d) Others	"	9.4	12.7	1.1
E. Average annual consumption expenditure—Total	Rs.	656	685	580
(a) On food	%	88.3	87.4	90.4
(b) On clothing & footwear	"	3.0	3.1	2.9
(c) On fuel and lighting	"	0.6	0.9	0.3
(d) On house-rent & repairs	"	1.7	1.9	0.9
(e) On miscellaneous	"	6.4	6.7	5.5
F. Indebtedness—				
Families in debt	%	66.6	73.9	47.1
Average debt per indebted family	Rs.	262	257	285
G. Annual consumption expenditure	Rs.	Per consumption unit		Per capita
		258		205
Daily consumption of cereals	Ozs.	31.1		25.8

VIII. ECONOMIC LEVELS OF LIVING

Annual consumption expenditure per consumption unit	upto Rs. 100	Rs. 101—150	Rs. 151—200	Rs. 201—250	Above Rs. 250
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Percentage of families	..	4.8	17.5	17.5	60.2
2. Size of family (Consumption units)	..	4.0	4.3	3.4	1.8

*According to the Intensive Family Survey.

I. AREA AND POPULATION

Area (Sq. miles)	Popu- lation (million)	Density (per sq. mile)	Rural population		Area sown		Percentage to total area sown of area	
			Million	Percent- age	Sq. miles	Percent- age	Irri- gated	Double cropped
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
578	1.7	3.017	0.3	17.6	351	61.4	30.4	21.9

II. AGRICULTURAL FAMILIES AND HOLDINGS

	All Agricultural families					Non-Agl. families
	All	Land owners	Tenants	Labour		
				with land	without land	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Percentage of families	50.6	35.6	10.1	0.4	4.5	49.4
2. Average size of family	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.3	4.7	5.5
3. Percentage of holdings held	83.0	68.6	13.4	1.0	...	17.0
4. Percentage of area held	95.5	87.7	7.4	0.4	...	4.5
5. Average size of holdings (acres)	10.6	11.1	4.8	3.3	...	2.3

III. DISTRIBUTION OF HOLDINGS

V. RANGE OF AGRICULTURAL WAGE RATES

(Percentage of mandays worked—casual labour)

Size of holdings (Acres)	Number Area	
	(Percentage)	
1. 1 acre and below	4.1	0.2
2. 1.1—2.5	27.2	4.4
3. 2.6—5.0	14.1	5.5
4. 5.1—10.0	21.4	16.8
5. 10.1—25.0	27.4	49.4
6. 25.1—50.0	5.1	19.8
7. Over 50.0	0.7	3.9
All holdings	Average size (acres)	8.7
	Estimated No. (million)	0.02

	Men	Women
1. Total mandays	84.2	15.4
2. Wage range Less than 10 As.	0.7	..
3. 10—14 „	6.9	0.1
4. 14—18 „	6.0	6.8
5. 18—22 „	5.0	3.1
6. 22—26 „	6.6	0.8
7. 26—30 „	11.8	1.6
8. 30 As. and above	47.2	3.0
9. Average daily wage (As.)	29.1	23.3

IV. EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
(Average days per year)VI. MODE OF WAGE PAYMENT
(Percentage of mandays)

		Employment in		Un- em- ploy- ed	Self em- ploy- ed
		Agl. Lab.	Non- Agl. Lab.		
1. Men	All	159	50	76	80
	Casual	137	51	90	83
	Attached	291	20	24	30
2. Women		50	2	...	...

	Cash	Kind	Cash & kind
1. With perquisites	...	..	1.4
2. Without perquisites	39.4	20.1	38.7
3. Total	39.4	20.1	40.1
4. Time rates 99.6	Piece rates		..

VII. ANNUAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FAMILIES

Description	Unit	Category of labour families		
		All	Casual	Attached
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
A. Distribution	%	100.0	83.7	16.3
B. Average size of family†	Persons	4.7	5.0	3.3
C. Earners per family :—				
Men	Persons	1.1	1.2	0.7
Women	„	0.5	0.5	0.4
Children	„	...	...	0.1
D. Average annual family income	Rs.	687	670	777
Sources :—				
(a) Agricultural wages	%	60.1	55.2	81.3
(b) Non-agricultural wages	„	18.9	21.2	9.1
(c) Land	„	3.6	4.6	...
(d) Others	„	17.4	19.0	9.6
E. Average annual consumption expenditure—Total	Rs.	772	732	978
(a) On food	%	75.5	78.5	64.0
(b) On clothing & footwear	„	12.6	12.5	12.8
(c) On fuel and lighting	„	1.3	1.4	0.9
(d) On house-rent & repairs	„	2.7	0.3	12.0
(e) On miscellaneous	„	7.9	7.3	10.3
F. Indebtedness :—				
Families in debt	%	83.7	80.6	100.0
Average debt per indebted family	Rs.	646	678	511
G. Annual consumption expenditure	Rs.	Per consumption unit		Per capita
		223		164
Daily consumption of cereals	Ozs.	30.1		2.03

VIII. ECONOMIC LEVELS OF LIVING

Annual consumption expenditure per consumption unit	upto Rs. 100	Rs. 101—150	Rs. 151—200	Rs. 201—250	Above Rs. 250
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Percentage of families	9.3	16.3	16.3	11.6	46.5
2. Size of family (Consumption units)	4.8	5.3	3.6	3.2	2.8

†According to the Intensive Family Survey.

I. AREA AND POPULATION

Area (Sq. miles)	Popula- tion (million)	Density (per sq. mile)	Rural population		Area sown		Percentage to total area sown of area	
			Million	Percent- age	Sq. miles	Percent- age	Irri- gated	Double cropped
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
2.417	0.7	287	0.4	57.1	576	23.7	31.7	1.0

II. AGRICULTURAL FAMILIES AND HOLDINGS

	All Agricultural families					Non-Agl. families
	All	Land owners	Tenants	Labour		
				with land	without land	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Percentage of families	80.2	29.2	42.0	5.4	3.6	19.8
2. Average size of family	5.0	4.8	5.3	5.5	3.8	4.4
3. Percentage of holdings held	90.4	31.5	52.4	6.5	...	9.6
4. Percentage of area held	94.8	37.7	53.3	3.8	...	5.2
5. Average size of holdings (acres)	12.3	13.7	11.7	6.8	...	6.1

V. RANGE OF AGRICULTURAL WAGE RATES (Percentage of mandays worked—casual labour)

III. DISTRIBUTION OF HOLDINGS

Size of holdings (Acres)	Number	Area
	(Percentage)	
1. 1 acre and below	2.2	0.1
2. 1.1—2.5	9.2	1.5
3. 2.6—5.0	18.4	6.3
4. 5.1—10.0	27.6	17.7
5. 10.1—25.0	35.8	47.5
6. 25.1—50.0	5.9	18.7
7. Over 50.0	0.9	8.2
All holdings	Average size (acres)	11.5
	Estimated No. (million)	0.06

	Men	Women
1. Total mandays	41.9	51.3
2. Wage range Less than—10 As.	8.7	20.7
3. 10—14 "	12.0	21.8
4. 14—18 "	17.0	8.0
5. 18—22 "	4.2	0.8
6. 22—26 "	...	..
7. 26—30 "	...	...
8. 30 As. and above	...	..
9. Average daily wage (As.)	73.9	10.9

IV. EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT (Average days per year)

		Employment in		Un- em- ploy- ed	Self em- ploy- ed
		Agl. Lab.	Non- Agl. Lab.		
1. Men	All	205	38	68	54
	Casual	170	55	94	46
	Attached	258	..	12	95
2. Women		161	14	...	...

VI. MODE OF WAGE PAYMENT (Percentage of mandays)

	Cash	Kind	Cash & kind
1. With perquisites	...	0.7	...
2. Without perquisites	87.8	..	4.7
3. Total	87.8	0.7	4.7
4. Time rates 93.2	Piece rates		..

VII. ANNUAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FAMILIES

Description (1)	Unit (2)	Category of labour families		
		All (3)	Casual (4)	Attached (5)
A. Distribution	%	100.0	82.0	18.0
B. Average size of family†	Persons	4.0	4.0	4.2
C. Earners per family :—				
Men	Persons	1.0	1.0	1.1
Women	„	0.9	1.0	0.4
Children	„	0.2	0.2	0.2
D. Average annual family income	Rs.	608	557	840
Sources :—				
(a) Agricultural wages	%	58.4	55.1	68.3
(b) Non-agricultural wages	„	17.8	21.0	8.5
(c) Land	„	11.5	10.2	15.6
(d) Others	„	12.3	13.7	7.6
E. Average annual consumption expenditure—Total	Rs.	621	572	843
(a) On food	%	77.6	78.8	74.1
(b) On clothing & footwear	„	11.0	10.6	12.2
(c) On fuel and lighting	„	1.0	0.8	1.1
(d) On house-rent & repairs	„	0.6	0.9	..
(e) On miscellaneous	„	9.8	8.9	12.6
F. Indebtedness:—				
Families in debt	%	72.1	70.0	81.8
Average debt per indebted family	Rs.	224	229	207
G.		Per consumption unit		Per capita
Annual consumption expenditure	Rs.	194		155
Daily consumption of cereals	Ozs.	25.7		20.9

VIII. ECONOMIC LEVELS OF LIVING

Annual consumption expenditure per consumption unit (1)	upto Rs. 100 (2)	Rs. 101—150 (3)	Rs. 151—200 (4)	Rs. 201—250 (5)	Above Rs. 250 (6)
1. Percentage of families	...	19.7	41.0	27.5	11.4
2. Size of family (Consumption units)	..	3.9	2.9	3.7	2.4

†According to the Intensive Family Survey.

JAMMU & KASHMIR

I. AREA AND POPULATION

Area (Sq. miles) (1)	Popu- lation (million) (2)	Density (per sq. mile) (3)	Rural population		Area sown		Percentage to total area sown of area	
			Million (4)	Percent- age (5)	Sq. miles (6)	Percent- age (7)	Irri- gated (8)	Double cropped (9)
92,780	4.4	522	3.9	89.0	3,528	28.2	34.8	13.1

II. AGRICULTURAL FAMILIES AND HOLDINGS

	All Agricultural families					Non- Agl. families
	All	Land owners	Tenants	Labour		
				with land	without land	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Percentage of families	87.1	69.7	14.0	2.7	0.7	12.9
2. Average size of family	6.0	5.9	6.3	6.7	4.3	5.7
3. Percentage of holdings held	93.8	75.7	15.3	2.8	...	6.2
4. Percentage of area held	97.4	79.1	16.3	18.6	...	3.0
5. Average size of holdings (acres)	4.0	4.0	4.0	2.2	...	1.9

III. DISTRIBUTION HOLDINGS

Size of holdings (Acres)	Number	Area
	(Percentage)	
1. 1 acre and below	13.7	1.9
2. 1.1—2.5	30.3	13.3
3. 2.6—5.0	30.8	29.8
4. 5.1—10.0	20.3	36.4
5. 10.1—25.0	4.6	16.4
6. 25.1—50.0	0.3	2.2
7. Over 50.0	...	...
All holdings	Average size (acres)	3.8
	Estimated No. (million)	0.2

V. RANGE OF AGRICULTURAL WAGE RATES (percentage of mandays worked—casual labour)

	Men	Women
1. Total mandays	98.2	1.8
2. Wage range Less than 10 As.	...	...
3. 10—14 ..	...	...
4. 14—18 ..	0.2	...
5. 18—22 ..	4.1	...
6. 22—26 ..	66.7	1.8
7. 26—30 ..	11.3	...
8. 30 As. and above	15.9	...
9. Average daily wage (As.)	25.6	24.0

IV. EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT (Average days per year)

		Employment in		Un- em- ploy- ed	Self em- ploy- ed
		Agr. Lab.	Non- Agr. Lab.		
1. Men.	All	183	23	112	47
	Casual	182	22	115	46
	Attached	201	31	60	73
2. Women		227	70	...	...

VI. MODE OF WAGE PAYMENT (Percentage of mandays)

	Cash	Kind	Cash & kind
1. With perquisites	96.3	2.2	1.4
2. Without perquisites	0.1	...	...
3. Total	96.4	2.2	1.4
4. Time rates 100.0	Piece rates ...		

JAMMU & KASHMIR

VII. ANNUAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FAMILIES

Description	Unit	Category of labour families		
		All	Casual	Attached
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
A. Distribution	%	100.0	92.7	7.3
B. Average size of family†	Persons	4.5	4.5	4.8
C. Earners per family	Persons	1.1	1.1	1.2
Men	Persons	1.1	1.1	1.2
Women	"	...	...	...
Children	"	...	...	...
D. Average annual family income	Rs.	654	650	703
Sources :—				
(a) Agricultural wages	%	48.2	48.7	41.0
(b) Non-agricultural wages	"	4.0	4.0	4.7
(c) Land	"	35.9	36.0	35.4
(d) Others	"	11.9	11.3	18.9
E. Average annual consumption expenditure—Total	Rs.	785	777	894
(a) On food	%	90.2	90.2	89.4
(h) On clothing & footwear	"	4.7	4.7	5.8
(c) On fuel and lighting	"	1.3	1.3	1.1
(d) On house rent & repairs	"	0.1	0.1	...
(e) On miscellaneous	"	3.7	3.7	3.7
F. Indebtedness :—				
Families in debt	%	13.0	13.0	...
Average debt per indebted family	Rs.	63	63	...
G. Annual consumption expenditure	Rs.	Per consumption unit		Per capita
		208		174
Daily consumption of cereals	Ozs.	33.3		27.9

VIII. ECONOMIC LEVELS OF LIVING

Annual consumption expenditure per consumption unit	upto Rs. 100	Rs. 101—150	Rs. 151—200	Rs. 201—250	Above Rs. 250
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Percentage of families	—	13.0	40.6	20.3	26.1
2. Size of family (Consumption units)	—	4.4	4.3	3.2	3.2

† According to the Intensive Family Survey.

APPENDIX-VIII
DETAILED TABLES
All-India and Census Zones

TABLE 1.—*Employment on wages of agricultural labourers by categories of families.**

Category of families	Percentage of families	Average number of agricultural workers per family			Average number of days per agricultural labourer* employed on wages during the year											
		Average size of family	Agricultural			Agricultural operations					Non-agricultural labour					
			Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
I. Casual workers' families—																
(I) With land	44.1	4.7	1.2	0.8	0.1	2.1	162	111	181	28	11	11	190	122	142
(II) Without land	46.2	4.0	1.0	0.8	0.1	1.9	191	128	152	34	16	19	225	144	171
All	90.3	4.3	1.1	0.8	0.1	2.0	176	120	142	81	14	15	207	134	157
II. Attached workers' families—																
(I) With land	8.0	4.9	1.3	0.7	0.1	2.1	280	107	203	16	13	14	296	120	217
(II) Without land	6.7	4.3	1.2	0.7	0.2	2.1	309	118	190	11	16	14	320	134	204
All	9.7	4.5	1.2	0.7	0.2	2.1	299	114	193	13	15	14	312	129	207
III. All families																
	100.0	4.3	1.1	0.8	0.1	2.0	189	120	150	29	14	15	218	134	165

* The classification given in this Table is on the basis of families and not individual workers.

† Estimated number of agricultural labour families in India (in million) 17.6.

All-India—1950-51

TABLE 2.—Wage Employment and Wages of Casual Agricultural Workers.

1	Percentage of casual workers employed		Percentage of mandays worked		Average number of days worked during the year		Percentage of wages earned to total wages of men, women and children		Average daily wages (in annas)	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I. Agricultural operations—										
(i) Preparatory	52.3	26.1	8.8	3.3	23	21	10.0	2.1	17.0	9.3
(ii) Ploughing	41.5	1.1	12.7	0.2	52	28	14.4	0.1	16.8	10.5
(iii) Sowing	22.7	10.8	2.6	11.2	19	18	2.8	0.8	115.9	9.6
(iv) Transplanting	21.2	24.7	3.1	4.5	25	31	3.8	3.5	118.5	11.5
(v) Weeding	32.3	34.3	6.0	8.9	31	44	5.8	5.2	14.3	8.6
(vi) Irrigating	16.8	3.5	2.6	0.5	26	22	3.0	0.3	17.1	11.2
(vii) Harvesting	46.3	38.5	11.2	9.7	40	42	15.0	8.4	20.2	12.7
(viii) Threshing	26.8	11.3	3.5	1.3	22	20	4.6	1.2	19.3	13.4
(ix) Others	12.6	10.2	1.8	1.6	24	26	2.0	1.0	16.4	9.5
All agricultural operations	52.3	43.8	52.3	31.2	167	119	61.4	22.5	17.5	10.8
II. Non-agricultural labour										
Non-agricultural labour	30.1	15.1	10.0	3.7	56	41	11.6	2.4	17.2	9.8
III. All labour										
All labour	52.3	43.8	62.3	34.9	200	133	73.0	25.0	17.4	10.6

(i) Includes also casual workers, if any, in attached workers' families.

(ii) Figures in columns 2 and 3 (in horizontal rows) show the percentages of men and women casual workers to total number of casual workers including children. Column no 4 and 5, figures in columns 8 and 9 are to be interpreted likewise.

(iii) Child formed 3 per cent. of casual workers and accounted for 2.8 per cent. of total mandays and 2.0 per cent. of total wages.

NOTE.—Estimated number of casual agricultural workers in Indian Union
Total casual agricultural workers
Men 16,691,000, 14,007,000, 1,249,000 31,947,000.
Women 1,249,000 31,947,000.

TABLE 3.--Unemployment* of adult male agricultural labourers.

* Unemployment herein relates to those who were actually employed on wages during the month at least for one day.

(I) Attached	.	.	.	.	2,953,000
(II) Casual	.	.	.	.	16,691,000
				TOTAL	19,644,000

All-India—1950-51

TABLE 4.—Percentage distribution by Mode of Payment, and by Daily Wage Slabs, of mandays worked by casual workers on agricultural operations only.

Mode of payment	Percentage of mandays	Wage slabs (in annas)										Mean daily wage (weighted by mandays) As.	Standard deviation of daily wage As.
		Less than 10 as.	10 as. to 14 as.	14 as. to 18 as.	18 as. to 22 as.	22 as. to 26 as.	26 as. to 30 as.	30 as. to 34 as.	34 as. to 38 as.	38 as. to 42 as.	42 as. and above		
I. <i>Cash</i> —													
(i) With perquisites	15.9	0.7	2.8	2.5	3.8	2.5	1.6	0.9	1.1	80.6	8.0		
(ii) Without perquisites	19.6	3.0	2.9	7.9	2.6	1.6	0.4	0.7	0.4	17.0	5.9		
II. <i>Kind</i> —													
(i) With perquisites	7.5	0.6	1.7	2.3	1.4	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.2	17.7	6.6		
(ii) Without perquisites	12.3	3.0	4.0	2.4	1.2	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.4	15.0	7.4		
III. <i>Cash and kind</i> —													
(i) With perquisites	1.4	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	19.0	8.6		
(ii) Without perquisites	4.0	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	15.1	6.9		
IV. <i>All modes</i>	60.6*	8.2	12.8	18.4	9.7	6.1	2.7	2.4	2.3	17.5	7.5		
<i>Men</i>													
I. <i>Cash</i> —													
(i) With perquisites	4.2	1.7	1.3	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	12.4	7.0		
(ii) Without perquisites	10.4	11.5	2.8	1.1	0.7	0.3	..	..	..	9.5	4.5		
II. <i>Kind</i> —													
(i) With perquisites	2.7	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	..	18.3	5.9		
(ii) Without perquisites	8.8	4.4	2.7	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	11.2	5.7		
III. <i>Cash and kind</i> —													
(i) With perquisites	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	..	19.5	4.0		
(ii) Without perquisites	3.7	2.2	1.0	0.3	0.2	..	..	..	..	9.8	3.5		
IV. <i>All modes</i>	36.5**	20.4	8.7	3.9	2.0	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.1	10.8	5.5		
<i>Women</i>													

Children accounted for 2.9 per cent. of total mandays.

* This is the percentage share of men to total man-days worked by men, women and children.

** This is the percentage share of women to the total mandays worked by men, women and children.

TABLE 5.—Average Daily Wage together with value of perquisites of Casual Workers under different modes of wage payment in agricultural operations.

Mode of wage payment	Percentage of mandays worked		Average daily wage per day in annas per worker				Value of perquisites				Total	
			Cash or cash equivalent				Men		Women			
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I. Piece wages—												
(i) Cash	15.5	4.0	15.1	8.0	5.1	3.7	20.2	11.7	20.2	11.7	20.2	11.7
{ With perquisites	17.2	14.3	15.9	8.8	..	..	15.9	8.8	15.9	8.8	15.9	8.8
{ Without perquisites	7.4	2.6	13.3	11.6	4.2	4.3	17.5	15.9	17.5	15.9	17.5	15.9
(ii) Kind	12.1	8.7	14.8	10.9	..	..	14.8	10.9	14.8	10.9	14.8	10.9
{ With perquisites	1.4	0.7	16.5	9.8	3.1	2.6	19.6	12.4	19.6	12.4	19.6	12.4
{ Without perquisites	3.9	3.5	14.9	9.5	..	..	14.9	9.5	14.9	9.5	14.9	9.5
(iii) Cash and kind . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. Piece wages—												
(i) Cash	0.4	0.2	22.1	22.0	5.8	6.0	27.9	28.0	27.9	28.0	27.9	28.0
{ With perquisites	2.3	1.6	25.3	15.7	..	..	25.3	15.7	25.3	15.7	25.3	15.7
{ Without perquisites	0.1	0.1	22.1	25.1	4.4	6.6	26.5	31.7	26.5	31.7	26.5	31.7
(ii) Kind	0.2	0.1	27.1	17.3	..	..	27.1	17.3	27.1	17.3	27.1	17.3
{ With perquisites . . . . .	..	..	19.1	19.0	2.2	4.2	21.3	23.2	21.3	23.2	21.3	23.2
{ Without perquisites	0.1	0.2	15.9	11.1	..	..	15.9	11.1	15.9	11.1	15.9	11.1
(iii) Cash and kind . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III. All modes												
	60.6	36.5	15.6	9.8	1.9	1.0	17.5	10.8	17.5	10.8	17.5	10.8

(i) Figures in columns 2 and 3 show the percentages of mandays put in by men and women casual workers to total number of mandays put in by all the casual workers including children.
(ii) Children accounted for 2.3 per cent. of total mandays.

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TABLE 6.—Average annual net income of agricultural labour families by sources.

Category of families	1	Average annual income per family in Rs. from						Total					
		Cultivation of Land	2	Agricultural labour	3	Non-agricultural labour	4		Occupations other than farming	5	Other sources	6	7
I. Casual workers families—													
(i) With land
			128	267	51	38	11	495					
			(25.9)	(53.9)	(10.3)	(7.7)	(2.2)	(100.0)					
(ii) Without land	288	58	37	10	393					
			..	(73.3)	(14.8)	(9.4)	(2.5)	(100.0)					
All	.	.	62	278	54	37	11	442					
			(14.0)	(62.9)	(12.2)	(8.4)	(2.5)	(100.0)					
II. Attached workers families—													
(i) With land	.	.	122	333	30	25	14	524					
			(23.3)	(63.5)	(5.7)	(4.8)	(2.7)	(100.0)					
(ii) Without land	394	38	22	18	472					
			..	(83.5)	(8.0)	(4.7)	(3.8)	(100.0)					
All	.	.	38	375	36	24	16	489					
			(7.8)	(76.7)	(7.3)	(4.9)	(3.3)	(100.0)					
All families	.	.	60	287	53	36	11	447					
			(13.4)	(64.2)	(11.9)	(8.0)	(2.5)	(100.0)					

N.B.—Figures in brackets denote percentages to total income.

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TABLE 7.—Average annual expenditure per agricultural labour family by consumption groups.

Category of families	Percentage of families	Average size of family	Average earning* strength	Average annual income	Average annual expenditure (excluding ceremonies)							Total	Average annual expenditure on ceremonies
					Food	Clothing and footwear	Fuel and lighting	House rent and repairs	Services and miscellaneous	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
I. Casual workers' families—													
(I) With land	44.1	4.7	2.2	495	{ 422 (84.6)	33 (6.6)	5 (1.0)	6 (1.2)	33 (6.6)	499 (100.0)	10		
(II) Without land	46.2	4.0	2.1	393	{ 357 (85.6)	25 (6.0)	5 (1.2)	3 (0.7)	27 (6.5)	417 (100.0)	4		
All	90.3	4.3	2.1	442	{ 389 (85.1)	29 (6.3)	5 (1.1)	4 (0.9)	30 (6.6)	457 (100.0)	7		
II. Attached workers' families—													
(I) With land	8.0	4.9	2.4	524	{ 444 (86.2)	33 (6.4)	5 (1.0)	3 (0.6)	30 (5.8)	515 (100.0)	12		
(II) Without land	6.7	4.3	2.3	472	{ 418 (86.2)	30 (6.2)	5 (1.0)	3 (0.6)	29 (6.0)	435 (100.0)	12		
All	9.7	4.5	2.3	489	{ 426 (86.2)	31 (6.3)	5 (1.0)	3 (0.6)	29 (5.9)	494 (100.0)	12		
III. All families	100.0	4.3	2.1	447	{ 393 (85.3)	29 (6.3)	5 (1.1)	4 (0.8)	30 (6.5)	461 (100.0)	7		

N.B.—Figures in brackets denote percentages to total expenditure.

* Includes both wage and non-wage earners.

† Includes bedding and household requisites.

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TABLE 8.—Average annual expenditure per agricultural labour family on items of food, tobacco, and intoxicants.

Category of families	Average size of family	Average annual expenditure (in rupees) on.												
		Food										Tobacco Intoxicants		
		Cereals	Pulses	Gur and sugar	Spices	Edible oil	Vegetables	Salt	Milk and milk products	Meat, fish and eggs	Others*	Total	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
I. Casual workers' families—														
(I) With land . .	4.7	311.6	19.2	5.3	11.4	11.8	5.2	3.4	2.1	7.5	44.5	422.0	11.1	3.0
(II) Without land .	4.0	254.5	17.6	6.1	10.7	9.9	4.6	3.0	2.9	6.3	41.4	357.0	10.8	3.0
All .	4.3	282.5	18.4	5.8	11.1	10.9	14.9	3.2	2.5	7.0	42.9	389.2	11.0	3.0
II. Attached workers' families—														
(I) With land . .	4.9	302.3	22.9	6.8	14.6	12.0	3.5	3.4	7.5	3.5	67.5	444.0	9.8	7.1
(II) Without land .	4.3	271.8	18.8	10.9	13.0	10.1	3.9	3.0	13.5	3.4	69.5	417.9	10.1	5.1
All .	4.5	281.3	20.0	9.7	13.5	10.8	3.7	3.2	11.7	3.4	68.8	426.1	10.0	5.7
III. All families . .														
	4.3	282.4	18.6	6.2	11.3	10.9	4.8	3.2	3.4	6.6	45.4	392.8	10.9	3.3

* This group consisted of meals chiefly which the labourers received as perquisites.

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TABLE 9.—*Distribution of agricultural labour families according to economic levels of living.*

Category of families	Average annual expenditure per consumption units* (Rs.)	Average annual expenditure per consumption unit* (Rs.)	Standard deviation of the annual expenditure per consumption unit* (Rs.)	Percentage of families with annual expenditure per consumption unit varying from (Rs.)									
				0-50	51-100	101-150	151-200	201-250	251-300	301-350	351 and above	All levels	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
I. Casual workers' families—													
(I) With land	3.8	134.9	79.3	0.7	10.7	16.6	8.4	3.7	1.9	0.9	1.2	44.1	
(II) Without land	3.2	133.1	84.7	1.2	11.6	15.8	9.2	4.3	2.1	1.0	1.0	46.2	
All	3.5	134.1	82.1	1.0	22.3	32.4	17.6	8.0	4.0	1.9	2.2	90.3	
II. Attached workers' families—													
(I) With land	4.0	132.7	81.6	..	0.8	1.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.0	
(II) Without land	3.4	147.4	75.2	0.1	1.3	2.4	1.4	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.2	6.7	
All	3.6	142.3	77.5	0.1	2.1	3.6	1.9	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.3	9.7	
III. All families													
	3.5	134.9	81.7	2.0	24.4	36.0	19.5	9.0	4.4	2.2	2.5	100.0	

* Consumption units based on Lusk's Coefficients.

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TABLE 10.—Average annual expenditure per agricultural labour family by economic levels of living and by major expenditure groups.

Economic levels of living	Average size of family				Annual expenditure on					Percentage expenditure on					
	Percentage of families	Persons	Consumption units		Food	Clothing and footwear	Fuel and lighting	House-rent and repairs	Services and miscellaneous	Total	Food	Clothing and footwear	Fuel and lighting	House-rent and repairs	Services and miscellaneous
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Rs. 0 to Rs. 50	2.0	6.0	4.9	183	15	4	1	16	219	83.6	6.8	1.8	0.5	7.3	
Rs. 51 to Rs. 100	24.4	5.4	4.3	293	21	4	2	23	343	85.5	6.0	1.2	0.6	6.7	
Rs. 101 to Rs. 150	36.0	4.5	3.6	376	23	5	3	23	440	85.5	6.3	1.2	0.7	6.3	
Rs. 151 to Rs. 200	19.5	3.9	3.1	448	35	6	4	35	528	84.9	6.6	1.1	0.8	6.6	
Rs. 201 to Rs. 250	9.0	3.3	2.7	497	35	6	7	39	584	85.2	6.0	1.0	1.2	6.6	
Rs. 251 to Rs. 300	4.4	3.0	2.4	529	37	7	10	45	628	84.3	5.9	1.1	1.6	7.1	
Rs. 301 to Rs. 350	2.2	2.5	2.1	539	40	7	11	47	644	83.7	6.2	1.1	1.7	7.3	
Rs. 351 and above	2.5	2.2	1.7	591	44	7	11	47	700	84.5	6.3	1.0	1.5	6.7	
All levels	100.0	4.3	3.5	393	29	5	4	30	461	85.3	6.3	1.1	0.8	6.5	

N.B.—Any group say Ra. 101—Ra. 150 includes those families in which the consumption expenditure per consumption unit (rounded to nearest rupee) lies in the range Ra. 101—Ra. 150.

† Includes bedding and household requisites.

TABLE 11.—Quantity of cereals and pulses consumed per day per consumption unit and per capita according to economic levels of living.

Economic levels of living	Percentage of families	Quantity consumed per day					
		Per consumption unit		Per capita			
		Cereals	Pulses	Cereals	Pulses	Cereals	Pulses
1	2	3	4	5	6	5	6
Rs. 0 to Rs. 50	2.0	8.6	0.2	7.0	0.2	7.0	0.2
Rs. 51 to Rs. 100	24.4	13.7	0.5	11.0	0.4	11.0	0.4
Rs. 101 to Rs. 150	36.0	18.0	0.9	14.4	0.7	14.4	0.7
Rs. 151 to Rs. 200	19.5	21.9	1.5	17.7	1.2	17.7	1.2
Rs. 201 to Rs. 250	9.0	24.6	2.1	19.8	1.7	19.8	1.7
Rs. 251 to Rs. 300	4.4	27.4	2.2	22.1	1.8	22.1	1.8
Rs. 301 to Rs. 350	2.2	31.3	2.8	25.0	2.3	25.0	2.3
Rs. 351 and above	2.5	44.5	3.4	34.0	2.7	34.0	2.7
All levels	100.0	18.4	1.1	14.8	0.9	14.8	0.9

N. B.—The figures do not include perquisites the cereals contents of which come to 2.4 ozs. per consumption unit and 1.9 ozs. per capita for the group 'All levels'.

North India (Uttar Pradesh)—1950-51

TABLE 1.—*Employment on wages of agricultural labour by categories of families.* †

Category of families	Percentage of families*	Average size of family	Average number of agricultural workers per family			Average number of days per agricultural labourer employed on wages during the year									
			Men	Women	Children	Total	Agricultural operation			Non-agricultural labour			Total		
							Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
I. Casual workers' families—															
(I) With land	38.2	4.7	1.3	0.2	..	1.5	240	121	216	32	15	16	272	136	232
(II) Without land	51.6	3.9	1.2	0.2	..	1.4	252	121	225	40	35	36	292	156	261
All	89.8	4.2	1.2	0.2	..	1.4	247	121	221	36	25	27	283	145	247
II. Attached workers' families—															
(I) With land	4.6	4.1	1.2	0.2	..	1.4	315	93	272	14	..	7	329	93	279
(II) Without land	5.6	4.0	1.2	0.1	..	1.3	330	98	73	8	4	..	337	102	73
All	10.2	4.1	1.2	0.1	..	1.3	323	94	232	11	2	6	334	96	288
III. All families															
.	100.0	4.2	1.2	0.2	..	1.4	255	119	223	34	24	23	289	143	246

* Estimated number of Agricultural Labour Families in the zone—1, 563, 000.

† The classification given in this table is on the basis of families and not individual workers.

North India (Uttar Pradesh)—1950-51
TABLE 2.—*Wage Employment and Wages of Casual Agricultural Workers.*

1	Percentage of casual workers employed		Percentage of mandays worked		Average number of days worked		Percentage of wages earned		Average daily wages (in annas)	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I. Agricultural operations—										
(i) Preparatory	84.8	9.1	10.1	1.2	31	35	9.8	1.0	17.1	14.7
(ii) Ploughing	80.1	0.8	22.4	0.1	73	42	20.6	0.1	17.1	16.0
(iii) Sowing	78.0	6.0	7.6	0.5	27	21	7.0	0.4	16.8	14.1
(iv) Transplanting	43.4	6.8	2.7	0.5	16	20	2.5	0.4	17.3	12.5
(v) Weeding	68.6	8.4	7.5	1.0	29	31	6.6	0.6	16.3	11.8
(vi) Irrigating	64.6	4.8	8.9	0.5	36	27	8.9	0.4	18.4	16.2
(vii) Harvesting	80.6	13.0	18.1	1.9	42	37	17.9	2.3	25.3	22.7
(viii) Threshing	55.2	4.7	5.0	0.5	24	26	5.4	0.4	20.2	17.2
(ix) Others	22.3	2.1	2.0	0.1	23	17	2.2	0.1	21.0	17.8
All agricultural operations	84.8	14.0	79.3	6.3	243	117	80.4	5.7	18.8	16.8
II. Non-agricultural Labour										
Non-agricultural Labour	92.6	6.1	12.0	1.3	50	54	12.0	0.8	18.6	12.2
III. All Labour										
All Labour	84.8	14.0	91.3	7.6	280	141	92.4	6.5	18.8	16.0

(1) Includes also casual workers, if any, in attached workers families.

(2) Figures in columns 2 and 3 (in horizontal rows) show the percentages of men and women casual workers to total number of casual workers including children. Columns 4 and 5 are to be interpreted likewise.

(3) Children formed 1.2 per cent. of casual earners and accounted for 1.1 per cent. of total mandays and 1.1 per cent. of total wages.

NOTE.—Estimated number of casual agricultural workers in the Zone :—

Men	1,686,000	Women	278,000	Children	23,000	Total	1,987,000
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TABLE 3.—Unemployment* of adult male agricultural workers.

Months	All labourers					Attached labourers					Casual labourers				
	Average number of days unemployed					Average number of days unemployed					Average number of days unemployed				
	Percentage of earners** employed	Total	For want of work	For other reasons	Percentage of earners** employed	Total	For want of work	For other reasons	Percentage of earners** employed	Total	For want of work	For other reasons	Percentage of earners** employed	Total	For want of work
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1950—															
March	.	97.0	2.5	1.5	1.0	97.5	0.7	0.5	0.2	98.9	2.8	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.2
April	.	96.5	3.4	2.2	1.2	95.7	1.1	0.9	0.2	96.6	3.7	2.8	1.4	1.4	1.4
May	.	94.7	3.8	2.7	1.1	95.4	1.4	1.2	0.2	94.6	4.1	2.9	1.2	1.2	1.2
June	.	95.9	3.7	2.7	1.0	97.9	0.8	0.7	0.1	95.7	4.1	3.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
July	.	95.5	3.3	2.2	1.1	98.9	0.3	0.2	0.1	95.1	3.7	2.5	1.2	1.2	1.2
August	.	94.7	3.9	2.4	1.5	96.6	1.1	0.2	0.9	94.5	4.2	2.7	1.5	1.5	1.5
September	.	94.8	4.7	2.8	1.9	98.2	0.8	0.2	0.6	94.3	5.2	3.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
October	.	95.6	2.9	2.0	0.9	99.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	95.1	3.3	2.3	1.0	1.0	1.0
November	.	95.5	3.0	2.0	1.0	98.9	0.6	0.3	0.3	95.0	3.3	2.3	1.0	1.0	1.0
December	.	95.5	3.7	2.5	1.2	98.9	1.1	0.7	0.4	95.0	4.0	2.7	1.3	1.3	1.3
1951—															
January	.	94.9	4.3	3.1	1.2	97.9	1.1	0.8	0.3	94.5	4.7	3.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
February	.	93.4	4.6	3.3	1.3	96.6	1.3	0.8	0.5	93.0	5.0	3.6	1.4	1.4	1.4
Monthly average	.	95.5	3.7	2.6	1.2	97.7	0.9	0.6	0.3	95.2	4.0	2.7	1.3	1.3	1.3

* Unemployment herein relates to those who were actually employed on wages during the month at least for one day.

** Estimated number of adult male agricultural workers in the Zone :—

(i) Attached : 310,000
(ii) Casual : 1,686,000
Total : 1,996,000

North India (Uttar Pradesh)—1950-51

TABLE 4.—Percentage distribution by Mode of payment, and by Daily Wage Slabs, of mandays worked by casual workers on agricultural operations only.

Mode of payment	Percentage of mandays	Wage slabs (in annas)										Mean daily wage weighted by mandays		Standard deviation of daily wage	
		Less than 10 as.	10 as. to 14 as.	14 as. to 18 as.	18 as. to 22 as.	22 as. to 26 as.	26 as. to 30 as.	30 as. to 34 as.	34 as. to 38 as.	38 as. to 42 as.	42 as. and above	As.	As.	As.	As.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
I. Cash—															
(i) With perquisites	37.4	0.8	5.9	4.2	18.1	5.9	2.3	0.2	..	19.2	4.8				
(ii) Without perquisites	14.9	1.0	0.6	7.7	2.3	2.3	0.1	0.9	..	18.1	5.8				
II. Kind—															
(i) With perquisites	15.1	1.8	4.7	2.6	3.2	2.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	16.9	7.0				
(ii) Without perquisites	16.6	1.8	3.9	2.5	2.0	2.1	1.0	1.6	1.7	20.2	9.6				
III. Cash and kind—															
(i) With perquisites	5.1	0.2	1.0	0.6	0.7	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.7	21.5	9.6				
(ii) Without perquisites	2.5	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	21.6	8.8				
IV. All modes	91.6*	5.4	16.5	17.8	26.6	14.1	4.7	3.4	3.1	18.3	8.8				
I. Cash—															
(i) With perquisites	2.6	0.3	0.9	0.8	0.6	..	..	..	..	14.6	4.3				
(ii) Without perquisites	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	..	10.3	6.9				
II. Kind—															
(i) With perquisites	1.2	..	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	..	..	..	17.7	4.4				
(ii) Without perquisites	2.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	20.6	9.6				
III. Cash and kind—															
(i) With perquisites	0.3	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	..	16.3	4.3				
(ii) Without perquisites	0.3	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	..	17.3	6.3				
IV. All modes	7.3**	0.9	1.3	1.9	1.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	16.3	6.7				

Children accounted for 1.1 per cent. of total mandays.

*This is the percentage share of men to the total mandays worked by men, women and children.

**This is the percentage share of women to the total mandays worked by men, women and children.

North India (Uttar Pradesh)—1950-51
 TABLE 5.—Average Daily Wage together with value of perquisites of Casual Workers under different modes of wage payment in agricultural operations.

Modes of wage payment	Percentage of mandays worked		Cash or cash equivalent		Average wage per day in annas per worker			
					Value of perquisites		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. Time wages—								
(I) Cash	37.3	2.6	15.7	10.6	2.6	3.8	18.3	14.4
{ With perquisites								
{ Without perquisites								
(II) Kind	13.9	0.6	17.6	9.8	..	..	17.6	9.8
{ With perquisites	15.1	1.2	14.1	14.1	2.7	3.0	16.8	17.1
{ Without perquisites	16.1	2.1	20.8	21.0	..	..	20.8	21.0
(III) Cash and kind	5.0	0.3	19.0	15.5	1.9	1.6	20.9	17.1
{ With perquisites	2.3	0.3	21.1	17.9	..	..	21.1	17.9
{ Without perquisites								
II. Piece wages—								
(I) Cash	0.1	..	21.6	..	0.6	..	22.2	..
{ With perquisites	1.0	0.1	29.0	25.6	..	..	29.0	25.6
{ Without perquisites	..	..	25.9	..	0.8	..	26.7	..
(II) Kind	0.5	0.1	32.0	19.2	..	..	32.0	19.2
{ With perquisites	0.1	..	14.4	..	1.3	..	15.7	..
{ Without perquisites	0.2	..	29.9	31.5	29.9	31.5
(III) Cash and kind	91.6	7.3	17.2	14.9	1.6	1.9	18.8	16.8
III. All modes								

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(1) Figures in columns 2 and 3 show the percentages of mandays put in by men and women casual workers to total number of mandays put in by all the casual workers including children.
 (2) Children accounted for 1.1 per cent. of total mandays.

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TABLE 6.—Average annual net income of agricultural labour families by sources.

Category of families	Average annual income per family in Rs. from						Total
	Cultivation of Land	Agricultural labour	Non-agricultural labour	Occupations other than farming	Other sources		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
I. Casual worker's families—							
(I) With land	{	145 (23.5)	382 (61.8)	49 (7.9)	27 (4.4)	15 (2.4)	
(II) Without land	{	..	375 (74.7)	68 (13.5)	50 (10.0)	9 (1.8)	
All	{	62 (11.2)	379 (68.8)	59 (10.7)	40 (7.3)	11 (2.0)	
II. Attached workers' families—							
(I) With land	{	139 (25.0)	356 (63.9)	21 (3.8)	22 (3.9)	19 (3.4)	
(II) Without land	{	..	425 (75.1)	43 (7.6)	73 (12.9)	25 (4.4)	
All	{	63 (11.2)	394 (70.1)	33 (5.9)	50 (8.9)	22 (3.9)	
III. All families							
	{	62 (11.2)	380 (68.9)	56 (10.2)	41 (7.5)	12 (2.2)	

N.B.—Figures in brackets denote percentages to total income.

North India (Uttar Pradesh)—1950-51
TABLE 7.—Average annual expenditure per agricultural labour family by consumption groups.

Category of families	Percentage of families	Average number of persons per family	Average annual income per family	Average annual expenditure (excluding ceremonies)							Average annual expenditure on ceremonies	
				Food	Clothing and footwear†	Fuel and lighting	House rent and repairs	Services and miscellaneous	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
I. Owns workers' families—												
(I) With land	38.2	4.7	1.5	618 {	525 {	45 {	6 {	4 {	34 {	614 {	7	
				(85.5)	(7.3)	(1.0)	(0.7)	(0.7)	(5.5)	(100.0)		
(II) Without land	51.6	3.0	1.4	502 {	421 {	41 {	6 {	3 {	29 {	500 {	4	
				(84.2)	(8.2)	(1.2)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(5.8)	(100.0)		
All	39.8	4.2	1.5	551 {	465 {	43 {	6 {	4 {	31 {	549 {	5	
				(84.7)	(7.8)	(1.1)	(1.1)	(0.7)	(5.7)	(100.0)		
II. Attached workers' families—												
(I) With land	4.6	4.1	1.5	557 {	486 {	31 {	7 {	1 {	23 {	548 {	6	
				(88.7)	(5.6)	(1.3)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(4.2)	(100.0)		
(II) Without land	5.6	4.0	1.4	566 {	432 {	53 {	6 {	9 {	35 {	535 {	14	
				(80.8)	(9.9)	(1.1)	(1.1)	(1.7)	(6.5)	(100.0)		
All	10.2	4.1	1.5	562 {	456 {	44 {	6 {	5 {	30 {	541 {	10	
				(84.3)	(8.1)	(1.1)	(1.1)	(0.9)	(5.6)	(100.0)		
III. All families												
.	100.0	4.2	1.5	551 {	464 {	43 {	6 {	4 {	31 {	548 {	6	
				(84.7)	(7.8)	(1.1)	(1.1)	(0.7)	(5.7)	(100.0)		

* Includes both wage and non-wage earners.
† Includes bedding and household requisites.
N. B.—Figures in brackets denote percentages to total expenditure.

TABLE 8.—Average annual expenditure per agricultural labour family on items of food, tobacco and intoxicants.

Category of families	Average size of family	Average annual expenditure (in rupees) on													
		Food													
		Cereals	Pulses	Gur and sugar	Spices	Edible oil	Vegetables	Salt	Milk and milk products	Meat, fish and eggs	Others*	Total	Tobacco	Intoxicants	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
I. General workers' families—															
(I) With land	4.7	359.7	56.7	7.6	5.5	12.5	4.8	3.2	3.0	1.3	40.6	524.9	8.7	1.0	
(II) Without land	3.9	300.0	45.8	9.4	6.6	10.3	4.3	3.0	6.6	1.3	32.8	421.0	11.3	0.8	
All	4.2	338.8	50.5	8.6	6.1	11.2	4.5	3.1	5.0	1.3	36.1	465.2	10.3	0.9	
II. Attached workers' families—															
(I) With land	4.1	342.6	49.8	5.9	4.7	12.5	3.4	2.4	8.8	1.4	54.1	485.6	6.9	0.5	
(II) Without land	4.0	350.8	26.0	14.0	8.5	12.5	3.2	2.4	14.2	1.3	19.5	432.4	16.9	0.3	
All	4.1	336.1	36.8	10.3	6.7	12.5	3.3	2.4	11.7	1.3	35.3	456.4	12.5	0.4	
III. All families															
	4.2	338.5	49.0	8.8	6.2	11.2	4.4	3.0	5.8	1.3	36.0	464.2	10.5	0.9	

* This group consisted of meat chiefly which the labourers received as perquisites.

* This group consisted of meals chiefly which the labourers received as perquisites.

TABLE 9.—Distribution of agricultural labour families according to economic levels of living.
North India (Uttar Pradesh)—1950-51

Category of families	Average size in consump- tion* units	Average annual expenditure per con- sumption unit* (Rs.) 3	Standard deviation of the annual expenditure per con- sumption unit* (Rs.) 4	Percentage of families with annual expenditure per consumption unit varying from (Rs.)											All levels
				0-50	51-100	101-150	151-200	201-250	251-300	301-350	351 and above				
				5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			
I. General workers' families—															
(I) With land	3.8	161.6	92.0	..	3.0	10.6	10.9	6.2	3.2	1.6	2.7	38.2			
(II) Without land	3.1	160.4	95.0	0.1	4.1	15.1	13.4	8.3	4.0	3.3	3.3	51.6			
All	3.4	161.0	93.7	0.1	7.1	25.7	24.3	14.5	7.2	4.9	6.0	89.8			
II. Attached workers' families—															
(I) With land	3.3	165.4	107.2	..	0.2	1.2	1.5	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	4.6			
(II) Without land	3.3	166.3	71.6	..	0.2	1.9	1.6	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.5	5.6			
All	3.3	166.0	89.4	..	0.4	3.1	3.1	1.6	0.8	0.4	0.8	10.2			
III. All families															
	3.4	161.5	93.4	0.1	7.5	23.8	27.4	16.1	8.0	5.3	6.8	100.0			

*Consumption units based on Lusik's Coefficients.

North India (Uttar Pradesh)—1950-51
TABLE 10.—Average annual expenditure per agricultural labour family by economic levels of living and by major expenditure groups.

Economic levels of living families	Percent- age of families	Average size of family			Annual expenditure per family on					Percentage expenditure per family on				
		Persons	Con- sump- tion units		Food	Clothing and foot- wear	Fuel and lighting	House rent and repairs	Services and miscel- laneous	Total	Food	Clothing and foot- wear	Fuel and lighting	House rent and repairs	Services and miscel- laneous
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Ra. 0 to 50 . . .	0.1	6.5	6.1	242	14	3	..	9	283	90.6	5.2	1.0	..	3.2
Ra. 51 to 100 . . .	7.5	6.6	5.5	404	26	4	3	22	459	89.2	5.6	0.9	0.5	4.8
Ra. 101 to 150 . . .	28.8	5.3	4.3	443	36	5	3	27	519	86.4	6.9	1.0	0.5	5.2
Ra. 151 to 200 . . .	27.4	4.3	3.5	480	46	6	4	33	569	84.4	8.1	1.0	0.7	5.8
Ra. 201 to 250 . . .	16.1	3.3	2.7	475	45	6	5	33	564	84.3	7.9	1.2	0.8	5.8
Ra. 251 to 300 . . .	8.0	2.9	2.3	491	46	6	7	33	588	83.5	7.8	1.0	1.3	6.4
Ra. 301 to 350 . . .	5.3	2.3	1.7	429	50	5	3	34	521	82.4	9.5	1.0	0.6	6.5
Ra. 351 and above . . .	6.8	2.0	1.6	511	62	7	5	41	626	81.7	9.8	1.1	0.9	6.5
All levels . . .	100.0	4.2	3.4	464	43	6	4	31	548	84.7	7.8	1.1	0.7	5.7

R.B.—Any group say Ra. 101—Ra. 150 includes those families in which the consumption expenditure per consumption unit rounded to the nearest rupee lies in the range Ra. 101—Ra. 150.
 Ra. 150 includes bedding and household requisites.

TABLE 11.—Quantity of cereals and pulses consumed per day per consumption unit and per capita according to economic levels of living.

Economic levels of living	Percentage of families	Quantity consumed per day					
		Per consumption unit		Per capita		Cereals	Pulses
		Cereals	Pulses	Cereals	Pulses		
1	2	3	4	5	6		
		OZS	OZS	OZS	OZS		
Rs. 0 to 50	0.1	13.5	2.4	12.6	2.2		
Rs. 51 to 100	7.5	14.2	1.8	11.7	1.5		
Rs. 101 to 150	28.8	19.0	2.0	15.5	1.7		
Rs. 151 to 200	27.4	23.4	2.8	19.2	2.3		
Rs. 201 to 250	16.1	29.6	3.9	23.8	3.2		
Rs. 251 to 300	8.0	32.4	4.7	25.6	3.7		
Rs. 301 to 350	5.3	40.1	5.4	30.7	4.2		
Rs. 351 and above	6.8	51.3	6.3	42.0	5.2		
All levels	100.0	29.8	3.8	19.0	2.3		

Note.—Figures in columns 3 to 6 do not include the cereal content or pulses content of perquisites consumed by labourers.

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TABLE 12.—Extent, purpose and source of debt by category of agricultural labour families.

Category of families	Percent-Average			Average			Debt			Distribution of debt in rupees per indebted family											
	of indebted families			of indebted families			per indebted family														
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Purpose			Source								
										Produc- tion	Con- sump- tion	Social pur- poses	Em- ployers	Shop- keepers	Money- lenders	Co-oper- ative societies	Others				
										11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18				
I. Casual workers' families—																					
(I) With land . . .	38.2	4.7	1.5	22.1	4.3	1.4	8	37	..	29	8	..	8	10	12	..	7				
(II) Without land . . .	51.6	3.9	1.4	21.5	4.1	1.3	5	25	1	24	..	..	9	9	4	..	3				
All . . .	89.8	4.2	1.5	21.8	4.4	1.3	7	30	..	26	4	..	8	9	8	..	5				
II. Attached workers' families—																					
(I) With land . . .	4.6	4.1	1.5	27.1	4.6	1.5	7	25	..	19	6	..	12	4	9	..	..		
(II) Without land . . .	5.6	4.0	1.4	19.4	3.8	1.1	15	77	..	74	3	..	74	1	..	..	2				
All . . .	10.2	4.1	1.5	22.9	4.2	1.3	11	49	..	44	5	..	40	3	5	..	1				
III. All families . . .																					
	100.0	4.2	1.5	21.9	4.4	1.3	7	32	..	28	4	..	12	8	7	..	5				

TABLE 1.—*Employment on wages of agricultural labourers by categories of families.**

Category of families	Percentage size of families ¹	Average number of days per agricultural labourer* employed on wages during the year																
		Average number of agricultural workers per family			Average number of days per agricultural labourer* employed on wages during the year													
		Agricultural operations			Non-agricultural labour													
		Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children											
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			
I. General workers' families—																		
(I) With land	.	.	.	58.0	4.7	1.3	0.6	0.1	2.0	164	90	116	40	19	16	204	109	132
(II) Without land	.	.	.	40.7	3.9	1.1	0.6	0.1	1.8	189	110	158	47	30	33	236	140	191
All	.	.	.	98.7	4.3	1.2	0.6	0.1	1.9	174	98	133	43	24	23	217	122	156
II. Attached workers' families—																		
(I) With land	.	.	.	2.4	4.3	1.2	0.5	0.1	1.8	231	99	294	23	25	..	309	124	294
(II) Without land	.	.	.	3.9	3.9	1.1	0.4	0.1	1.6	324	124	231	19	37	24	343	161	305
All	.	.	.	6.3	4.1	1.1	0.5	0.1	1.7	306	113	286	22	32	15	328	145	301
III. All families																		
All	.	.	.	100.0	4.3	1.2	0.6	0.1	1.9	182	99	148	42	24	22	224	123	170

*The classification given in this table is on the basis of families and not individual workers.

¹Estimated number of Agricultural Labour Families in the Zone :—5,020,000.

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TABLE 2.—*Wage Employment and Wages of Casual Agricultural Workers.*¹

Operations	Percentage of casual workers employed		Percentage of mandays worked		Average number of days worked		Percentage of wages earned		Average daily wages (in annas)	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I. <i>Agricultural operations</i> —										
(i) Preparatory	62.0	10.6	7.2	1.8	17	19	6.7	1.2	16.7	12.2
(ii) Ploughing	54.0	0.7	16.8	0.1	56	86	19.0	0.1	17.4	14.6
(iii) Sowing	24.8	2.6	2.0	0.8	15	23	2.0	0.8	18.2	14.6
(iv) Transplanting	35.1	27.2	5.6	5.0	28	33	6.9	4.4	22.4	15.9
(v) Weeding	41.8	21.9	7.0	4.2	30	35	6.4	2.9	16.7	12.4
(vi) Irrigating	18.4	3.3	1.8	0.8	17	21	1.7	0.2	17.4	12.9
(vii) Harvesting	55.9	29.5	12.4	6.0	40	38	17.5	6.2	25.7	18.9
(viii) Threshing	39.3	6.7	5.0	0.9	23	23	6.0	0.8	21.8	19.0
(ix) Others	10.0	2.9	1.2	0.5	21	29	1.8	0.3	20.6	13.0
All agricultural operations	63.0	34.9	59.0	19.1	171	99	64.6	16.4	19.9	15.7
II. <i>Non-agricultural labour</i>	41.3	15.0	15.0	4.7	65	56	14.4	2.9	17.5	11.1
III. <i>All labour</i>	62.0	34.9	74.0	23.8	215	123	78.9	19.3	19.2	14.6

¹Includes also casual workers, if any, in attached workers' families.²Figures in columns 2 and 3 (in horizontal rows) show the percentages of men and women casual workers to total number of casual workers including children. Columns 4 and 5, and 8 and 9 are to be interpreted likewise.³(*) Children formed 3.1 per cent. of casual earners and accounted for 2.2 per cent. of total mandays and 1.8 per cent. of total wages.

FOOTNOTES.—Estimated number of casual agricultural workers in the Zone:—

Men	Women	Children	Total
5,447,000	3,066,000	269,000	8,782,000

TABLE 3.—Unemployment ¹ of adult male agricultural labourers.

Months	All labourers					attached labourers					Casual labourers				
	Percentage of earners ² employed		Average number of days unemployed			Percentage of earners ² employed		Average number of days unemployed			Percentage of earners ² employed		Average number of days unemployed		
	Total	For want of work	For other reasons	4	5	Total	For want of work	For other reasons	8	9	Total	For want of work	For other reasons	12	13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
March, 1950	3.4	0.8	5.3	1.5	93.9	1.4	0.9	0.5	82.8	7.3	5.6	1.7			
April, 1950	82.7	6.3	4.8	1.5	95.5	1.6	1.1	0.5	81.9	6.7	5.1	1.6			
May, 1950	83.5	6.2	4.4	1.8	94.6	1.3	0.6	0.7	82.8	6.6	4.7	1.9			
June, 1950	85.8	4.7	3.8	1.4	95.8	0.9	0.3	0.6	85.1	4.9	3.5	1.4			
July, 1950	90.3	4.7	3.0	1.7	95.9	0.7	0.1	0.6	90.0	5.0	3.2	1.8			
August, 1950	89.6	5.9	4.0	1.9	94.5	1.1	0.6	0.5	89.2	6.3	4.3	2.0			
September, 1950	80.8	6.6	5.1	1.5	94.6	1.3	0.8	0.5	79.9	7.0	5.4	1.6			
October, 1950	80.3	7.0	5.4	1.6	92.9	1.3	0.9	0.4	79.5	7.4	5.7	1.7			
November, 1950	84.6	5.5	4.1	1.4	93.6	0.8	0.5	0.3	84.0	5.9	4.4	1.5			
December 1950	83.7	5.6	4.2	1.4	94.1	0.9	0.4	0.5	83.1	5.9	4.4	1.5			
January, 1951	76.2	6.7	5.2	1.5	93.0	1.2	0.7	0.5	75.1	7.1	5.6	1.5			
February, 1951	74.6	7.0	5.7	1.3	94.6	1.8	1.2	0.6	73.3	7.5	6.1	1.4			
Monthly average	82.9	6.1	4.5	1.6	94.4	1.2	0.7	0.5	82.1	6.4	4.8	1.6			

¹Unemployment herein relates to those who were actually employed on wages during the month at least for one day.²Estimated number of adult male agricultural workers in the Zone:—

(i) Attached	577,000
(ii) Casual	5,447,000
Total	6,024,000

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TABLE 4.—Percentage distribution by Mode of Payment, and by Daily Wage Slabs, of mandays worked by casual workers on agricultural operations only.

Modes of payment	Percentage of mandays	Wage slabs (in annas)										Mean daily wage (weighted by mandays)	Standard deviation of daily wage
		Less than 10 As.	10 As.	14 As.	18 As.	18 As.	22 As.	26 As.	30 As.	34 As.	34 As. and above		
			to 14 As.	to 18 As.	to 22 As.	to 26 As.	to 30 As.	to 34 As.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
<i>Men</i>													
<i>I. Cash—</i>													
(i) With perquisites	21.4	0.1	1.1	4.4	3.5	2.5	3.6	2.7	3.5	24.7	8.7	As.	
(ii) Without perquisites	17.2	2.6	2.8	4.9	2.0	1.4	1.3	1.3	0.9	19.7	8.5		
<i>II. Kind—</i>													
(i) With perquisites	17.0	0.2	2.2	7.0	3.6	2.0	0.8	0.5	0.7	19.2	6.4		
(ii) Without perquisites	12.7	3.7	2.9	2.7	1.4	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.5	15.3	7.8		
<i>III. Cash and Kind—</i>													
(i) With perquisites	1.6	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	21.0	9.4		
(ii) Without perquisites	4.0	1.5	1.4	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	..	..	12.5	5.8	
<i>IV. All modes</i>	73.9 ¹	8.2	10.7	19.9	11.1	7.1	6.2	4.9	5.8	19.9	8.8		
<i>Women</i>													
<i>I. Cash—</i>													
(i) With perquisites	3.7	..	1.1	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	17.0	7.6		
(ii) Without perquisites	6.7	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.2	15.5	7.3		
<i>II. Kind—</i>													
(i) With perquisites	5.7	0.1	0.8	2.6	1.2	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.1	18.4	6.0		
(ii) Without perquisites	6.2	2.2	1.5	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	14.0	7.2		
<i>III. Cash and Kind—</i>													
(i) With perquisites	0.4	..	0.1	0.2	..	0.1	..	..	..	17.0	4.4	
(ii) Without perquisites	1.2	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	..	9.5	3.6	
<i>IV. All modes</i>	23.9 ²	5.0	4.9	6.4	3.3	2.1	0.8	0.8	0.6	15.7	7.2		

Children accounted for 2.2 per cent. of total mandays.

¹This is the percentage share of men to the total mandays worked by men, women and children.

²This is the percentage share of women to the total mandays worked by men, women and children.

TABLE 5.—Average Daily Wage together with the value of perquisites of Casual Workers under different modes of wage payment in agricultural operations.

Modes of wage payment	Percentage of mandays worked		Cash or cash equivalent		Value of perquisites		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. Time wages—								
(i) Cash			As.	As.	As.	As.	As.	As.
{ With perquisites	20.1	3.1	17.9	10.6	6.6	4.3	24.5	14.9
{ Without perquisites	12.3	4.0	15.5	12.5	..	..	15.5	12.5
(ii) Kind								
{ With perquisites	16.8	5.6	13.9	12.6	5.1	5.4	19.0	18.0
{ Without perquisites	12.2	5.9	14.7	13.6	..	..	14.7	13.6
(iii) Cash and kind								
{ With perquisites	1.5	0.4	17.6	14.4	3.5	2.6	21.1	17.0
{ Without perquisites	3.8	1.1	12.5	9.0	..	..	12.5	9.0
II. Piece wages—								
(i) Cash								
{ With perquisites	1.3	0.6	22.2	22.7	6.1	6.6	28.3	29.3
{ Without perquisites	4.9	2.7	31.0	19.4	..	..	31.0	19.4
(ii) Kind								
{ With perquisites	0.2	0.1	22.2	25.1	4.4	6.6	26.6	31.7
{ Without perquisites	0.5	0.3	25.1	21.0	..	..	25.1	21.0
(iii) Cash and kind								
{ With perquisites	0.1	..	16.7	19.8	2.7	4.7	19.4	24.5
{ Without perquisites	0.2	0.1	17.3	18.9	..	..	17.3	18.9
III. All modes	73.9	23.9	16.8	18.6	8.1	2.1	19.9	15.7

(1) Figures in columns 2 and 3 show the percentages of man-days put in by men and women casual workers to total number of man-days put in by all the casual workers including children.

(2) Children accounted for 2.2 per cent. of total mandays.

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TABLE 6.—Average annual net income of agricultural labour families by sources.

Category of families	Average annual income per family in Rs. from					
	Cultivation of Land	Agricultural labour	Non-agricultural labour	Occupations other than farming	Other sources	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. Casual workers' families—						
(i) With land	99 (18.4)	305 (56.6)	72 (13.4)	53 (9.8)	10 (1.8)	539 (100.0)
(ii) Without land	..	396 (71.6)	79 (16.9)	45 (9.6)	9 (1.0)	469 (100.0)
II. Attached workers' families—						
All	56 (11.0)	318 (62.6)	75 (14.8)	50 (9.8)	9 (1.8)	508 (100.0)
(i) With land	80 (16.6)	341 (66.6)	88 (7.4)	44 (8.6)	10 (1.9)	513 (100.0)
(ii) Without land	..	360 (81.8)	48 (10.9)	24 (5.5)	8 (1.8)	440 (100.0)
III. All families						
All	80 (6.4)	353 (75.6)	44 (9.4)	31 (6.7)	9 (1.9)	467 (100.0)
All families	54 (10.7)	320 (63.2)	74 (14.6)	49 (9.7)	9 (1.6)	506 (100.0)

N.B.—Figures in brackets denote percentages to total income.

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TABLE 7.—Average annual expenditure per family by consumption groups.

Category of families.	Percentage of families.	Average size of family.	Average earning* family strength.	Average annual income.	Average annual expenditure (excluding ceremonies)						Total.	Average annual expenditure on ceremonies.
					Food.	Clothing and footwear.†	Fuel and lighting.	House-rent and repairs.	Services and miscellaneous.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
I. Casual workers' families—												
(i) With land	53.0	4.7	2.1	539	{ 489 { (88.1)	28 (5.0)	6 (1.1)	6 (1.1)	26 (4.7)	555 (100.0)	9	
(ii) Without land	40.7	3.9	1.9	469	{ 443 { (87.7)	24 (4.8)	6 (1.2)	4 (0.8)	28 (5.5)	505 (100.0)	4	
All	93.7	4.3	2.0	503	{ 469 { (88.0)	26 (4.9)	6 (1.1)	5 (0.9)	27 (5.1)	533 (100.0)	7	
II. Attached workers' families—												
(i) With land	2.4	4.3	2.2	513	{ 415 { (86.3)	22 (4.6)	4 (0.8)	5 (1.0)	35 (7.3)	481 (100.0)	8	
(ii) Without land	3.9	3.9	1.8	440	{ 383 { (85.7)	22 (4.9)	7 (1.6)	5 (1.1)	30 (6.7)	447 (100.0)	4	
All	6.3	4.1	1.9	467	{ 396 { (86.3)	22 (4.8)	5 (1.1)	5 (1.1)	31 (6.7)	459 (100.0)	5	
III. All families												
	100.0	4.3	2.0	506	{ 464 { (87.9)	26 (4.9)	6 (1.1)	5 (1.0)	27 (5.1)	523 (100.0)	7	

*Includes both wage and non-wage.

* Includes both wage and non-wage earners.

† Includes bedding and household requisites.

N.B.—Figures in brackets denote percentages total expenditure.

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TABLE 8.—Average annual expenditure per family on items of food, tobacco and intoxicants.

Category of families. Average size of the family.		Average annual expenditure (in Rupees) on													
		Food													
		Cereals.	Pulses.	Gur and sugar.	Spices.	Edible oil.	Vegetables.	Salt.	Milk and milk products.	Meat, fish and eggs.	Others.*	Total.	Tobacco.	Intoxicants.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
I. Casual workers' families—															
(I) With land	4.7	377.5	17.5	3.5	7.2	13.1	6.5	4.2	1.2	4.0	53.8	438.5	9.2	4.2	
(II) Without land	3.9	317.2	16.3	4.5	7.6	11.3	6.7	3.8	0.8	5.0	69.1	443.2	9.2	6.8	
All	4.3	351.3	17.0	3.9	7.4	12.3	6.6	4.0	1.0	4.9	60.4	468.8	9.2	5.3	
II. Attached workers' families—															
(I) With land	4.3	245.8	8.9	3.8	7.7	12.6	6.7	3.6	0.0	4.5	121.0	415.5	10.6	11.8	
(II) Without land	3.9	216.8	10.2	5.0	7.2	10.3	5.4	3.6	0.8	4.7	119.4	383.4	10.1	7.6	
All	4.1	227.8	9.7	4.6	7.4	11.1	5.9	3.6	0.9	4.6	120.0	395.6	10.3	9.2	
III. All families															
	4.3	345.5	16.5	4.0	7.4	12.2	6.6	4.0	1.0	4.8	64.2	464.2	9.3	5.5	

* This group consisted of meats chiefly which the labourers received as perquisites.

TABLE 9.—*Distribution of agricultural labour families according to economic levels of living.*

Category of families.	Average size in annual consumption expenditure per unit.	Average annual consumption expenditure per unit.	Standard deviation of the annual expenditure per consumption unit.	Percentage of families with annual expenditure per consumption unit varying from (Rs.)									
				0-50.	51-100.	101-150.	151-200.	201-250.	251-300.	301-350.	351 and above.	All levels.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
I. Casual workers' families—													
		Rs.	Rs.										
(i) With land	3.7	151.3	91.7	1.0	8.7	17.9	11.7	5.9	3.2	2.2	2.4	53.0	
(ii) Without land	3.2	161.6	95.2	0.8	6.2	10.4	9.8	6.0	3.9	1.8	1.8	40.7	
All	3.5	155.4	93.4	1.8	14.9	28.3	21.5	11.9	7.1	4.0	4.2	93.7	
II. Attached workers' families—													
(i) With land	3.5	139.7	86.2	..	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.4	..	..	0.1	2.4
(ii) Without land	3.2	142.5	105.5	0.2	0.8	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	..	3.9	
All	3.3	141.3	98.7	0.2	1.6	2.0	1.0	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.1	6.3	
All families	3.5	154.5	93.7	2.0	16.5	30.3	22.5	12.8	7.4	4.2	4.3	100.0	

NOTE.—Consumption units based on Enak's Consumption Unit.

NOTE.—Consumption units based on Lusk's Co-efficients.

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TABLE 10.—Average annual expenditure per agricultural labour family by economic levels of living and by major expenditure groups.

Economic levels of living.	Average size of family			Annual expenditure per family on						Percentage expenditure per family on					
	Percentage of families.	Persons.	Consumption units.	Food.	Clothing and footwear.*	Fuel and lighting.	House-rent and repairs.	Services and miscellaneous.	Total.	Food.	Clothing and footwear.*	Fuel and lighting.	House-rent and repairs.	Services and miscellaneous.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
Ra. 0 to Ra. 50 . . .	2.0	6.5	5.2	179	18	6	2	17	222	80.6	8.1	2.7	0.9	7.7	100.0
Ra. 51 to Ra. 100 . . .	16.5	5.4	4.3	305	19	5	3	18	350	87.1	5.4	1.4	0.9	5.2	100.0
Ra. 101 to Ra. 150 . . .	30.3	4.8	3.8	421	24	5	4	20	474	88.8	5.1	1.1	0.8	4.2	100.0
Ra. 151 to Ra. 200 . . .	22.5	4.3	3.4	510	28	6	7	30	581	87.8	4.8	1.0	1.2	5.2	100.0
Ra. 201 to Ra. 250 . . .	12.8	3.7	3.0	572	31	7	6	37	653	87.6	4.7	1.1	0.9	5.7	100.0
Ra. 251 to Ra. 300 . . .	7.4	2.9	2.4	559	23	7	7	38	640	87.3	4.5	1.1	1.1	6.0	100.0
Ra. 301 to Ra. 350 . . .	4.2	2.6	2.2	539	30	8	11	46	634	86.1	4.4	1.2	1.6	6.7	100.0
Ra. 351 and above . . .	4.3	2.3	1.8	657	32	8	7	41	745	88.2	4.3	1.1	0.9	5.5	100.0
All levels . . .	100.0	4.8	3.5	464	26	6	5	27	528	87.9	4.9	1.1	1.0	5.1	100.0

* Includes bedding and household requisites.

N.B.—Any group, say Ra. 101—Ra. 150 includes those families in which the consumption expenditure per consumption unit (rounded to the nearest rupee) lies in the range Ra. 101—Ra. 150.

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TABLE 11.—Quantity of cereals and pulses consumed per day per consumption unit and per capita according to economic levels of living.

Economic levels of living.	Percentage of families.	Quantity consumed per day.					
		Per consumption unit.			Per capita.		
		Cereals.	Pulses.	Cereals.	Pulses.	Cereals.	Pulses.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ra. 0 to Ra. 50	2.0	8.6	0.2	6.9	0.2	0.2	0.2
Ra. 51 to Ra. 100	16.5	15.7	0.5	12.6	0.4	0.4	0.4
Ra. 101 to Ra. 150	30.3	19.0	0.7	15.1	0.6	0.6	0.6
Ra. 151 to Ra. 200	22.5	20.5	1.2	16.4	1.0	1.0	1.0
Ra. 201 to Ra. 250	12.8	23.0	1.4	18.7	1.1	1.1	1.1
Ra. 251 to Ra. 300	7.4	26.6	1.7	21.7	1.4	1.4	1.4
Ra. 301 to Ra. 350	4.2	29.1	1.9	24.4	1.6	1.6	1.6
Ra. 351 and above	4.3	43.9	2.5	34.3	2.0	2.0	2.0
All levels	100.0	20.0	1.0	16.0	0.8	0.8	0.8

NOTE.—Figures in columns 3 to 6 do not include the cereal or pulse content of perquisites consumed by labourers.

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TABLE 12.—Extent, purpose and source of debt by category of agricultural labour families.

Category of families.	Percent- age of families.	Average size of family.	Average number of earners.	Percent-Average age of size of number debted families. earners to total in col. 2.	Average size of number debted families. earners to total in col. 2.	Debt per family.	Debt per family.	Distribution of debt in rupees per indebted family.													
								Purpose.						Source.							
								Pro- duction.	Con- sumption.	Social pur- pose.	Others.	Rs.	Rs.	Em- ployers.	Shop- keepers.	Money- lenders.	Co- opera- tive societies.	Others.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18				
I. Casual workers' families—																					
(i) With land . . .	53.0	4.7	2.1	33.3	4.9	2.0	32	95	2	81	12	..	20	2	57	1	15				
(ii) Without land . . .	40.7	3.9	1.9	34.9	4.0	1.8	19	54	1	49	4	..	22	3	20	..	9				
All . . .	93.7	4.3	2.0	34.0	4.5	1.9	26	77	1	67	9	—	21	2	41	1	12				
II. Attached workers' families—																					
(i) With land . . .	2.4	4.3	2.2	23.4	5.4	2.4	31	133	—	107	26	—	25	—	94	—	13				
(ii) Without land . . .	3.9	3.9	1.9	33.9	3.4	1.5	7	22	2	20	—	—	16	1	2	—	3				
All . . .	6.3	4.1	1.9	29.9	4.0	1.8	16	55	1	46	8	—	19	1	29	—	6				
III. All families . . .																					
100.0	4.3	2.0	33.7	4.5	1.9	26	76	1	66	9	—	21	2	40	1	12					

TABLE 1.—*Employment on wages of agricultural labourers by categories of families.*[†]

Category of families.	Percentage* Average of size of families.	Average number of agricultural workers per family.			Average number of days per agricultural labourer † employed on wages during the year.			Agricultural operations.			Non-agricultural labour.			Total.		
		Men.	Women.	Chil-dren.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Chil-dren.	Men.	Women.	Chil-dren.	Men.	Women.	Chil-dren.	Total.	
I. <i>Casual workers' families</i> —																
(i) With land	48.9	4.7	1.0	0.9	0.1	2.0	1.45	128	136	18	6	0	163	134	142	
(ii) Without land	49.8	3.8	0.9	1.0	0.1	2.0	1.71	136	123	24	8	17	195	144	140	
All	98.7	4.2	1.0	0.9	0.1	2.0	1.57	132	129	21	7	12	178	139	141	
II. <i>Attached workers' families</i> —																
(i) With land	0.4	4.5	1.6	0.8	0.2	2.6	2.66	176	162	3	2	—	269	178	162	
(ii) Without land	0.9	4.3	1.0	1.0	0.2	2.2	3.22	123	212	2	2	—	324	125	212	
All	1.3	4.3	1.2	0.9	0.2	2.3	3.00	137	196	2	2	—	302	139	196	
III. <i>All families</i>	100.0	4.2	1.0	0.9	0.1	2.0	1.60	132	132	21	7	11	181	139	143	

* Estimated number of Agricultural Labour Families in the Zone—6,177,000.

† The classification given in this table is on the basis of families and not individual workers.

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TABLE 2.—*Wage Employment and Wages of Casual Agricultural Workers.*¹

Operations.	Percentage of casual workers employed. ^a		Percentage of mandays worked.		Average number of days worked.		Percentage of wages earned.		Average daily wages (in annas).		
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
I. Agricultural operations—											
(i) Preparatory		48.6	27.4	9.6	3.7	24.1	20.7	13.2	2.5	18.4	12.2
(ii) Ploughing		35.7	1.0	11.7	0.2	50.8	23.1	15.1	0.1	17.3	9.1
(iii) Sowing			10.5	1.1	1.3	15.3	19.6	1.2	0.9	15.0	9.5
(iv) Transplanting		17.0	33.5	2.7	7.2	24.9	33.3	2.8	5.3	13.4	9.8
(v) Weeding		22.3	38.5	5.0	12.4	34.4	50.0	4.7	7.7	12.6	8.2
(vi) Irrigating		12.7	3.2	2.2	0.5	26.8	24.1	2.6	0.4	15.9	10.7
(vii) Harvesting		42.1	43.3	11.8	13.2	43.7	47.2	13.9	11.1	15.5	11.2
(viii) Threshing		14.8	11.0	1.9	1.5	19.4	20.7	2.5	1.4	18.4	12.5
(ix) Others		9.9	7.9	1.6	1.2	24.8	23.1	1.7	0.8	14.3	8.6
All agricultural operations		48.6	48.3	47.6	41.2	151.4	132.0	57.7	30.2	16.2	9.8
II. Non-agricultural labour		22.0	11.9	6.8	2.2	47.6	29.2	9.0	1.5	17.7	9.2
All labour		48.6	48.3	54.4	43.4	173.0	139.2	66.7	31.7	16.4	9.8

¹ Includes also casual workers, if any, in attached workers' families.² Figures in columns 2 and 3 (in horizontal rows) show the percentages of men and women casual workers to total number of casual workers including children. Columns 4 and 5, and 8 and 9 are to be interpreted likewise.

Note.—(1) Children formed 3.1 per cent. of casual earners and accounted for 2.2 per cent. of total mandays and 1.6 per cent. of total wages.

(2) Estimated number of casual agricultural workers in the Zone :—

Men.	5,810,000	Children.	377,000	Total.	11,958,000
Women.	5,771,000				

TABLE 3.—Unemployment* of adult male agricultural labourers.

Month.	All labourers.					Attached labourers.					Casual labourers.				
	Average number of days unemployed.					Average number of days unemployed.					Average number of days unemployed.				
	Percentage of earners employed.†	Total	For want of work.	For other reasons.		Percentage of earners employed.	Total	For want of work.	For other reasons.		Percentage of earners employed.	Total	For want of work.	For other reasons.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			
March 1950	83.4	10.3	8.1	2.2	99.3	6.6	3.6	3.0	83.2	10.4	8.2	2.2			
April "	81.6	9.2	6.9	2.3	97.4	6.9	4.1	2.8	81.3	9.2	6.9	2.3			
May "	80.0	10.4	7.7	2.7	99.3	6.4	3.1	3.3	79.8	10.5	7.8	2.7			
June "	82.2	9.4	6.9	2.5	98.3	3.8	1.8	2.0	82.0	9.5	7.0	2.5			
July "	82.5	9.0	6.7	2.3	97.4	5.3	2.6	2.7	82.3	9.1	6.7	2.4			
August "	79.5	9.7	7.4	2.3	99.0	5.3	3.4	1.9	79.2	9.8	7.4	2.4			
September "	81.1	8.8	6.7	2.1	100.0	5.3	3.5	1.8	80.8	8.8	6.8	2.0			
October "	78.2	9.5	7.2	2.3	98.2	4.6	2.6	2.0	77.9	9.6	7.3	2.3			
November "	79.2	9.9	7.7	2.2	94.0	4.7	2.5	2.2	79.0	10.0	7.8	2.2			
December "	78.3	9.9	7.7	2.2	97.8	5.5	3.1	2.4	78.0	10.0	7.8	2.2			
January 1951	77.4	10.4	7.8	2.6	98.7	4.4	1.6	2.8	77.0	10.5	8.0	2.5			
February "	73.8	8.9	6.8	2.1	98.4	4.7	2.4	2.3	73.4	9.0	6.9	2.1			
Monthly average	79.8	9.6	7.3	2.3	98.2	5.3	2.9	2.4	79.5	9.7	7.4	2.3			

* Unemployment herein relates to those who were actually employed on wages during the month at least for one day

† Estimated number of adult male agricultural workers in the State :—

(i) Attached	284,000
(ii) Casual	5,810,000
Total	6,094,000

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TABLE 4.—Percentage distribution by mode of payment, and by daily wage slabs, of mandays worked by casual workers on agricultural operations only.

Mode of payment.	Percentage of mandays.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				Less than 10 as.	10 as. to 14 as.	14 as. to 18 as.	18 as. to 22 as.	22 as. to 26 as.	26 as. to 30 as.	30 as. to 34 as.	34 as. and above.	Mean daily wage (weighted by mandays).	Standard deviation of daily wage.
MEN.													
I. <i>Cash</i> —												As.	As.
(i) With perquisites . . .	14.9			1.4	4.9	1.9	2.4	3.1	0.8	0.3	0.1	17.4	6.5
(ii) Without perquisites . . .	21.1			3.5	2.0	9.4	3.9	1.5	0.1	0.4	0.3	16.3	5.8
II. <i>Kind</i> —													
(i) With perquisites . . .	2.8			0.6	1.7	0.2	0.1	0.2	..	..	..	13.1	4.1
(ii) Without perquisites . . .	7.9			1.3	3.0	1.7	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.2	15.5	7.1
III. <i>Cash and kind</i> —													
(i) With perquisites . . .	1.2			0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	..	0.1	..	..	16.3	5.0
(ii) Without perquisites . . .	4.5			0.9	0.5	1.9	0.8	0.3	..	0.1	..	15.9	5.2
IV. <i>All modes</i> . . .	52.4 ¹			7.8	12.4	15.5	8.3	5.5	1.1	1.2	0.6	16.2	6.2
WOMEN.													
I. <i>Cash</i> —													
(i) With perquisites . . .	7.2			4.2	2.0	0.8	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	10.4	3.4
(ii) Without perquisites . . .	21.3			15.3	4.4	0.9	0.5	0.2	..	..	..	9.6	3.0
II. <i>Kind</i> —													
(i) With perquisites . . .	2.1			0.7	1.1	0.2	0.1	..	..	..	..	11.4	3.1
(ii) Without perquisites . . .	8.1			3.2	3.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	..	..	..	11.3	3.6
III. <i>Cash and kind</i> —													
(i) With perquisites . . .	1.4			0.6	0.6	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	..	11.1	3.4
(ii) Without perquisites . . .	5.3			3.1	1.6	0.5	0.1	..	..	..	..	10.2	2.9
IV. <i>All modes</i> . . .	45.4 ²			27.1	13.4	3.3	1.1	0.5	..	..	..	9.8	3.4

¹ This is the percentage share of men to the total mandays worked by men, women and children. Children accounted for 2.2 per cent. of total mandays.
² This is the percentage share of women to the total mandays worked by men, women and children.

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TABLE 5.—Average Daily Wage together with the value of perquisites of Casual Workers under different modes of wage payment in agricultural operations.

Mode of wage payment.	Percentage of mandays worked.		Cash or cash equivalent.				Value of perquisites.				Total.	
	Men.		Men.		Women.		Men.		Women.		Men.	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I. Time wages—												
(i) Cash	14.8	7.2	12.0	6.7	5.0	3.4	17.0	10.1				
{ With perquisites												
{ Without perquisites	20.5	20.2	10.3	8.5	..	..	10.3	8.5				
(ii) Kind	2.8	2.1	9.9	9.3	3.5	3.0	13.4	12.3				
{ With perquisites												
{ Without perquisites	7.9	8.0	15.2	11.0	..	..	15.2	11.0				
(iii) Cash and kind	1.1	1.4	11.8	8.5	4.0	2.5	15.8	11.0				
{ With perquisites												
{ Without perquisites	4.4	5.1	16.2	10.1	..	..	16.2	10.1				
II. Piece wages—												
(i) Cash	0.1	..	24.3	..	2.3	..	20.6	..				
{ With perquisites												
{ Without perquisites	0.6	1.1	18.7	14.1	..	..	18.7	14.1				
(ii) Kind . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ With perquisites												
{ Without perquisites . . . . .	..	0.1	..	13.0	..	..	..	13.0				
(iii) Cash and kind	0.1	..	26.4	11.2	6.4	0.8	32.8	12.0				
{ With perquisites												
{ Without perquisites	0.1	0.2	10.1	8.0	..	..	10.1	8.0				
III. All modes	52.4	45.4	14.5	9.0	1.7	0.8	16.2	9.8				

Figures in columns 2 and 3 show the percentages of mandays put in by men and women casual workers to total number of mandays put in by all the casual workers including children. Children accounted for 2.2 per cent. of total mandays.

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TABLE 6.—Average annual net income of agricultural labour families by sources.

Category of families.	1	Average annual income per family in Rs. from					Total.
		2	3	4	5	6	
		Cultivation of land.	Agricultural labour.	Non-agricultural labour.	Occupations other than farming.	Other sources.	
I. Casual workers' families—							
(i) With land	{	148 (33.0)	229 (51.0)	36 (8.0)	27 (6.0)	9 (2.0)	449 (100.0)
(ii) Without land	{	..	242 (76.6)	38 (12.0)	26 (8.2)	10 (3.2)	316 (100.0)
All	{	73 (19.1)	236 (61.8)	37 (9.7)	27 (7.0)	9 (2.4)	382 (100.0)
II. Attached workers' families—							
(i) With land	{	100 (18.0)	435 (78.2)	5 (0.9)	12 (2.2)	4 (0.7)	556 (100.0)
(ii) Without land	{	..	306 (86.7)	27 (7.7)	16 (4.5)	4 (1.1)	353 (100.0)
All	{	30 (7.2)	344 (85.1)	21 (5.1)	15 (3.6)	4 (1.0)	414 (100.0)
III. All families	{	73 (19.1)	237 (62.1)	36 (9.4)	27 (7.0)	9 (2.4)	382 (100.0)

N.B.—Figures in brackets denote percentages to total income.

TABLE 7.—Average annual expenditure per agricultural labour family by consumption groups.

Category of families.	Percentage of families.	Average size of family.	Average earning* strength.	Average annual income.	Average annual expenditure (excluding ceremonies) on						Average annual expenditure on ceremonies.
					Food.	Clothing and footwear.†	Fuel and lighting.	House-rent and repairs.	Services and miscellaneous.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I. Casual workers' families—											
(i) With land	49.0	4.7	2.2	440	{ 358 (30.1)	34 (7.6)	5 (1.1)	7 (1.0)	43 (9.6)	447 (100.0)	9
(ii) Without land	49.8	3.8	2.1	316	{ 288 (33.2)	20 (5.8)	5 (1.4)	3 (0.9)	30 (8.7)	346 (100.0)	3
All	98.7	4.2	2.1	382	{ 323 (81.5)	27 (8.8)	5 (1.3)	5 (1.3)	36 (9.1)	396 (100.0)	6
II. Attached workers' families—											
(i) With land	0.4	4.5	2.7	550	{ 415 (81.4)	44 (8.6)	4 (0.8)	2 (0.4)	45 (8.8)	510 (100.0)	2
(ii) Without land	0.0	4.3	2.4	353	{ 349 (85.7)	22 (5.4)	4 (1.0)	2 (0.5)	30 (7.4)	407 (100.0)	4
All	1.3	4.3	2.5	414	{ 368 (84.2)	29 (8.6)	4 (0.9)	2 (0.5)	34 (7.8)	437 (100.0)	4
III. All families											
.	100.0	4.2	2.1	382	{ 323 (81.3)	27 (8.8)	5 (1.3)	5 (1.3)	37 (9.3)	397 (100.0)	6

* Includes both wage and non-wage earners.

† Includes bedding and household requisites.

N.B.—Figures in brackets denote percentages to total expenditure.

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TABLE 8.—Average annual expenditure per family on items of food, tobacco and intoxicants.

Category of families.	Average size of family.	Average annual expenditure per family.													Intoxi- cants.
		Food.													
		Cereals.	Pulses.	Gur and sugar.	Spices.	Edible oil.	Vegetables.	Salt.	Milk and milk products.	Meat, fish and eggs.	Others.*	Total.	Tobacco.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
I. Casual workers' families—															
(I) With land	4.7	244.0	11.4	4.2	12.9	9.8	5.2	3.0	1.3	14.5	50.7	357.0	13.5	1.5	
(II) Without land	3.8	203.0	8.1	2.5	10.4	7.5	3.9	2.6	0.7	10.7	38.8	288.2	12.7	0.7	
All	4.2	223.7	9.7	3.3	11.7	8.6	4.6	2.8	1.0	12.6	44.7	322.7	13.1	1.1	
II. Attached workers' families—															
(I) With land	4.5	236.8	11.6	2.2	17.3	6.3	3.7	3.0	0.3	13.1	120.0	415.3	13.8	0.2	
(II) Without land	4.3	218.2	4.0	2.4	12.5	6.3	3.8	2.4	1.1	11.1	86.8	318.6	10.5	0.3	
All	4.3	223.7	6.3	2.4	14.0	6.4	3.3	2.6	0.9	11.7	96.6	368.4	11.5	0.3	
III. All families															
	4.2	223.7	9.7	3.3	11.7	8.6	4.6	2.8	1.0	12.6	45.3	323.3	13.1	1.1	

* This group consisted of meals chiefly, which the labourers received as perquisites.

TABLE 9.—*Distribution of agricultural labour families according to economic levels of living.*

Category of families.	1	2	3	4	5	Percentage of families with annual expenditure per consumption unit varying from (Rs.)								All levels.			
						Average size in consumption units.*	Average annual expenditure per consumption unit.	Standard deviation of the annual expenditure per consumption unit.	0-50.	51-100.	101-150.	151-200.	201-250.		251-300.	301-350.	351 and above.
I. Casual workers' families—																	
(i) With land	.	.	3.8	121.0	64.5	0.8	14.6	20.4	9.1	2.8	1.3	0.3	0.6	48.9			
(ii) Without land	.	.	3.1	113.3	79.1	2.0	16.4	18.0	8.6	3.0	1.1	0.3	0.4	49.3			
All	.	3.4	117.5	72.3	2.8	31.0	33.4	10.7	5.3	2.4	0.6	1.0	93.7				
II. Attached workers' families—																	
(i) With land	.	.	3.9	120.3	33.9	..	0.1	0.2	0.1	..	..	..	..	0.4
(ii) Without land	.	.	3.3	126.4	43.7	..	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	..	..	..	0.9
All	.	3.5	127.6	41.1	..	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.1	..	..	..	..	1.3
III. All families																	
.	.	3.4	117.7	72.0	2.8	31.3	39.0	17.0	5.9	2.4	0.6	1.0	100.0				

* Consumption units based on Lusk's Co-efficients.

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TABLE 10.—Average annual expenditure per agricultural labour family by economic levels of living and by major expenditure groups.

Economic levels of living.	Average size of family.				Annual expenditure per family on								Percentage expenditure per family on										
	Percent- age of families.				Con- sumption units.		Food.		Cloth- ing and footwear.*		Fuel and lighting.		House- rent and repairs.		Services and mis- cellaneous.		Total.	Food.	Cloth- ing and footwear.*	Fuel and lighting.	House- rent and repairs.	Services and mis- cellaneous.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15								
Ra. 0 to Ra. 50	.	2.8	6.4	5.3	192	14	4	2	18	230	83.5	6.1	1.7	0.9	7.8								
Ra. 51 to Ra. 100	.	31.3	5.2	4.2	277	23	4	3	23	335	82.7	6.9	1.2	0.9	8.3								
Ra. 101 to Ra. 150	.	39.0	4.1	3.3	331	23	5	4	36	404	81.9	6.9	1.3	1.0	8.9								
Ra. 151 to Ra. 200	.	17.0	3.3	2.7	364	33	5	4	45	451	80.7	7.3	1.1	0.9	10.0								
Ra. 201 to Ra. 250	.	5.9	2.6	2.2	373	28	5	13	47	406	80.0	6.0	1.1	2.8	10.1								
Ra. 251 to Ra. 300	.	2.4	2.7	2.2	443	36	7	21	69	531	77.1	6.2	1.2	3.6	11.0								
Ra. 301 to Ra. 350	.	0.6	2.2	1.3	377	30	8	40	55	510	73.9	5.9	1.6	7.3	10.8								
Ra. 351 and above	.	1.0	2.1	1.5	495	44	7	35	74	655	75.6	6.7	1.1	5.3	11.3								
All levels	.	100.0	4.2	3.4	323	27	5	5	37	397	81.3	6.8	1.3	1.3	9.3								

* Includes bedding and household requisites.
N.B.—Any group, say Ra. 101 to Ra. 150 includes those families in which the consumption expenditure per consumption unit (rounded to the nearest rupee) lies in the range Ra. 101 to Ra. 150.

* Includes bedding and household requisites.

N.B.—Any group, say Ra. 101 to Ra. 150 includes those families in which the consumption expenditure per consumption unit (rounded to the nearest rupee) lies in the range Ra. 101 to Ra. 150.

TABLE 11.—Quantity of cereals and pulses consumed per day per adult consumption unit and per capita according to economic levels of living.

1	Economic levels of living.					Quantity consumed per day.				
	2					Per consumption unit		Per capita		
						Cereals.	Pulses.	Cereals.	Pulses.	
						3	4	5	6	
						Ozs.	Ozs.	Ozs.	Ozs.	
Ra. 0 to Ra. 50	
Ra. 51 to Ra. 100	2.8	0.2	6.3	0.2	
Ra. 101 to Ra. 150	31.3	0.3	9.5	0.2	
Ra. 151 to Ra. 200	39.0	0.6	13.2	0.5	
Ra. 201 to Ra. 250	17.0	0.7	17.8	0.6	
Ra. 251 to Ra. 300	5.9	0.8	18.9	0.7	
Ra. 301 to Ra. 350	2.4	1.2	21.4	1.0	
Ra. 351 and above	0.6	3.9	27.7	3.2	
	1.0	1.4	28.0	1.0	
2 All levels	100.0	0.5	12.5	0.4	

NOTE :—Figures in columns 3 to 6 do not include the cereal or pulses content of perquisites consumed by labourers.

TABLE 1.—*Employment on wages of agricultural labourers by categories of families.*

Category of families	Percentage size of families ^a , family.	Average number of agricultural workers per family.			Average number of days per agricultural labourer ^a employed on wages during the year.									
		Total.			Agricultural operations.					Non-Agricultural labour.				
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
I. Casual Workers' families—														
(1) With land	32.1	4.5	1.2	1.0	0.1	2.3	139	89	134	17	7	6	156	96
(2) Without land	57.3	4.0	1.1	1.0	0.1	2.2	171	111	120	25	17	9	186	128
All	89.4	4.2	1.1	1.0	0.1	2.2	159	103	126	22	13	8	181	116
II. Attached Workers' families—														
(1) With land	3.7	5.5	1.2	0.6	0.1	1.9	286	58	319	4	5	..	290	63
(2) Without Land	6.9	4.3	1.3	0.8	0.1	2.2	315	121	168	6	9	2	321	180
All	10.6	4.7	1.3	0.7	0.1	2.1	304	103	216	6	8	2	310	111
III. All families														
.	100.0	4.3	1.1	1.0	0.1	2.2	176	103	137	20	13	7	196	144

^a Estimated number of Agricultural Labour Families in the Zone—1,103,000.^b The classification given in the table is on the basis of families and not individual workers.

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TABLE 2.—*Wage Employment and Wages of Casual Agricultural Workers.*¹

1	Percentage of casual workers employed ² .		Percentage of mandays worked.		Average number of days worked.		Percentage of wages earned.		Average daily wages (in annas).	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I. Agricultural operations—										
(i) Preparatory	47.8	33.6	10.1	4.4	30	19	14.2	3.1	22.2	11.0
(ii) Ploughing	34.6	1.1	5.0	0.1	24	18	6.0	0.1	16.3	10.9
(iii) Sowing	33.1	15.3	3.8	1.6	16	14	4.1	1.0	17.0	10.2
(iv) Transplanting	13.9	12.4	1.5	1.2	15	14	1.6	1.0	17.4	13.4
(v) Weeding	40.1	44.1	9.1	11.8	32	38	8.1	7.8	14.1	10.4
(vi) Irrigating	15.3	4.6	2.2	0.5	21	17	2.8	0.4	19.5	12.8
(vii) Harvesting	41.9	41.4	8.4	8.1	29	23	10.7	8.2	20.0	15.8
(viii) Threshing	29.3	19.1	3.9	2.5	20	18	4.6	2.2	18.6	14.1
(ix) Others	26.1	27.8	5.0	5.1	27	26	5.4	4.1	17.0	12.6
All agricultural operations	47.8	48.6	49.9	35.3	148	103	57.5	27.9	18.0	12.5
II. Non-agricultural labour	27.5	15.1	7.7	4.3	40	35	9.1	3.1	18.6	11.4
III. All labour	47.8	49.5	57.6	39.6	171	116	60.6	31.0	18.2	12.3

¹ Includes also casual workers, if any in attached workers' families.² Figures in columns 2 and 3 (in horizontal rows) show the percentages of men and women casual workers to total number of casual workers including children. Columns 4 and 5, and 8 and 9 are to be interpreted likewise.

NOTES:—

(1) Children formed 3.7 per cent. of casual earners and accounted for 2.8 per cent. of total man-days and 2.4 per cent. of total wages.

(2) Estimated number of casual agricultural workers in the Zone:—

Men
1,047,000Women
1,063,000Children
82,000Total
2,192,000

Months	All labourers					Attached labourers			Casual labourers			
	Percentage of earners employed†	Average number of days unemployed			Percentage of earners of employed†	Average number of days unemployed		Percentage of earners employed†	Average number of days unemployed			
		Total	For want of work	For other reasons		Total	For want of work		For other reasons	Total	For want of work	For other reasons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
March, 1950	.	91.2	10.2	8.7	1.5	96.2	1.8	1.6	90.5	11.4	9.8	1.6
April 1950	.	88.0	9.2	8.1	1.1	96.8	1.3	1.2	83.4	10.4	9.2	1.2
May 1950	.	85.8	8.4	7.1	1.3	97.5	1.1	1.1	84.3	9.6	8.0	1.6
June 1950	.	84.6	8.9	7.5	1.4	99.3	0.5	0.5	82.6	10.3	8.7	1.6
July 1950	.	89.9	10.6	8.5	2.1	95.4	0.8	0.8	82.3	12.1	9.7	2.4
August 1950	.	87.0	10.2	8.0	2.2	97.2	0.7	0.6	85.6	11.6	9.2	2.4
September 1950	.	90.0	9.0	7.2	1.8	99.5	1.0	0.9	88.7	10.2	8.2	2.0
October 1950	.	91.5	8.9	7.4	1.5	98.6	0.9	0.5	90.5	10.1	8.4	1.7
November 1950	.	89.6	8.5	7.0	1.5	90.5	1.1	0.6	83.3	9.6	7.9	1.7
December 1950	.	86.6	10.5	9.2	1.3	98.9	1.8	1.8	85.0	11.9	10.4	1.5
January 1951	.	81.5	10.1	9.1	1.0	98.0	2.5	2.0	79.2	11.4	10.3	1.1
February 1951	.	78.9	8.7	7.7	1.0	99.3	1.7	1.6	76.1	9.9	8.8	1.1
Monthly average	.	86.3	9.4	8.0	1.4	98.0	1.3	1.1	84.7	10.7	9.0	1.7

* Unemployment herein relates to those earners who were actually employed on wages during the month at least for one day ; those who remained unemployed throughout the whole month were excluded from this account.

† Estimated number of adult male agricultural workers in the Zone :—

[illegible]

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TABLE 4.—Percentage distribution by Mode of Payment, and by Daily Wage Slabs, of mandays worked by casual workers on agricultural operations only.

Modes of payment	Percentage of mandays	Less than 10 as.	10 as. to 14 as.	14 as. to 18 as.	18 as. to 22 as.	22 as. to 26 as.	26 as. to 30 as.	30 as. to 34 as.	34 as. and above	Mean daily wage (weighted by mandays) As.	Standard deviation wage As.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
MEN											
I. Cash—											
(i) With perquisites	11.2	0.4	1.8	2.3	2.9	1.7	0.8	0.8	0.5	20.4	7.3
(ii) Without perquisites	31.9	1.6	6.2	15.7	3.3	3.7	0.3	0.7	0.4	18.1	4.8
II. Kind—											
(i) With perquisites	2.2	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	17.1	8.8
(ii) Without perquisites	8.2	0.5	3.4	2.6	1.3	0.2	0.1	..	0.1	15.1	4.8
III. Cash and Kind—											
(i) With perquisites	0.9	0.2	..	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	..	19.5	7.9
(ii) Without perquisites	2.5	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.2	0.1	..	..	..	14.5	4.1
IV. All modes	56.9*	4.0	12.2	22.0	8.4	6.1	1.4	1.7	1.1	18.0	6.1
WOMEN											
I. Cash—											
(i) With perquisites	4.3	0.7	1.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	..	0.4	0.1	16.7	7.9
(ii) Without perquisites	20.2	13.3	5.0	4.2	2.4	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	12.0	5.3
II. Kind—											
(i) With perquisites	1.4	0.4	0.1	0.4	..	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	18.3	9.6
(ii) Without perquisites	5.9	3.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.1	..	0.1	12.1	6.3
III. Cash and Kind—											
(i) With perquisites	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	18.0	5.7
(ii) Without perquisites	1.9	0.7	0.9	0.2	0.1	..	..	..	..	11.4	3.2
IV. All modes	40.2**	13.7	8.2	6.2	3.9	1.9	0.3	0.6	0.4	12.5	6.2

* This is the percentage share of men to the total mandays worked by men, women and children. Children accounted for 2.8 per cent of total mandays.

** This is the percentage share of women to the total mandays worked by men, women and children.

TABLE 5.—Average Daily Wage together with value of perquisites of Casual Workers under different modes of wage payment in agricultural operations.

Mode of wage payment	Percentage of mandays worked		Cash or cash equivalent		Average wage per day per worker			
					Value of perquisites		Total	
					Men As.	Women As.	Men As.	Women As.
1	Men	Women	Men As.	Women As.	6	7	8	9
I. Time Wages								
(i) Cash	{ With perquisites	11.2	14.0	11.0	6.6	5.0	20.6	16.0
	{ Without perquisites	31.4	18.1	11.7	..	..	18.1	11.7
(ii) Kind	{ With perquisites	2.2	15.2	15.2	3.0	3.2	18.2	18.4
	{ Without perquisites	8.2	15.6	11.7	..	..	15.6	11.7
(iii) Cash and kind	{ With perquisites	0.9	17.1	14.6	3.7	3.1	19.8	17.7
	{ Without perquisites	2.5	14.9	11.2	..	..	14.9	11.2
II. Piece wages								
(i) Cash	{ With perquisites	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ Without perquisites	0.5	20.0	12.5	..	..	20.0	12.5
(ii) Kind	{ With perquisites	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ Without perquisites	..	..	12.2	..	..	..	12.2
(iii) Cash and kind	{ With perquisites	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ Without perquisites	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III. All modes								
		56.9	16.6	11.8	1.4	0.7	18.0	12.5

NOTE.—(1) Figures in columns 2 and 3 show the percentages of mandays put in by men and women casual workers to total number of mandays put in by all the casual workers including children.

(2) Children accounted for 2.8 per cent of total mandays.

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TABLE 6.—Average annual net income of agricultural labour families by sources.

Category of families	Average annual income per family in Rs. from					
	Cultivation of Land	Agricultural labour	Non-agricultural labour	Occupations other than farming	Other sources	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. Casual workers' families—						
(I) With land	65 (18.5)	210 (62.4)	33 (9.4)	25 (7.1)	9 (2.6)	351 (100.0)
(II) Without land . . . . .	..	295 (76.0)	53 (13.7)	36 (9.3)	4 (1.0)	388 (100.0)
All	24 (6.4)	268 (71.5)	45 (12.0)	32 (8.5)	6 (1.6)	375 (100.0)
II. Attached workers' families—						
(I) With land	105 (22.2)	838 (71.3)	12 (2.5)	16 (3.4)	3 (0.6)	474 (100.0)
(II) Without land . . . . .	..	521 (93.4)	19 (3.4)	16 (2.8)	2 (0.4)	558 (100.0)
All	37 (7.0)	456 (86.4)	17 (3.2)	16 (3.0)	2 (0.4)	528 (100.0)
III. All families	25 (6.4)	288 (73.7)	42 (10.7)	30 (7.7)	6 (1.5)	391 (100.0)

N.B.—Figures in brackets denote percentages to total income.

West India—1950-51
TABLE 7.—Average annual expenditure per agricultural labour family by consumption groups.

Category of families	Percentage of families	Average size of family	Average earning strength*	Average annual income	Average annual expenditure (excluding ceremonies)							Average annual expenditure on ceremonies
					Food	Clothing and footwear	Food and lighting	Housing and repairs	Services and miscellaneous	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
I. Casual workers' families—												
(i) With land	32.1	4.5	2.3	351	{ 274 (81.8)	34 (10.1)	5 (1.5)	1 (0.3)	21 (6.3)	335 (100.0)	10	
(ii) Without land	57.3	4.0	2.2	388	{ 330 (82.9)	35 (9.8)	8 (2.0)	2 (0.5)	23 (5.8)	398 (100.0)	3	
All	89.4	4.2	2.3	375	{ 310 (82.7)	35 (9.3)	7 (1.8)	1 (0.3)	22 (5.9)	375 (100.0)	6	
II. Attached workers' families—												
(i) With land	3.7	5.5	2.0	474	{ 449 (89.9)	32 (6.3)	5 (1.0)	1 (0.2)	18 (3.6)	505 (100.0)	3	
(ii) Without land	6.9	4.3	2.3	558	{ 492 (89.3)	29 (5.3)	8 (1.5)	3 (0.5)	19 (3.4)	551 (100.0)	17	
All	10.6	4.7	2.2	528	{ 477 (89.2)	30 (5.6)	7 (1.3)	2 (0.4)	19 (3.5)	535 (100.0)	12	
III. All families	100.0	4.3	2.3	391	{ 327 (83.4)	34 (8.7)	7 (1.8)	2 (0.5)	22 (5.6)	392 (100.0)	6	

* Includes both wage and non-wage earners.

* Includes both wage and non-wage earners.

† Includes bedding and household requisites.

N.B.—Figures in brackets denote percentages to total expenditure.

TABLE 8.—Average annual expenditure per agricultural labour family on items of food, tobacco and intoxicants.

Category of families	Average size of the family	Average annual expenditure per family													Tobacco	Intoxicants
		Food														
		Cereals	Pulses	Gur and sugar	Spices	Edible oil	Vegetables	Salt	Milk and milk products	Meat, fish and eggs	Others*	Total				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
I. Casual workers' families—																
(i) With land	4.5	179.1	15.9	16.0	16.1	13.3	4.8	2.1	3.6	2.0	20.7	273.6	10.7	0.5		
(ii) Without land.	4.0	197.8	22.2	23.3	14.0	14.1	4.4	1.7	9.0	2.7	41.0	330.2	13.5	0.3		
All	4.2	191.1	19.9	20.7	14.8	13.8	4.5	1.8	7.1	2.5	33.7	309.9	12.5	0.4		
II. Attached workers' families—																
(i) With land	5.5	232.8	17.6	18.1	13.9	12.3	2.9	2.4	9.5	3.6	136.2	449.3	10.1	..		
(ii) Without land.	4.3	178.2	23.6	22.4	14.1	14.6	4.4	1.6	13.6	2.8	216.3	491.6	10.3	0.1		
All	4.7	197.4	21.5	20.9	14.1	13.8	3.9	1.9	12.1	3.0	188.1	476.7	10.2	0.1		
All families	4.3	191.8	20.0	20.7	14.7	13.8	4.5	1.8	7.6	2.5	50.0	327.4	12.3	0.4		

* This group consisted of meals chiefly, which the labourers received as perquisites.

TABLE 9.—*Distribution of agricultural labour families according to economic levels of living.*

Category of families	Average size in consump- tion units*	Average annual expenditure per consump- tion unit. (Rs.)	Standard deviation of the annual expenditure per consump- tion unit (Rs.)	Percentage of families with annual expenditure per equivalent adult consumption unit varying from (Rs.)										All levels
				0-50	51-100	101-150	151-200	201-250	251-300	301-350	351 and above	11	12	13
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
I. Casual workers' families—														
(I) With land	3.6	94.8	48.3	1.6	17.1	10.5	2.4	0.2	..	..	0.3			32.1
(II) Without land	3.2	126.2	59.9	1.2	15.9	23.2	10.3	4.0	1.5	0.6	0.6			57.3
All	3.3	113.9	58.4	2.8	33.0	38.7	12.7	4.2	1.5	0.6	0.9			88.4
II. Attached workers' families—														
(I) With land	4.6	111.7	52.0	0.3	1.3	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	..	..			8.7
(II) Without land	3.5	164.4	90.8	..	1.7	1.2	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.2			6.9
All	3.8	142.4	85.2	0.3	3.0	2.5	1.8	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.2			10.6
III. All families	3.4	117.4	62.8	3.1	36.0	36.2	14.5	5.6	2.4	1.1	1.1			100.0

* Consumption units based on Lusk's Co-efficients.

TABLE 11.—Quantity of cereals and pulses consumed per day per consumption unit and per capita according to economic levels of living.

	Economic levels of living.		Percentage of families.	Quantity consumed per day.					
				Per consumption unit.		Per capita.			
	1	2	3	Cereals.	Pulses.	Cereals.	Pulses.	Cereals.	Pulses.
				(ozs)	(ozs)	(ozs)	(ozs)	(ozs)	(ozs)
Rs. 0 to Rs. 50	8.7	0.3	7.2	0.2
Rs. 51 to Rs. 100	13.2	0.5	10.4	0.5
Rs. 101 to Rs. 150	17.8	1.3	14.3	1.0
Rs. 151 to Rs. 200	21.3	1.8	16.9	1.4
Rs. 201 to Rs. 250	19.3	2.4	15.3	1.9
Rs. 251 to Rs. 300	21.3	2.7	16.0	2.2
Rs. 301 to Rs. 350	20.6	3.3	17.1	2.7
Rs. 351 and above	26.6	3.9	23.3	3.4
All levels	16.2	1.0	12.9	0.9

N.B.—Figures in columns 3 to 6 do not include the cereal content of perquisites consumed by labourers.

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TABLE 12.—Extent, purpose and source of debt by category of agricultural workers' families.

Category of families,	Percent- Average size of families.		Average number of earners.		Percent- age of families to total in col. 2.		Average size of indebted families.		Debt per family.		Distribution of debt in rupees per indebted family.									
											Purpose.					Source.				
											Pro- duc- tion.	Con- sump- tion.	Social pur- pose.	Others.	Em- ploy- ers.	Shop- keepers.	Money- lenders.	Co- op- erative societies.	Others.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18			
I. Casual workers' families—																				
(I) With land . . .	32.1	4.5	2.3	38.6	4.4	2.3	65	169	84	100	35	..	11	1	55	11	91			
(II) Without land . . .	57.3	4.0	2.2	39.0	4.3	2.3	32	79	7	54	18	..	18	10	8	..	43			
All . . .	89.4	4.2	2.3	39.5	4.4	2.3	44	110	16	70	24	..	15	6	25	4	60			
II. Attached workers' families—																				
(I) With land . . .	3.7	5.5	2.0	52.2	5.9	1.8	40	76	..	49	28	..	21	..	20	..	35			
(II) Without land . . .	6.9	4.3	2.3	39.0	4.9	2.6	36	93	22	58	13	..	23	16	14	..	40			
All . . .	10.6	4.7	2.2	45.6	5.3	2.2	38	86	13	54	19	..	22	9	17	..	38			
III. All families . . .																				
	100.0	4.3	2.3	39.9	4.5	2.3	43	108	16	69	23	..	16	7	24	3	58			

TABLE 1.—*Employment on wages of agricultural labourers by categories of families.**

Category of families.	Average size of families, family.		Percentage of agricultural workers per family.		Average number of days per agricultural labourer* employed on wages during the year.									
					Agricultural operations.				Non-Agricultural labour				Total	
					Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
I. Casual workers' families—														
(i) With land
(ii) Without land
All
II. Attached workers' families—														
(i) With land
(ii) Without land
All
III. All families														

* Estimated number of Agricultural Labour Families in the Zone :— 3,285,000.

† The Classification given in this table is on the basis of families and not individual workers.

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TABLE 2.—*Wage Employment and Wages of Casual Agricultural Workers.*¹

Operations.	Percentage of casual workers employed.		Percentage of man-days worked.		Average number of days worked.		Percentage of wages earned.		Average daily wages (Rs.).	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I. Agricultural operations—										
Preparatory	36.5	38.8	8.8	5.7	25	23	11.3	4.0	12.3	6.4
Ploughing	26.1	2.2	6.3	0.4	38	28	7.6	0.2	13.1	7.2
Sowing	21.8	22.5	3.2	2.5	23	17	3.7	1.0	12.2	8.2
Transplanting	6.8	16.7	0.7	2.2	17	22	0.8	1.7	11.8	7.7
Weeding	22.5	48.7	4.3	13.4	30	43	4.0	8.6	9.6	6.6
Irrigating	7.0	4.8	1.0	0.5	23	17	1.3	0.5	12.8	8.3
Harvesting	31.3	50.7	7.2	13.7	36	43	10.1	13.4	14.4	10.1
Threshing	21.9	16.9	3.3	1.8	24	17	4.5	1.8	13.9	10.1
Others	13.3	20.8	2.0	3.8	24	29	2.6	3.0	13.0	8.2
All agricultural operations	30.5	56.1	36.8	44.0	160	124	46.9	35.1	12.8	8.2
II. Non-agricultural labour	19.5	23.3	7.7	5.6	62	38	10.2	4.3	13.8	8.0
III. All labour	36.5	56.1	44.5	49.6	193	140	56.1	39.4	13.0	8.2

¹ Includes also casual workers, if any, in attached workers' families.

* Figures in columns 2 and 3 (in horizontal rows) show the percentages of men and women casual workers to total number of casual workers including children. Columns 4 and 6, and 8 and 9 are to be interpreted likewise.

* Children formed 7.4 per cent. of casual earners and accounted for 5.9 per cent. of total man-days and 4.5 per cent. of total wages.

NOTE.—Estimated number of casual agricultural workers in the Zone :—

Men—2,348,000;

Women—3,613,000;

Children—474,000;

Total—6,435,000.

Central India—1950-51

TABLE 3.—Unemployment* of adult male agricultural labourers.

Month.	All labourers.					Attached labourers.					Casual labourers.				
	Percentage of earners † employed.	Average number of days unemployed.			Percentage of earners † employed.	Average number of days unemployed.			Percentage of earners † employed.	Total.	Average number of days unemployed.			Percentage of earners † employed.	Total.
		Total.	For want of work.	For other reasons.		Total.	For want of work.	For other reasons.			Total.	For want of work.	For other reasons.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
March, 1950	85.5	4.8	3.4	1.4	96.9	2.1	1.4	0.7	81.0	6.0	4.4	1.6			
April 1950	83.4	4.5	3.3	1.2	96.0	1.5	0.9	0.6	78.4	6.0	4.5	1.5			
May, 1950	81.7	5.1	3.6	1.5	94.9	1.8	1.1	0.7	76.5	6.7	4.8	1.9			
June, 1950	81.1	4.1	2.6	1.5	93.3	1.0	0.7	0.3	73.9	5.7	3.7	2.0			
July, 1950	84.9	4.4	2.6	1.8	93.6	0.9	0.4	0.5	79.0	6.2	3.7	2.5			
August, 1950	85.8	4.7	2.7	2.0	93.4	1.1	0.4	0.7	80.0	6.4	3.9	2.5			
September, 1950	84.2	3.9	2.6	1.3	93.1	0.7	0.3	0.4	78.3	5.5	3.8	1.7			
October, 1950	83.6	4.5	2.9	1.6	93.9	0.8	0.2	0.6	77.1	6.5	4.3	2.2			
November, 1950	83.9	3.9	2.4	1.5	93.6	1.0	0.4	0.6	77.7	5.3	3.3	2.0			
December, 1950	83.6	4.7	3.2	1.5	93.1	1.3	0.8	0.5	77.7	6.4	4.5	1.9			
January, 1951	82.9	5.0	3.6	1.4	93.6	1.7	1.0	0.7	76.7	6.7	4.9	1.8			
February, 1951	82.0	4.2	3.0	1.2	97.2	1.3	0.7	0.6	76.0	5.6	4.1	1.5			
Monthly average	83.6	4.5	3.0	1.5	93.2	1.3	0.7	0.6	77.8	6.1	4.2	1.9			

* Unemployment herein relates to those earners who were actually employed on wages during the month at least for one day.

† Estimated number of adult male agricultural workers in the Zone :—

Attached	1,519,000
Casual	2,347,000
TOTAL	3,866,000

Central India—1950-51
TABLE 4.—Percentage distribution by Mode of Payment, and by Daily Wage Slabs, of man-days worked by casual workers
on agricultural operations only.

Mode of payment	Percentage of mandays	Wage slabs (in annas)											Mean daily wage (weight- ed by mandays)	Standard deviation of daily wage
		Less than 10 as.	10 as. to 14 as.	14 as. to 18 as.	18 as. to 22 as.	22 as. to 26 as.	26 as. to 30 as.	30 as. to 34 as.	34 as. to 38 as.	38 as. to 42 as.	42 as. to 46 as.	46 as. to 50 as.		
I. <i>Cash—</i>														
(a) With perquisites	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	19.2	13.0
(b) Without perquisites	17.3	4.1	5.1	6.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.2	..	..	..	13.6	4.4
II. <i>Kind—</i>														
(a) With perquisites	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	14.0	2.8
(b) Without perquisites	20.2	6.6	8.3	3.5	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	12.4	4.8
III. <i>Cash and Kind—</i>														
(a) With perquisites	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1*	..	..	..	22.4	10.3
(b) Without perquisites	4.4	0.9	2.1	0.9	0.4	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.0	3.8
IV. <i>All modes†</i>	42.9†	11.8	15.7	11.2	2.3	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	12.8	5.0
<i>Women</i>														
I. <i>Cash—</i>														
(a) With perquisites	0.1	0.1	..	..	0.2	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.0	2.8
(b) Without perquisites	25.5	22.6	2.1	0.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.9	2.8
II. <i>Kind—</i>														
(a) With perquisites	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.2	4.1
(b) Without perquisites	19.0	12.7	4.6	1.0	0.5	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.5	4.0
III. <i>Cash and Kind—</i>														
(a) With perquisites	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14.4	1.9
(b) Without perquisites	6.0	4.3	1.2	0.3	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.2	8.7
IV. <i>All modes‡</i>	51.1‡	40.0	8.0	1.8	0.9	0.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.2	3.5

* Only in Madhya Bharat this wage-group accounted for 558 mandays.

† This is the percentage share of men to the total mandays worked by men, women and children.

‡ This is the percentage share of women to the total mandays worked by men, women and children. Children accounted for 5.9 per cent. of total mandays.

TABLE 5.—*Average Daily Wage together with value of perquisites of Casual Workers under different modes of wage payment in Central India—1950-51*

Mode of wage payment.	Average wage per day per worker.									
	Percentage of mandays worked.		Cash or cash equivalent.		Value of perquisites.				Total.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
I. Time wages—										
(I) Cash			As.	As.	As.	As.	As.	As.		
{ With perquisites	0.5	0.1	14.7	6.5	4.0	1.7	18.7	8.2		
{ Without perquisites	14.2	23.7	12.9	6.9	..	..	12.9	6.9		
(II) Kind										
{ With perquisites	0.4	0.5	10.6	7.2	3.7	2.7	14.3	9.9		
{ Without perquisites	20.2	18.9	12.3	9.3	..	..	12.0	9.3		
(III) Cash and Kind										
{ With perquisites	0.1	..	18.9	..	3.5	..	22.4	..		
{ Without perquisites	4.1	5.7	13.3	8.7	..	..	13.3	8.7		
II. Piece wages—										
(I) Cash										
{ With perquisites	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Without perquisites	3.1	1.8	15.4	10.3	..	..	15.4	10.3		
(II) Kind										
{ With perquisites	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Without perquisites	..	0.1	..	9.3	..	..	..	9.3		
(III) Cash and Kind										
{ With perquisites	0.3	0.3	13.5	13.4	..	..	13.5	13.4		
{ Without perquisites	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III. All modes										
	42.9	51.1	12.6	8.1	0.2	0.1	12.8	8.2		

(1) Figures in columns 2 and 3 show the percentages of mandays put in by men and women casual workers to total number of mandays put in by all the casual workers including children.

(2) Children accounted for 5.9 per cent. of total mandays.

Central India—1950-51

TABLE 6.—Average annual net income of agricultural workers families by sources.

Category of families 1	Average annual income per family in Rs. from					Total. 7
	Cultivation of Land. 2	Agricultural labour. 3	Non-agricultural labour. 4	Occupations other than farming. 5	Other sources. 6	
I. Casual workers' families—						
(i) With land	142 (30.2)	233 (49.6)	45 (9.6)	34 (7.2)	16 (3.4)	470 (100.0)
(ii) Without land . . . . .	..	233 (70.3)	62 (16.6)	37 (9.9)	12 (3.2)	374 (100.0)
All	57 (13.8)	251 (60.8)	56 (13.5)	36 (8.7)	13 (3.2)	413 (100.0)
II. Attached workers' families—						
(i) With land	142 (28.9)	301 (61.2)	25 (5.1)	14 (2.8)	10 (2.0)	492 (100.0)
(ii) Without land . . . . .	..	358 (88.4)	28 (6.9)	13 (3.2)	6 (1.5)	405 (100.0)
All	43 (10.0)	341 (79.1)	27 (6.3)	13 (3.0)	7 (1.6)	431 (100.0)
III. All families						
	54 (13.0)	274 (65.7)	48 (11.5)	30 (7.2)	11 (2.6)	417 (100.0)

N.B.—Figures in brackets denote percentages to total income.

Central India—1950-51

TABLE 7.—Average annual expenditure per agricultural labour family by consumption groups.

Category of families.	Percentage of families.	Average size of family.	Average earning strength.	Average annual income.	Average annual expenditure (excluding ceremonies).								Average annual expenditure on ceremonies.
					Food.	Clothing and footwear. [†]	Fuel and lighting.	House-rent and repairs.	Services and miscellaneou.	Total.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			12
I. Casual workers' families—													
(i) With land	30.0	5.0	2.9	470 {	409 { (86.7)	31 { (6.6)	4 { (0.8)	1 { (0.2)	27 { (5.7)	472 { (100.0)			13
(ii) Without land	44.3	4.3	2.6	374 {	345 { (89.5)	21 { (5.4)	4 { (1.0)	1 { (0.2)	19 { (4.9)	390 { (100.0)			5
All	74.3	4.6	2.7	413 {	371 { (87.7)	25 { (5.9)	4 { (1.0)	1 { (0.2)	22 { (5.2)	423 { (100.0)			8
II. Attached workers' families—													
(i) With land	7.7	5.3	2.9	492 {	417 { (86.2)	32 { (6.6)	5 { (1.0)	2 { (0.4)	28 { (5.8)	484 { (100.0)			15
(ii) Without land	18.0	4.4	2.6	405 {	371 { (87.5)	25 { (5.9)	4 { (0.9)	1 { (0.3)	23 { (5.4)	424 { (100.0)			3
All	25.7	4.6	2.7	431 {	384 { (87.1)	27 { (6.1)	4 { (0.9)	2 { (0.4)	24 { (5.5)	441 { (100.0)			7
All families	100.0	4.6	2.7	417 {	374 { (87.4)	26 { (6.1)	4 { (0.9)	1 { (0.2)	23 { (5.4)	428 { (100.0)			8

[†] Includes both wage and non-wage earners.

[‡] Includes bedding and household requisites.

N.B.—Figures in brackets denote percentages to total expenditure.

Central India—1950-51

TABLE 8.—Average annual expenditure per family on items of food, tobacco and intoxicants.

Category of families.	Average size of family.	Average annual expenditure. (In rupees) on												
		Food.											Total.	Intoxi- cants.
		Cereals.	Pulses.	Gur and sugar.	Spices.	Edible oil.	Vegetables.	Salt.	Milk and milk products.	Meat, fish and eggs.	Others.*	Tobacco.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
I Casual workers' families—														
(i) With land	5.0	313.8	20.2	5.6	20.7	18.3	3.2	3.7	2.4	2.8	12.5	409.2	8.9	7.0
(ii) Without land	4.3	267.7	21.7	5.5	16.3	11.4	2.9	3.0	2.0	2.5	11.8	344.8	7.0	4.6
All	4.6	288.3	23.5	5.6	18.0	12.2	3.0	3.3	2.2	2.6	12.1	370.8	7.7	5.6
II. Attached workers' families—														
(i) With land	5.3	322.7	24.2	4.2	20.9	12.3	1.8	3.9	1.4	2.6	22.7	416.7	9.2	8.4
(ii) Without land	4.4	236.5	22.3	5.7	16.6	10.5	2.8	3.2	2.2	2.9	17.9	370.6	7.8	5.7
All	4.6	297.3	22.9	5.3	17.9	11.0	2.5	3.4	1.9	2.8	19.3	384.4	8.2	6.5
III. All families														
	4.6	290.8	23.4	5.5	18.0	11.9	2.9	3.3	2.1	2.7	18.9	374.3	7.9	5.8

* This group consisted of meals chiefly, which labourers receive daily as a reward.

Central India—1950-51

TABLE 9.—*Distribution of agricultural labour families according to economic levels of living.*

Category of families.	Average annual consumption units.*	Average annual expenditure the annual consumption unit.	Standard deviation of the annual expenditure per consumption unit.	Percentage of families with annual expenditure per equivalent adult consumption unit varying from (Rs.)										All levels.
				0—50.	51—100.	101—150.	151—200.	201—250.	251—300.	301—350.	351 and above.	11	12	13
I. <i>Casual workers' families—</i>														
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
(I) With land	4.1	119.3	49.9	0.2	9.5	13.6	4.3	1.5	0.7	0.1	0.1			30.0
(II) Without land	3.4	115.1	47.4	0.7	14.3	19.2	6.6	2.5	0.4	0.1	..			44.3
All	3.7	117.0	49.5	0.9	24.3	32.8	10.9	4.0	1.1	0.2	0.1			74.3
II. <i>Attached workers' families—</i>														
(I) With land	4.3	116.1	61.9	0.2	2.2	3.6	1.3	0.2	0.2	..	..			7.7
(II) Without land	3.4	124.2	36.7	0.2	4.5	8.2	3.2	1.6	0.2	..	0.1			13.0
All	3.7	121.4	45.7	0.4	6.7	11.8	4.5	1.3	0.4	..	0.1			25.7
III. <i>All families</i>	3.7	118.1	47.8	1.3	31.0	44.6	15.4	5.3	1.5	0.2	0.2			100.0

*Consumption units based on Lust's Co-efficients.

Central India—1950-51
TABLE 10.—Average annual expenditure per agricultural labour family by economic levels of living and by major expenditure groups.

Economic levels of living.	Average size of family.			Annual expenditure per family on						Percentage expenditure per family on					
	Percentage of families.			Consumption			Clothing and fuel			House-rent and miscellaneous			Food.		
	Persons.	3	4	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Ra. 0 to Ra. 50	.	1.3	4.7	3.8	185	13	2	..	6	206	89.8	6.3	1.0	..	2.9
Ra. 51 to Ra. 100	.	31.0	5.5	4.4	316	13	4	..	16	354	89.3	5.1	1.1	..	4.5
Ra. 101 to Ra. 150	.	44.6	4.6	3.7	391	26	4	1	24	440	87.7	5.8	0.9	0.2	5.4
Ra. 151 to Ra. 200	.	15.4	3.6	3.0	422	34	4	1	23	439	86.3	7.0	0.8	0.2	5.7
Ra. 201 to Ra. 250	.	5.8	3.1	2.5	433	36	5	1	37	512	84.6	7.0	1.0	0.2	7.2
Ra. 251 to Ra. 300	.	1.5	3.4	2.6	489	40	5	3	36	573	85.3	7.0	0.9	0.5	6.3
Ra. 301 to Ra. 350	.	0.2	2.4	1.9	447	55	5	1	46	534	80.7	9.9	0.9	0.2	8.3
Ra. 351 and above	.	0.2	3.0	1.9	608	47	6	13	64	733	82.4	6.3	0.8	1.8	8.7
All levels	.	100.0	4.6	3.7	374	26	4	1	23	428	87.4	6.1	0.9	0.2	5.4

* Includes bedding and household requisites.

N.B.—Any group, say Ra. 101 to Ra. 150 includes those families in which the consumption expenditure per consumption unit (rounded to the nearest rupee) lies in the range Ra. 101 to Ra. 150.

Central India—1950-51.
TABLE 11—Quantity of cereals and pulses consumed per day per consumption unit and per capita according to economic levels of living.

	1	Economic levels of living.	2	Percentage of families.	Quantity consumed per day.					
					Per consumption unit.		Per capita.			
					Cereals.	Pulses.	Cereals.	Pulses.	Cereals.	Pulses.
					3	4	5	6		
					(obs.)	(obs.)	(obs.)	(obs.)		
Ra. 0 to Ra. 50	15.1	0.4	12.0	0.3		
Ra. 51 to Ra. 100	.	.	.	1.8	16.1	0.7	12.7	0.6		
Ra. 101 to Ra. 150	.	.	.	31.0	18.9	1.2	15.2	1.0		
Ra. 151 to Ra. 200	.	.	.	44.6	23.6	2.7	19.3	2.2		
Ra. 201 to Ra. 250	.	.	.	15.4	25.7	4.5	20.4	3.6		
Ra. 251 to Ra. 300	.	.	.	5.8	26.9	2.8	20.5	2.1		
Ra. 301 to Ra. 350	.	.	.	1.5	37.3	4.0	29.0	3.1		
Ra. 351 and above	.	.	.	0.2	47.9	7.1	29.7	4.4		
All levels	.	.	.	100.0	18.8	1.4	15.0	1.1		

Note.—Figures in columns 3 to 6 do not include the cereal content of perquisites consumed by labourers.

Central India—1950-51.

TABLE 12—Extent, purpose and source of debt by category of agricultural workers' families.

Category of families.	Percent- age of families.	Percent- age of families indebted.				Debt per indebted family.				Distribution of debt in rupees per indebted family.							
		Average number of family earners.		Average size of families.		Average number of family earners.		Average size of families.		Purpose.				Source.			
		to total in col. 2.		per indeb- ted family.		per indeb- ted family.		per indeb- ted family.		Pro- duc- tion.	Con- sump- tion.	Social purpose.	Others	Emple- yers.	Shop- keepers.	Money- lenders.	Co- opera- tive societies.
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
I. Casual workers' families—																	
(i) With land	30.0	5.0	2.9	55.9	6.1	2.9	82	146	21	107	18	..	17	4	90	2	33
(ii) Without land	44.3	4.3	2.6	52.6	4.4	2.6	37	70	7	51	12	..	13	3	35	1	18
All	74.3	4.6	2.7	53.9	4.7	2.7	55	102	13	75	14	..	15	4	58	1	24
II. Attached workers' families—																	
(i) With land	7.7	5.3	2.9	62.5	5.4	2.9	102	163	36	100	27	..	55	8	72	6	22
(ii) Without land	18.0	4.4	2.6	55.5	4.7	2.8	43	77	3	57	17	..	37	2	24	..	14
All	25.7	4.6	2.7	57.6	5.0	2.8	60	105	14	71	20	..	43	4	39	2	17
III. All families																	
	100.0	4.6	2.7	54.9	4.7	2.7	56	103	13	74	16	..	22	4	53	1	23

North-West India—1950-51.

TABLE 1—*Employment on wages of agricultural labourers by categories of families.**

Category of families.	Percentage of size of families.	Average number of agricultural workers per family.					Average number of days per agricultural labourer employed on wages during the year.									
		Men.			Women.		Agricultural operations.			Non-Agricultural labour.				Total.		
		4	3	2	1	0	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
I. <i>Casual workers' families—</i>																
(I) With land	33.2	5.0	1.2	0.7	0.1	2.0	107	98	116	27	10	20	134	108	136	
(II) Without land	27.8	4.4	1.1	0.6	..	1.7	135	115	109	33	19	19	168	134	123	
All	61.0	4.7	1.2	0.6	0.1	1.9	119	105	114	29	14	20	148	119	134	
II. <i>Attached workers' families—</i>																
(I) With land	5.7	5.0	1.2	0.1	0.1	1.4	204	96	241	23	31	81	227	127	322	
(II) Without land	33.3	4.4	1.3	0.2	0.1	1.6	270	54	159	18	30	41	288	84	200	
All	39.0	4.5	1.3	0.2	0.1	1.6	261	58	168	18	30	45	279	88	213	
III. <i>All families</i>	100.0	4.7	1.2	0.5	0.1	1.8	177	98	145	25	17	34	202	115	179	

1 Estimated number of Agricultural Labour Families in the Zone—501,000.
 *The classification given in this table is on the basis of families and not individual workers.

North-West India—1950-51.
TABLE 2—Wage Employment and Wages of Casual Agricultural Workers.¹

Operations.	Percentage of casual workers employed.		Percentage of mandays worked.		Average number of days worked.		Percentage of wages earned.		Average daily wages (in annas).		
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
I. Agricultural operations—											
(i) Preparatory	57.5	30.2	6.0	4.5	14	10	5.8	3.0	19.5	13.6	
(ii) Ploughing	37.1	0.1	6.0	..	21	33	7.1	..	24.0	17.5	
(iii) Sowing	29.0	12.2	3.0	0.9	13	10	3.4	0.7	18.6	14.9	
(iv) Transplanting	6.4	3.6	0.6	0.5	12	19	0.7	0.4	24.0	17.5	
(v) Weeding	51.7	29.7	10.0	8.1	25	35	10.4	6.4	21.3	16.2	
(vi) Irrigating	20.7	7.0	5.6	1.5	24	28	5.2	0.9	19.4	12.8	
(vii) Harvesting	55.2	29.1	13.0	7.6	30	34	17.0	6.5	26.7	17.5	
(viii) Threshing	34.3	15.7	4.0	2.4	15	20	4.9	2.1	24.8	17.5	
(ix) Others	20.1	13.2	3.2	2.5	21	24	3.2	1.8	20.1	14.3	
All agricultural operations	59.7	36.6	51.4	28.0	111	99	57.7	21.8	22.8	15.8	
II. Non-agricultural labour	41.8	15.4	13.7	3.8	41	32	15.5	2.4	26.2	13.5	
III. All labour	59.7	36.6	65.1	31.8	141	112	73.2	24.2	22.9	15.6	

¹ Includes also casual workers if any, in attached worker's families.

* Figures in columns 2 and 3 (in horizontal rows) show the percentages of men and women casual workers to total number of casual workers including children. Columns 4 and 5, and 8 and 9 are to be interpreted likewise.

* Children formed 3.7 per cent. of casual workers and accounted for 2.1 per cent. of total mandays and 2.6 per cent. of total wages.

NOTE 1.—Estimated number of casual agricultural workers in the State:—
Men. 358,000
Women. 219,000
Children. 23,000
Total. 600,000

North-West India—1950-51.

TABLE 3—Unemployment of adult male agricultural labourers.

Month.	All labourers.					Attached labourers.					Casual labourers.				
	Average number of days unemployed.					Average number of days unemployed.					Average number of days unemployed.				
	Percentage of earners' employed.	Total.	For want of work.	For other reasons.	Percentage of earners' employed.	Total.	For want of work.	For other reasons.	Percentage of earners' employed.	Total.	For want of work.	For other reasons.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			
March, 1950	.	87.5	7.5	5.6	1.9	96.8	3.5	2.2	1.3	81.1	10.7	8.4	2.3		
April, 1950	.	87.9	7.1	5.5	1.6	98.9	2.9	2.0	0.9	80.3	10.6	8.6	2.0		
May, 1950	.	86.7	8.4	6.9	1.5	95.4	3.7	2.3	1.5	70.6	12.8	11.3	1.5		
June, 1950	.	79.7	7.1	4.9	2.2	93.4	4.1	2.4	1.7	70.2	9.8	7.2	2.6		
July, 1950	.	86.4	7.2	5.2	2.0	95.2	3.0	1.7	1.3	80.2	10.6	8.1	2.5		
August, 1950	.	83.3	7.0	4.2	2.8	93.8	3.5	1.3	2.2	76.0	10.0	6.7	3.3		
September, 1950	.	82.4	6.3	4.2	2.1	92.8	3.5	1.5	2.0	75.2	8.7	6.4	2.3		
October, 1950	.	85.2	5.2	3.7	1.5	93.4	2.2	0.8	1.4	70.5	7.7	5.9	1.8		
November, 1950	.	84.5	5.6	4.1	1.5	95.0	2.8	1.2	1.6	77.3	8.1	6.5	1.6		
December, 1950	.	79.3	6.5	4.8	1.7	94.2	3.2	1.6	1.6	68.9	9.6	7.9	1.7		
January, 1951	.	79.8	7.4	6.0	1.4	94.6	3.3	1.8	1.5	69.6	11.2	9.9	1.3		
February, 1951	.	77.2	7.0	5.7	1.3	92.7	3.1	2.0	1.1	66.5	10.7	9.2	1.5		
Monthly average	.	82.8	6.8	5.1	1.7	94.7	3.2	1.7	1.5	74.6	10.0	8.0	2.0		

1. Unemployment herein relates to those earners who were actually employed on wages during the month at least for one day.

2. Estimated number of adult male agricultural workers in the State :—

(A) Attached 255,000

(B) Casual 353,000

TOTAL 613,000

1. Unemployment herein relates to those earners who were actually employed on wages during the month at least for one day.
 2. Estimated number of adult male agricultural workers in the State :—

(i) Attached	255,000
(ii) Casual	358,000
TOTAL	613,000

North-West India—1950-51.
TABLE 4—Percentage distribution by Mode of Payment, and by Daily Wage Slabs, of mandays worked by casual workers on agricultural operations only.

Mode of payment.	Wage slabs (in annas).											Standard deviation of daily wage. As.
	Percentage of mandays.	less than 10 as.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
I. Cash—												
(i) With perquisites	12.8	0.1		0.4	0.6	0.3	2.9	1.0	2.0	5.5	31.5	8.7
(ii) Without perquisites	36.4	1.5		2.8	18.0	7.4	3.9	0.1	1.3	0.4	18.0	5.2
II. Kind—												
(i) With perquisites	1.6	..	1.0	..	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.5	20.3	8.1
(ii) Without perquisites	6.3	..	..	0.4	2.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	1.3	21.4	11.2
III. Cash and Kind—												
(i) With perquisites	1.6	..	..	0.2	0.1	..	0.2	0.1	..	1.0	32.3	10.7
(ii) Without perquisites	5.0	0.1	..	..	0.8	1.3	1.6	0.2	0.5	1.0	20.3	8.1
(iii) All modes ¹	62.7 ¹	2.7	3.8	3.8	21.4	9.7	9.2	1.9	4.3	9.7	22.8	9.3
I. Cash—												
(i) With perquisites	2.1	..	3.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.0	1.4	..	..	23.9	5.1
(ii) Without perquisites	25.0	..	11.4	9.0	9.0	0.9	0.3	0.1	..	..	13.4	3.3
II. Kind—												
With perquisites	1.8	..	0.1	..	0.1	..	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.1	26.4	4.7
Without perquisites	3.0	..	..	0.9	1.1	0.5	0.3	..	..	0.1	16.8	5.9
III. Cash and Kind—												
(i) With perquisites	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Without perquisites	1.2	..	..	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	..	..	0.1	19.0	7.9
IV. All modes ²	34.1 ¹	3.4	13.0	13.0	10.7	1.7	2.7	2.2	0.1	0.3	15.8	5.8

¹ Children accounted for 3.2 per cent. of total mandays.

² This is the percentage share of men to the total man-days worked by men, women and children.

³ This is the percentage share of women to the total man-days worked by men, women and children.

TABLE 5—Average Daily Wage together with value of perquisites of Casual Workers under different modes of wage payment in agricultural operations.

North-West India—1950-51.

Mode of wage payment.	Percentage of man-days worked.		Cash or cash equivalent.		Average wage per day per worker.			
					Value of perquisites.		Total.	
	Men.	Women.	Men. As.	Women. As.	Men. As.	Women. As.	Men. As.	Women. As.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. Piece wages—								
(I) Cash								
{ With perquisites .	12.7	3.1	20.8	13.7	11.2	10.7	32.0	24.4
{ Without perquisites .		24.8	17.6	113.8	..	..	17.6	13.8
(II) Kind								
{ With perquisites .	1.6	1.8	23.1	14.4	7.8	11.9	20.9	26.3
{ Without perquisites .	6.2	3.0	23.7	16.6	..	..	23.7	16.6
(III) Cash and kind								
{ With perquisites .	1.5	..	30.4	..	6.1	..	36.5	..
{ Without perquisites .	5.0	1.2	26.7	20.0	..	..	26.7	20.0
II. Piece wages—								
(I) Cash								
{ With perquisites .	0.1	..	29.1	..	7.2	..	36.3	..
{ Without perquisites .	0.1	0.2	38.4	14.2	..	..	38.4	14.2
(II) Kind								
{ With perquisites .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Without perquisites .	0.1	..	66.9	..	..	..	66.9	..
(III) Cash and kind								
{ With perquisites .	0.1	..	52.8	..	3.8	..	56.6	..
{ Without perquisites .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. All modes	62.7	34.1	20.2	14.2	2.6	1.6	23.8	15.8

(1) Figures in columns 2 and 3 show the percentages of mandays put in by men and women casual workers to total number of mandays put in by all the casual workers including children.
(2) Children accounted for 3.1 per cent. of total mandays.

North-West India—1950-51.

TABLE 6—Average annual net income of agricultural labour families by sources.

Category of families.	Average annual income per family in Rs. from						Total.
	Cultivation of Land.	Agricultural labour.	Non-agricultural labour.	Occupations other than farming	Other sources.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
I. Casual workers families—							
(I) With land	245 (36.4)	258 (38.3)	68 (10.1)	75 (11.2)	27 (4.0)	673 (100.0)	
(II) Without land	..	310 (59.0)	88 (16.8)	77 (14.7)	50 (9.5)	525 (100.0)	
All	133 (23.0)	282 (46.5)	77 (12.7)	76 (12.5)	38 (6.8)	606 (100.0)	
II. Attached workers families—							
(I) With land	116 (14.6)	425 (53.4)	98 (12.3)	81 (10.2)	76 (9.5)	796 (100.0)	
(II) Without land	..	523 (73.8)	75 (10.6)	33 (4.6)	78 (11.0)	709 (100.0)	
All	17 (3.4)	508 (70.5)	78 (10.8)	40 (5.5)	78 (10.8)	721 (100.0)	
III. All families	88 (13.5)	370 (56.8)	78 (12.0)	62 (9.6)	53 (8.1)	661 (100.0)	

N.B.—Figures in brackets denote percentages to total income.

North-West India—1950-51.

TABLE 7—Average annual expenditure per family by consumption groups.

Category of families	Percentage of families.	Average size of family.	Average earning in strength.	Average annual income.	Average annual expenditure (excluding ceremonies).										Average annual expenditure on ceremonies.
					Food.	Clothing and footwear.	Fuel and lighting.	House rent and repairs.	Services and miscellaneous.	Total.					
I.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
I. Canal workers' families—															
(I) With land	23.2	5.0	2.2	673	{	53	5	3	37	685	{	21			
					(85.7)	(7.8)	(0.7)	(0.4)	(5.4)	(100.0)					
(II) Without land	27.8	4.4	1.0	525	{	47	6	3	33	575	{	17			
					(83.7)	(8.2)	(1.0)	(0.5)	(6.6)	(100.0)					
All	51.0	4.7	2.1	606	{	50	5	3	37	634	{	19			
					(85.0)	(7.9)	(0.8)	(0.5)	(6.8)	(100.0)					
II. Abandoned workers' families—															
(I) With land	5.7	5.0	2.0	798	{	74	6	3	60	831	{	28			
					(82.8)	(6.9)	(0.7)	(0.4)	(7.2)	(100.0)					
(II) Without land	26.3	4.4	1.0	709	{	51	7	2	48	719	{	55			
					(84.9)	(7.1)	(1.0)	(0.3)	(6.7)	(100.0)					
All	29.0	4.5	1.0	721	{	54	6	2	50	735	{	52			
					(84.7)	(7.4)	(0.8)	(0.3)	(6.8)	(100.0)					
III. All families															
.	100.0	4.7	2.0	651	{	53	6	3	43	674	{	32			
					(84.7)	(7.7)	(0.9)	(0.5)	(6.2)	(100.0)					

I includes both wage and non-wage earners.

1. Includes both wage and non-wage earners.

N.B.—Figures in brackets denote percentages to total expenditure.

TABLE 8—Average annual expenditure per agricultural labour family on items of food, tobacco and intoxicants.

Category of families.	Average size of family.	Average annual expenditure (in rupees) on.												
		Food.											Tobacco. Intoxicants	
		Cereals.	Pulses.	Gur and sugar.	Spices.	Edible oil.	Vegetables.	Salt.	Milk and milk products.	Meat, fish and eggs.	Others*	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
<i>Caste workers' families—</i>														
(I) With land	5.0	448.8	21.4	22.7	13.3	11.4	3.9	3.5	22.3	2.1	40.6	587.0	19.1	1.7
(II) Without land	4.4	317.1	16.6	24.1	10.0	10.5	5.0	2.9	41.9	1.1	51.6	491.0	14.6	3.6
All	4.7	387.2	19.3	23.4	11.8	10.9	4.4	3.2	31.2	1.7	45.6	538.7	17.1	2.5
<i>II. Attached workers' families—</i>														
(I) With land	5.0	390.9	16.2	30.9	10.3	8.5	5.6	3.0	88.6	3.5	126.4	687.9	13.6	8.6
(II) Without land	4.4	315.1	15.3	32.6	9.1	7.0	5.3	2.9	72.4	2.6	148.4	611.2	14.2	6.3
All	4.5	327.3	15.4	33.4	9.3	7.2	5.7	2.9	74.5	2.7	145.2	622.5	14.1	6.6
<i>III. All families</i>														
	4.7	383.3	17.8	26.9	10.8	9.4	4.9	3.1	49.1	2.1	84.5	571.4	15.9	4.1

* This group consisted of meals chiefly, which the labourers received for perquisites.

TABLE 9—*Distribution of agricultural labour families according to economic levels of living.*

Category of families.	Average size in con- sumption units*.	Average annual expenditure per con- sumption unit. (Rs.)	Standard deviation of the annual expenditure per con- sumption unit. (Rs.)	Percentage of families with annual expenditure per equivalent adult consumption unit varying from (Rs.)										All levels.
				0-50	51-100	101-150	151-200	201-250	251-300	301-350	351 and above.			
I. <i>General Workers' families—</i>														
(I) With land	4.0	178.6	72.5	..	1.0	8.2	11.9	6.8	2.6	1.3	1.4	32.2		
(II) Without land	3.5	171.2	83.9	..	1.6	6.2	11.7	3.8	2.8	0.7	1.0	27.6		
ALL	3.7	175.5	77.8	..	2.6	14.4	23.6	10.6	5.4	2.0	2.4	61.0		
II. <i>Attached workers' families—</i>														
(I) With land	4.1	212.4	77.4	..	..	1.0	1.4	1.4	0.8	0.9	0.2	5.7		
(II) Without land	3.6	217.5	106.2	..	0.5	6.0	8.6	5.7	4.5	3.2	4.8	33.3		
ALL	3.6	216.6	102.6	..	0.5	7.0	10.0	7.1	5.3	4.1	5.0	39.0		
III. <i>All families</i>	3.7	191.3	91.4	..	3.1	21.4	33.6	17.7	10.7	6.1	7.4	100.0		

*Consumption units based on Inst's Consumption Unit.

*Consumption units based on Inak's Co-efficients.

North-West India—1950-51.
TABLE 10—Average annual expenditure per agricultural labour family by economic levels of living
and by major expenditure groups.

Economic levels of living.	Average size of family				Annual expenditure per family on—						Percentage expenditure per family on—					
	Percentage of families.	Persons.	sump- tion units.	Con- sump- tion units.	Food.	Cloth- ing and foot- wear.†	Fuel and lighting.	House rent and repairs.	Services and mis- cellaneous.	Total.	Food.	Clothing and footwear.†	Fuel and lighting.	House rent and repairs.	Services and mis- cellaneous.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Ra. 0 to Ra. 50	..	9.0	6.2	223	9	5	..	23	270	82.6	3.3	1.9	..	..	15.2	100.0
Ra. 51 to Ra. 100	3.1	6.9	5.4	300	28	5	1	20	444	87.9	6.3	1.1	0.2	0.2	4.5	100.0
Ra. 101 to Ra. 150	21.4	5.7	4.5	504	41	5	1	20	531	89.7	7.0	0.9	0.2	0.2	5.2	100.0
Ra. 151 to Ra. 200	28.6	5.0	3.9	565	51	6	2	28	662	85.4	7.7	0.9	0.3	0.3	5.7	100.0
Ra. 201 to Ra. 250	17.7	4.3	3.4	604	53	6	4	46	718	84.1	8.1	0.8	0.6	0.6	6.4	100.0
Ra. 251 to Ra. 300	10.7	4.0	3.1	654	66	6	3	54	783	83.5	8.4	0.8	0.4	0.4	6.9	100.0
Ra. 301 to Ra. 350	6.1	3.4	2.3	670	70	6	2	78	826	81.1	8.5	0.7	0.2	0.2	8.5	100.0
Ra. 351 and above	7.4	2.3	1.8	594	49	5	5	52	705	84.3	8.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	7.4	100.0
All levels	100.0	4.7	3.7	571	53	6	3	42	674	84.7	7.7	0.9	0.5	0.5	6.2	100.0

N.B.—Any group may Ra. 101—Ra. 150 includes those families in which the consumption expenditure per consumption unit (rounded to the nearest rupee) lies in the range Ra. 101—Ra. 150.

† Includes bedding and household requisites.

North-West India—1950-51.
TABLE 11—Quantity of cereals and pulses consumed per day per consumption unit and per capita according to economic levels of living.

	1	2	Percentage of families.	Quantity consumed per day.					
				Per consumption unit.		Per capita.			
				Cereals.	Pulses.	Cereals.	Pulses.	Cereals.	Pulses.
				3	4	5	6		
Ra. 0 to Ra. 50	(Oms.)	(Oms.)
Ra. 51 to Ra. 100		3.1		15.2	1.3	11.9	1.0		
Ra. 101 to Ra. 150		21.4		21.1	0.9	16.8	0.7		
Ra. 151 to Ra. 200		33.6		23.7	1.1	18.6	0.9		
Ra. 201 to Ra. 250		17.7		26.4	1.3	20.9	1.0		
Ra. 251 to Ra. 300		10.7		27.2	1.8	21.3	1.4		
Ra. 301 to Ra. 350		6.1		28.1	1.4	23.8	1.2		
Ra. 351 and above		7.4		37.5	2.7	29.6	2.1		
All levels				24.1	1.2	19.1	1.0		

Figures in columns 3 to 6 do not include the cereal or pulses content of perquisites consumed by labourers.

North-West India—1950-51.

TABLE 12—Extent, purpose and source of debt by category of agricultural labour families.

Category of families.	Percent- age of families.	Average size of family.	Average number of earners.	Percent- age of in- debted families to total in col. 2.	Average size of debted families.	Average number of debtors per in- debted family.	Distribution of debt per indebted family.										Source.		
							Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
I. Casual workers' families.—																			
Ra. Ra. Ra. Ra. Ra. Ra. Ra. Ra. Ra. Ra. Ra. Ra. Ra. Ra. Ra. Ra. Ra. Ra.																			
(i) With land	33.2	5.0	2.2	69.0	5.0	2.2	269	385	40	300	45	..	9	23	228	1	128		
(ii) Without land	27.8	4.4	1.0	71.5	4.7	2.0	164	229	24	183	22	..	33	30	112	3	51		
All	61.0	4.7	2.1	70.7	4.9	2.1	221	313	32	246	35	..	20	26	173	2	92		
II. Attached workers' families.—																			
(i) With land	5.7	5.0	2.0	74.0	5.0	2.1	260	352	39	241	72	..	139	20	72	..	121		
(ii) Without land	33.3	4.4	1.9	85.5	4.7	2.0	312	365	14	254	97	..	225	7	77	1	55		
All	39.0	4.5	1.9	83.8	4.7	2.0	305	364	18	253	93	..	214	8	76	2	64		
III. All families																			
	100.0	4.7	2.0	75.8	4.8	2.1	254	335	26	249	60	..	104	19	131	2	79		

APPENDIX IX

**Number of agricultural labour families intensively surveyed whose
schedules were accepted for tabulation.**

Census Zones	Number of agricultural labour families whose schedules were accepted for tabulation.
<i>All-India</i>	11,004
<i>North India</i>	1,538
U. P.	1,538
<i>East India</i>	2,906
Assam	205
Bihar	1,228
Orissa	634
West Bengal	791
Manipur	15
Tripura	33
<i>South India</i>	2,224
Madras	1,535
Mysore	365
Travancore-Cochin	284
Coorg	40
<i>West India</i>	1,048
Bombay	847
Saurashtra	111
Kutch	90
<i>Central India</i>	2,321
Madhya Pradesh	1,040
Madhya Bharat	312
Hyderabad	617
Bhopal	117
Vindhya Pradesh	235
<i>North-West India</i>	967
Punjab	292
PEPSU	160
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Ajmer	61
Delhi	43
Himachal Pradesh	63
Jammu & Kashmir	69

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